











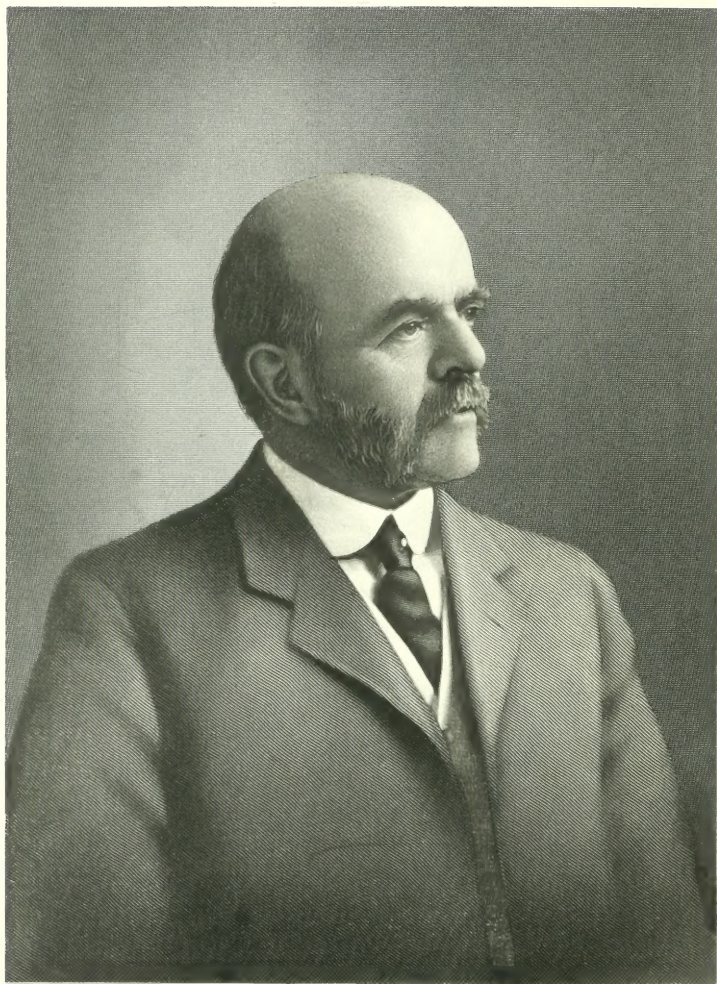








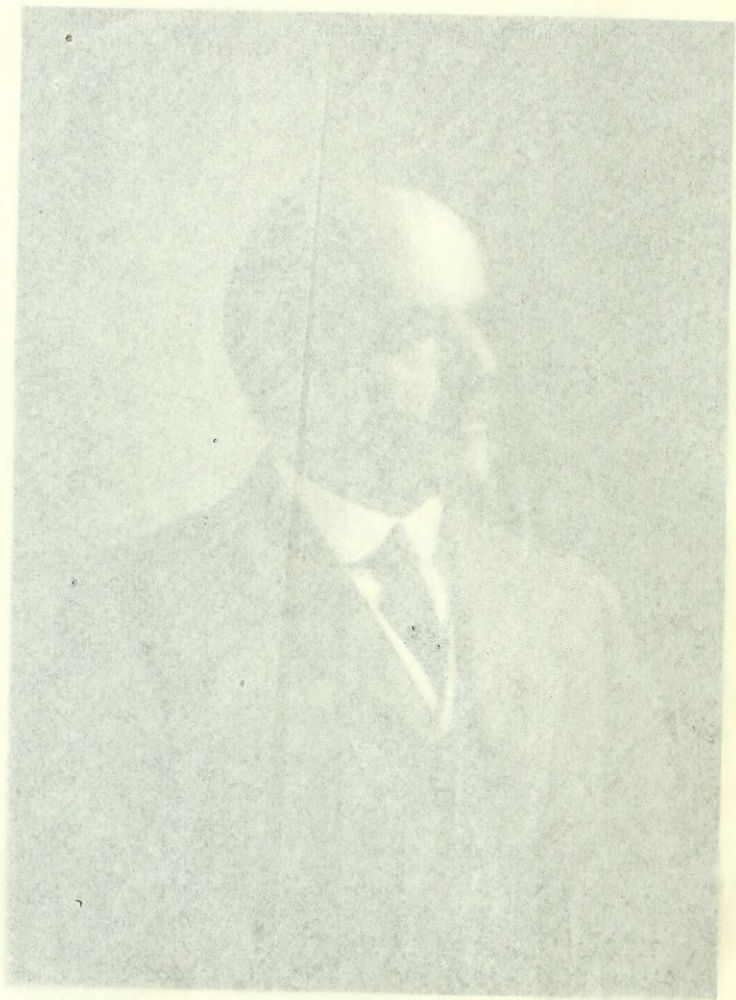




LOUIS H. BROWN, PHOT.

William Nelson





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NELSON'S  
Biographical Cyclopedia  
OF  
NEW JERSEY



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WILLIAM NELSON

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## FOREWORD.

The historic spirit, faithful to the record, the discerning judgment, unmovcd by prejudice and uncolored by undue enthusiasm, are as essential in giving the life of the individual person as in writing the history of a people. The world to-day is what the leading men of the last generation have made it. From the past has come the legacy of the present. Art, science, statesmanship, government, as well as advanced industrial and commercial prosperity, are accumulations. They constitute an inheritance upon which the present generation has entered, and the advantages secured from so vast a bequeathment depend entirely upon the fidelity with which is conducted the study of the lives of those who have transmitted the legacy.

In every community there have been found men who were leaders in thought and action, and who have marked the passing years with large and worthy achievement. They have left definite impress in public, professional, industrial, commercial and other lines of endeavor that touch the general welfare. They have been workers and builders, each in his respective field. They have wrought well, and have left a valuable heritage to posterity. The lives and deeds of such men in each succeeding generation should not be forgotten, nor should specific record be neglected, for the same must offer perpetual lesson and inspiration.

Thus, in rendering the history of any people, nation or com-



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munity, there is a scientific historical necessity for genealogy and biography, which constitute the foundation of all history. Therefore was this memorial record projected, and none can doubt the cumulative value of the work. Its province is primarily and intrinsically that of according due recognition to those men who have been and are leading and distinguished figures in various avenues of endeavor, along which they have specifically honored and dignified the place of their residence and the nation as a whole. This work contains memoirs of those whose characters and achievements entitle them to such recognition. Every effort has been made to insure accuracy and reliability in every respect.

EASTERN HISTORICAL PUBLISHING SOCIETY.





## GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN

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**G**EORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN, distinguished soldier, and Governor of New Jersey, was born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1826, son of Dr. George and Elizabeth (Brinton) McClellan.

He matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1844, and left at the close of his sophomore year to enter the U. S. Military Academy, where he was graduated in July, 1864, second in the class. He was appointed to the Engineer Corps as brevet second lieutenant, and served in the war with Mexico, 1846-48. He was engaged in opening the road from Matamoras to Tampico, 1846-47; siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-29, 1847; battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17-18; promoted second lieutenant, April 24, engaged in skirmish of Amazoque, May 14; battles of Contreras, August 19-20, and Cherubusco, August 20; constructing batteries against Chapultepec, September 9-13; assault and capture of City of Mexico, September 13-14, 1847. He was at West Point, New York, attached to a company of engineers, 1848-50, and in command of troop, 1850-51. He was brevetted first lieutenant, August 20, 1847, for Contreras and Cherubusco; captain, September 8, 1847, for Molino del Rey, which brevet he declined, and captain, September 13, 1847, for Chapultepec. He was assistant engineer in building Fort Delaware, 1851-52; engineer of the exploring expedition, Red River, Texas, 1852; chief engineer, Department of Texas, 1852, and in charge of surveys on the coast of Texas, 1852-53. He was engineer in the exploration and survey of the western division of the projected Northern Pacific railroad through the Cascade Mountains, 1853-54; collected railroad statistics for the War Department, 1854-55; and was a member of the military commission sent to the theatre of war in Europe, 1855-56, and his official report was published by order of Congress, 1857. He devised the McClellan saddle in 1856, which

came into general use in the army. He was promoted first lieutenant, July 1, 1853, and captain in First Cavalry, March 3, 1855, on the eve of his departure to Europe, and on his return to the United States resigned his commission in the army, January 16, 1857, to take position as chief engineer of the Illinois Central railroad, serving 1857-58, and was vice-president of the St. Louis and Cincinnati railroad, 1860-61. He was appointed major-general of Ohio volunteers, April 23, 1861, and was in command of the Department of the Ohio from May 13 to July 15, 1861. He commanded the Federal forces in Western Virginia; engaged in the action at Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861, and by a forced march surprised Colonel John Pegram near Beverly, July 12, 1861, and compelled him to surrender. For his services in Western Virginia he received the thanks of Congress, July 12, 1861. He was commissioned major-general, U. S. A., May 14, 1861, and was placed in command of the Division of the Potomac, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., July 27, 1861. On August 17, 1861, he was given command of the Department of the Potomac; on August 20, 1861, of the Army of the Potomac, and November 1, 1861, was made general-in-chief of the armies of the United States. He advanced upon Manassas, Virginia, March 6-10, 1862, and transferred the Army of the Potomac to the Virginia peninsula, which movement was followed by the siege of Yorktown, April 5-May 4, 1862; occupation of Williamsburg, May 5-6, 1862; battle of Fair Oaks, May 31-June 1, 1862, and Seven Days' battle before Richmond, June 26-July 2, 1862. He was familiarly known as "Little Mac," and appears to have had the full confidence of his officers and men. The Peninsular campaign was abandoned by order of General Halleck, who had been made general-in-chief of the Federal army, McClellan having asked to be relieved of all responsibility of the operations outside the Army of the Potomac. After General Pope's army was defeated, August 31 and September 1, 1862, President Lincoln went to McClellan's house in Washington and instructed him to meet the retreating army, take command, and save Washington, and it was under this verbal

order from the President that the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia were merged as the Army of the Potomac and prepared to meet the Confederate army under General Lee in the Maryland campaign, the last campaign of McClellan. He was in command of the defences of Washington, September 2-8, 1862, and of the new Army of the Potomac from September 8 to November 10, 1862, and during this time fought the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862; the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862; transferred his headquarters to Warrenton, Virginia, where during October and November he received reinforcements and placed the Army of the Potomac in a condition to protect the national capital from further danger. On November 10, 1862, he received notice from the War Department to report at New York City on waiting orders, and the command of the Army of the Potomac was transferred to General A. E. Burnside. General McClellan visited Boston in the winter of 1862-63, where he was presented with a sword, and in June, 1864, he delivered the oration at the dedication of the soldiers' monument at West Point, New York. He was nominated as a candidate for President by the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, August 29, 1864. At the meeting of the Electoral College, McClellan and Pendleton received from New Jersey, Kentucky and Delaware twenty-one votes, to two hundred and twelve for Lincoln and Johnson.

He resigned from the army November 8, 1864, visited Europe, 1865-68, with his family, and on his return took up his residence in Orange, New Jersey. He declined the presidency of the University of California in 1868, and that of Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1869. He had the supervision of the building of the Stevens battery under the terms of the will of Edwin A. Stevens, 1868-71; was engineer-in-chief of the Department of Docks, New York City, 1870-72; planned the bridge erected over the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie; was president of the New York Underground Railroad, of the U. S. Rolling Stock Company, and of the Atlantic and Western Railroad, and in March, 1877, was nominated



by Governor Robinson, of New York, Superintendent of Public Works in New York State, but the Senate refused to confirm the appointment. He was nominated by acclamation by the Democratic State Convention of New Jersey for Governor of New Jersey, September 19, 1877, and was elected, serving 1878-81. He introduced reforms in the State militia, preserved the non-partisan character of the judiciary, established schools for industrial education, recommended needed reforms in the prison-labor system, and left the public schools and other institutions of the State in a prosperous condition. He was a member of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers, 1881-85, and pronounced the oration at the dedication of the battlefield of Antietam in 1885, his last public service.

He married Mary Ellen, daughter of General Randolph Barnes Marcy, and their son, George Brinton, was a representative in Congress from New York City. General McClellan translated from the French: "Manual of Bayonet Exercises," adopted for use in the U. S. Army (1852), and is author of: "Government Reports of Pacific Railroad Surveys" (1854); "Operations in the Crimea, and Organization, Instruction and Equipment of European Armies" (1857); "Reports on Organization of the Army of the Potomac and its Campaigns in Virginia and Maryland" (1864); "The Peninsula Campaign," in the "Century," May 5, 1885; and two articles in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," 1887.

He died in Orange, New Jersey, October 29, 1885.



## WILLIAM LIVINGSTON

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**W**ILLIAM LIVINGSTON, the first Governor of New Jersey as a State of the Union, and an author of some note, was born in Albany, New York, November 30, 1723, son of Philip and Catharine (Van Brugh) Livingston.

He was educated at Yale College, graduating A. B., 1741, A. M., 1744. He studied law in the office of James Alexander, and was admitted to the bar October 14, 1748. He established the "Independent Reflector" in New York in 1752. In 1754 he was a commissioner to adjust the boundary between New York and Massachusetts, and subsequently between New York and New Jersey. He and his brother, Philip Livingston, his brother-in-law, William Alexander, and a few others, established the New York Society Library in 1754. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly from Livingston Manor, 1759-61. He was an ardent patriot, and published articles in the "Weekly Post Boy" denouncing the stamp act. In 1760 he purchased a farm at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, to which he removed in 1772. On June 11, 1774, he was appointed to represent Essex county in a committee of correspondence to select delegates for election to the first Continental Congress, July 23, 1774, and he was a delegate from New Jersey to that body, 1774-76, serving on many important committees. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the New Jersey militia with the rank of brigadier-general in June, 1776. In the latter year he was elected Governor, and served until 1791. He was nominated as one of the commissioners to superintend the construction of the Federal buildings in 1783, but declined to serve, and also declined the post of United States Minister Plenipotentiary to the Hague, June 23, 1785, owing to his advanced age. It was largely due to his spirited effort that the Legislature of New Jersey passed the act forbidding the importation of slaves, March 2, 1786. In 1787 he was a delegate to the Philadel-

phia convention that framed the United States Constitution, and he signed that instrument September 17, 1787.

He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Yale College in 1788. He published, in conjunction with William Smith Jr., "A Digest of the Laws of New York," 1691-1792 (2 vols., 1752-62). He was author of: "Philosophic Solitude, or the Choice of a Rural Life" (1747); "A Review of Military Operations in North America" (1757); "Observations on Government" (1787). He died at Liberty Hall, Elizabethtown, New Jersey, July 25, 1790.

He married, in 1745, Susannah, daughter of Philip French, of New Brunswick, and granddaughter of Major Anthony Brockhalls, formerly Governor of New York.

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## JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD

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**J**OSEPH BLOOMFIELD, a soldier of the Revolution, and Governor of New Jersey, was born at Woodbridge, New Jersey, about 1755. He joined the Revolutionary army, and served throughout the war, rising to the rank of major. He then resumed his study of the law, which had been interrupted by the war, and began practice at Burlington, New Jersey. In 1801 he was elected Governor of New Jersey, holding the office until 1812. During the war of 1812 he served in the army with distinction, having the rank of brigadier-general. In 1816 he was elected a representative to the Fifteenth Congress, serving through the Sixteenth Congress.

He died at Burlington, New Jersey, October 3, 1823.

## WILLIAM PATERSON

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**W**ILLIAM PATERSON, a soldier of the Revolution and Governor of New Jersey, was a native of the North of Ireland, born in 1745. He was eldest son of Richard Paterson, who with his wife and son came to Philadelphia in 1747, settled first in Trenton, in Princeton in 1750, and in 1779 in Raritan, where he died in 1781.

He prepared for college at a grammar school and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A. B., 1763, A. M., 1766. He read law with Richard Stockton, afterward a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and was admitted to the bar in 1769. He was a deputy to the New Jersey Provincial Congress that met May 11, 1775, and was secretary of that body. He was an officer of the Somerset battalion of minute-men in 1776, and in June of that year was appointed, with John Witherspoon, William Livingston and John Mehelm, the committee to arrest and depose the royal governor.

He was the first Attorney-General of New Jersey in 1776; a member of the Legislative Council, 1776; a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1780-81, and to the Constitutional Convention of 1787. He was elected United States Senator on the organization of the first State Legislature in 1789, and drew the long term. He served in the Senate as one of the tellers to count the electoral vote, was chairman of the committee on election certificates, and a member of the judiciary committee. He resigned his seat in the Senate in 1790, having been elected Governor by the Legislature of New Jersey, as successor to Governor Livingston, the first Governor of the State. His term of service expired January 1, 1793, and he was appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Washington, taking his place on the bench in 1793, and serving until his death. He presided over several of the Whiskey

Insurrection trials, and over the trial of Ogden and Smith for aiding Miranda in his South American expedition. He declined the appointment of Secretary of State in President Washington's cabinet as successor to Thomas Jefferson, and also that of attorney-general. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from the University of the State of New York in 1792, from Dartmouth and the College of New Jersey in 1805, and from Harvard in 1806. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the author of "Laws of New Jersey" (1798-99). On his way to the springs in Saratoga county, New York, for the benefit of his health, he died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, in Albany, New York, September 9, 1806.

He was married, in 1779, to Cornelia Bell, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, who died November 15, 1785, leaving two children—William Bell and Cornelia. He married (second) Euphemia, daughter of Colonel Anthony White, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. She died January 29, 1822, childless.

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## GEORGE THEODORE WERTS

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**G**EORGE THEODORE WERTS, lawyer, jurist, and Governor of New Jersey, was born at Hackettstown, Warren county, New Jersey, March 24, 1846, son of Peter Werts. He attended school in Bordentown, and later attended the State Model School at Trenton, New Jersey. He was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was recorder of Morristown, 1883-85; mayor, 1886-92; served in both houses of the State Legislature, 1886-92, being at one time president of the Senate. He was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey in 1892, but resigned same year to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor, was elected and served 1893-96. In the latter year he resumed the practice of law in Morristown and Jersey City.

## RICHARD HOWELL

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**R**ICHARD HOWELL, a soldier of the Revolution, and Governor of New Jersey, was born in Newark, Delaware, October 25, 1754, son of Ebenezer Howell, and a descendant of William Howell, who came with William Penn in the "Welcome."

He was educated at Newcastle, Delaware, and with his twin brother Lewis remained at school there after his father and the remainder of the family removed to Cumberland county, New Jersey. The two brothers followed their father to New Jersey in 1774, and Lewis studied medicine, and Richard law. Richard Howell was a member of the disguised tea party that destroyed the cargo of the brig "Greyhound," stored at Greenwich, New Jersey, in November, 1774; they were apprehended, but never brought to trial, as public opinion so sanctioning their deed, that a conviction would have been impossible. In December, 1775, he was appointed captain in the Second Regiment of New Jersey, and served at Ticonderoga and Quebec. He participated in the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, and was wounded. His brother Lewis was surgeon of the same regiment, and died of fever at the time of the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778. He served as a special agent to perform secret service for General Washington, and in order to carry out that mission he resigned from the army in 1778. He was arrested at his father's house, charged with high treason, and was arraigned before the Supreme Court of New Jersey, but on production of the written orders of the commander-in-chief all proceedings were discontinued. He was clerk of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, 1788-93. He was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1792, and was reelected for five successive terms, serving from 1793 to 1801. He commanded the right wing of Washington's army in the suppression of the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of New Jersey. His son, Wil-



liam Burr, served creditably in the battles on the lakes in the war of 1812.

Governor Howell died in Trenton, New Jersey, May 5, 1803.

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## WILLIAM SANDFORD PENNINGTON

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**W**ILLIAM SANDFORD PENNINGTON, a soldier of the Revolution, and Governor of New Jersey, was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1757, son of Samuel and Mary (Sandford) Pennington, grandson of Judah Pennington, and a descendant of Ephraim Pennington, New Haven, 1643.

He attended the district schools, and was apprenticed to his maternal uncle, a Royalist, who cancelled his indentures when William joined the patriot army. He served in the Second Regiment, New Jersey Artillery, under General Knox, and in 1780 was commissioned lieutenant. At the siege of Yorktown he was wounded, and in recognition of his soldierly conduct was commissioned captain in the United States army. Later he resigned his commission, and engaged in various employments. He was a representative in the State Assembly in 1797, and in 1801 a member of the Council. He studied law with Elias Boudinot, was admitted to the bar in 1802, and practiced in Newark. He was elected an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, February 28, 1804. In 1843 he was chosen Governor and Chancellor *ex-officio*, to succeed Aaron Ogden, and served until he succeeded Robert Morris, deceased, as Judge of the United States District Court of New Jersey, serving as such, 1815-26. He was the author of "Supreme Court Reports" (1803-16). He died in Newark, New Jersey, September 17, 1826.

He married Phoebe, daughter of Captain James Wheeler, a Revolutionary soldier.

## AARON OGDEN

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**A**ARON OGDEN, a soldier of the Revolution, and Governor of New Jersey, was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, December 3, 1756, son of Robert Ogden, and great-grandson of Jonathan Ogden, one of the original founders of Elizabethtown.

He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A. B., 1773; A. M., 1776, and was made assistant instructor in the grammar school. He served with the expedition under Lord Stirling that captured the British supply-ship, "Blue Mountain Valley," in New York harbor, in the winter of 1775-76. In 1777 he was commissioned captain in the First New Jersey Regiment, of which his brother Matthias was colonel. He took part in the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777; the battle of Monmouth, June 27, 1778, where he was brigadier-major of the advance corps of General Charles Lee, and assistant aide-de-camp to Lord Stirling; and the battle of Springfield, New Jersey, where his horse was shot, June 23, 1780. He was named among the officers who received a vote of thanks from Congress. In 1779 he was entrusted by Washington with the official account of the trial of André, the decision of the court, and the letter addressed by André to his commander, which he delivered to the commandant at Paulus Hook. When communication with Sir Clinton was established, the offer of Washington (unofficial and confidential) to Sir Henry Clinton to exchange Major André for Benedict Arnold was proffered, but was declined, Sir Henry saying that his honor would not permit the surrender of Arnold. Aaron Ogden served in Virginia under Lafayette, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

He returned to New Jersey upon the close of the war, and successfully practiced law. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh United States Infantry, January 8, 1799, and served as deputy quartermaster-general of the United States army from Febru-

ary 26 to June 15, 1800. He was elected to the United States Senate, September 28, 1801, to fill the unexpired term of James Schureman, resigned, February 6, and continued in office until March 4, 1803. He was a boundary commissioner, 1806. He succeeded Joseph Bloomfield as Governor of New Jersey by choice of the legislature, October 29, 1812, serving 1812-13. He refused the commission of major-general in the United States army in 1812. In 1813 he became interested in steamboating, and undertook the establishment of steamboat traffic between Elizabethtown and New York. This brought him into antagonism with Robert Fulton and the Livingstons, who had obtained exclusive rights to navigate the waters of New York State by steam for a term of years. As Ogden enjoyed similar rights in New Jersey waters, the result was a litigation in which Ogden was defeated, losing his entire fortune as a result. He removed to Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1829, where he occupied a position in the custom house. He was a charter member of the New Jersey branch of the Society of the Cincinnati in 1783, was its president 1824-29, and president-general, 1829-39. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1817-39, and the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by that institution in 1816.

He married, in October, 1787, Elizabeth, daughter of John Chetwood. He died in Jersey City, New Jersey, April 19, 1839.



## MAHLON DICKERSON

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**M**AHLON DICKERSON, lawyer, jurist and Governor of New Jersey, was born in Hanover, New Jersey, April 17, 1770, son of Jonathan Dickerson, and a descendant of Philemon Dickerson, immigrant, who settled in Salem, Massachusetts, before 1672, and subsequently removed to Southold, Long Island, New York.

He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1789, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1793. In 1794 he served with the volunteers called out to suppress the Whiskey Insurrection. He settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he continued the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1797. He held several municipal offices in Philadelphia, and in 1802 was appointed commissioner of bankruptcy. He was made adjutant-general of the State in 1805, resigning three years later to become recorder of the city of Philadelphia. In 1810, on the death of his father, he removed to Morris county, New Jersey, and was a representative in the State Legislature, 1812-13; a Justice of the Supreme Court, 1813-14; and Governor of New Jersey, 1815-17. In 1816 he was elected United States Senator from New Jersey, was reelected and served until January 29, 1829, when he resigned his seat, being elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Bateman, completing Bateman's term March 3, 1833. In the Senate he was chairman of the committee on manufactures. In May, 1834, he declined the mission to Russia, and in June was appointed Secretary of the Navy in President Jackson's cabinet. He was reappointed by President Van Buren, and served until June 30, 1838, when he resigned. He was subsequently United States District Judge of New Jersey.

He was actively engaged as a miner and iron manufacturer in Morris county. He was president of the American Institute, 1846-

48. He contributed to the "Aurora," and was author of "Speeches in Congress," 1826-1846. He died in Suckasunny, Morris county, New Jersey, October 5, 1853.

## ISAAC HALSTED WILLIAMSON

**I**SAAC HALSTED WILLIAMSON, lawyer, legislator and Governor of New Jersey, was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, September 27, 1768, son of General Matthias and Susannah (Halsted) Williamson, grandson of William and Margaret (De Harte) Williamson, and of Captain Matthias De Harte.

He received a liberal education, and studied law with his elder brother, Matthias. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1791, and as counsellor in 1796, and practiced in Elizabethtown, New Jersey. He was a representative in the State Legislature, 1816-17, resigning in February of the latter year, being elected Governor and Chancellor of the State, and served as such until 1829, when he resumed the practice of law. He was a member of the State Council, 1831-32; mayor of the borough, 1830-33. He declined reëlection as Governor. He was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention at Trenton, New Jersey, May 14, 1844, of which he was president. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1839. He died in Elizabethtown, July 10, 1844.

He was married, August 6, 1808, to Anne Crossdale, daughter of the Rev. Cavalier and Mary (Hampton) Jouet, and had two sons—Benjamin Williamson, chancellor, and Isaac Halsted Williamson Jr.

## PETER DUMONT VROOM JR.

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**P**ETER DUMONT VROOM JR., lawyer, diplomat and Governor of New Jersey, was born in Hillsborough township, New Jersey, December 12, 1791, son of Colonel Peter D. Vroom, of Revolutionary fame, and Elsie (Bogart) Vroom, and grandson of George and Garretje (Dumont) Vroom.

He attended the Somerville Academy, and was graduated from Columbia College, A. B., 1808, A. M., 1812. He was admitted to the bar in 1813, and practiced successively in Morris, Sussex, Hunterdon and Somerset counties, being admitted counsellor, 1816, and sergeant-at-law, 1828. He was a representative in the State Legislature from Somerset county, 1826-27 and 1829. He was elected Governor of New Jersey as a Jackson Democrat, serving 1829-32 and 1833-36. In 1837 he was appointed by President Van Buren a commissioner to adjust the claims of the Choctaw Indians. He was a Democratic representative from New Jersey in the Twenty-sixth Congress, 1839-41, and in the latter year removed to Trenton, New Jersey. He was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, 1844; assisted in the revision of the State Statutes, 1846; and was a presidential elector on the Pierce and King ticket, 1852. He declined the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, 1853. He was United States Minister to Prussia, 1853-57; was named by Southern Democrats for the vice-presidency in 1860; was a delegate from New Jersey to the Peace Convention at Washington, D. C., 1861; appointed a commissioner of the State Sinking Fund, 1864; Reporter of the State Supreme Court, 1865, and was a presidential elector on the Seymour ticket, 1868. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Columbia, 1837, and from the College of New Jersey 1850, and was a trustee of Rutgers College, 1822-73.

He married, in 1820, Anna, daughter of Peter B. Dumont;



(second) Matilda M., daughter of General Garret D. Wall. Of his sons, Peter Dumont Vroom (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1862) served with distinction in the Civil War, being promoted first lieutenant, Third United States Cavalry, July, 1866, appointed major and inspector-general, 1888, and retired as brigadier-general, 1903; and Garret Dorset Wall Vroom became a jurist.

Governor Vroom published "Reports of the Supreme Court of New Jersey" (1866-73). He died in Trenton, New Jersey, November 18, 1873.

## PHILEMON DICKERSON

**P**HILEMON DICKERSON, lawyer, jurist, and Governor of New Jersey, was born in Morris county, New Jersey, in 1788, son of Jonathan Dickerson, and a direct descendant of Philemon Dickerson, who immigrated to Salem, Massachusetts, and removed to Southold, Long Island, New York, in 1672. His brother, Mahlon Dickerson, was Secretary of the Navy, Governor of New Jersey, and United States Senator.

He studied law and was made an attorney in 1813, a counsellor in 1817, and a sergeant-at-law in 1824, and practiced in Paterson, New Jersey. He represented his town in the New Jersey Assembly in 1833, and his district in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Congresses, 1833-36, resigning in 1836 on being elected Governor. He was a representative in the Twenty-sixth Congress, 1839-41, but his election was contested by John B. Aycrigg, and he did not secure his seat until March 10, 1840, his term expiring March 3, 1841. He was appointed Judge of the United States District Court of New Jersey by President Van Buren.

He died in Paterson, New Jersey, December 10, 1862.

## WILLIAM PENNINGTON

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**W**ILLIAM PENNINGTON, lawyer, and Governor of New Jersey, was born in Newark, New Jersey, May 4, 1796, son of Governor William Sandford and Phoebe (Wheeler) Pennington.

He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A. B., 1813, A. M., 1816. He was clerk of the United States District Court, 1815-26. He studied law with Theodore Frelinghuysen, was admitted to the bar in 1820, and practiced in Newark. He was a Representative in the State Assembly. He was elected Governor of the State in 1837, to succeed Philemon Dickerson, and served by successive reelections until 1843. He also served *ex-officio* as Chancellor and Judge of the Prerogative Court.

An incident of his gubernatorial administration was the "broad seal war," a result of the congressional election of 1838. Six representatives were to be elected from New Jersey on a general ticket; the validity of the election of five of these was questioned, and Governor Pennington was obliged to commission those who should properly represent the State. He therefore commissioned the five Whig candidates who, according to returns had the majority of votes. When it was found that the five votes from New Jersey must decide the speakership of the House, an excited debate took place, John Quincy Adams presiding as temporary chairman. The result was the election of Robert M. S. Hunter as speaker, and the five Democratic members from New Jersey were admitted to seats. Considerable feeling was aroused by the fact that seats were refused to the candidates commissioned under the "broad seal" of a Sovereign State of the United States. Governor Pennington was a Republican representative in the Thirty-fifth Congress, 1859-61, and was chosen speaker after a contest extending over two months. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1848-62.

He married Caroline, daughter of Dr. William Burnet. His death was caused by a dose of morphine accidentally administered. He died in Newark, New Jersey, February 16, 1862.

## THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN RANDOLPH

**T**HEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN RANDOLPH, legislator, and Governor of New Jersey, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, June 24, 1816, son of James Fitz Randolph.

He attended the Rutgers Grammar School, and in 1840 removed to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He returned to New Jersey in 1852, settling in Jersey City. He became interested in the mining and transportation of coal and iron, and was president of the Morris & Essex railroad many years. He was a representative in the State Legislature, 1859-61; was elected State Senator in 1862 to fill a vacancy, and was reelected for the full term, serving 1862-65, and while in the Senate introduced a bill providing for a State Comptroller. In 1865 he removed to Morristown, New Jersey. He was elected Governor in 1869. During his administration the State Riparian Commission was established; the Camden & Amboy monopoly tax was repealed; and the Morris Plains Lunatic Asylum was constructed. On the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, July 12, 1871, he issued a proclamation insuring the right of parade to the Orangemen of New Jersey, giving them State protection, and thus avoiding a riot similar to the one that occurred in New York City the same day. He was United States Senator from New Jersey, 1875-81. He was a member of the Democratic National Committee; a trustee of Rutgers College, and one of the founders and president of the Washington Headquarters Association of Morristown, New Jersey.

He married, in 1851, Fanny F., daughter of N. D. Colman, of Kentucky. He died in Morristown, New Jersey, November 7, 1883.





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## THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN

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**T**HE scion of a long line of eminent ancestors, Theodore Frelinghuysen, jurist and statesman, united in himself most of the qualities which had distinguished his family in such different callings as those of religion and war. Possessed of the deepest religious feelings, a man of great piety who carried the moral aspect of things always before him, and introduced it into all the relations of life, whether of business or politics, he nevertheless was endowed with all those more brilliant talents—the powers of quick and determined action, and the leadership of men, which insure success in the affairs and occupations of the world. Equally successful as an educator, statesman and lawyer, he consistently held his ideal of abstract right above personal interest or any code of professional ethics, so that throughout the long years spent at the practice of the law, he sturdily refused to associate himself with any cause which his conscience would have forbidden his advocacy of as a private individual.

He was born in 1787, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, of Dutch ancestry, being descended from Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, one of the most eminent divines of the Dutch Reformed Church in colonial times, who had come from Amsterdam in early days in answer to a call sent thither from the colonies, in which there were then a great dearth of ministers. His father was the General Frederick Frelinghuysen of Revolutionary fame, who had served with distinction in the battles of Trenton and Monmouth, and was one of the officers honorably mentioned in the report sent to Congress by General Washington, after the latter engagement. General Frelinghuysen also served as major-general in the Whiskey Insurrection, and as United States Senator from New Jersey.

Theodore Frelinghuysen early displayed the precocity which had marked his father's youth. He began his education at the

grammar school carried on in connection with Queen's College, and later studied under Dr. Findley at his Classical Academy at Basking Ridge. From this institution he entered the College of New Jersey, and graduated therefrom with the class of 1804, the year of his father's death. The profession of the law, which at that time offered great practical inducements to the young man of parts, both in itself and as the door to political preferment, made also a romantic appeal because of the distinguished and picturesque personalities it numbered within its ranks. It was this profession which young Frelinghuysen chose, and it was with one of its most eminent members that he apprenticed himself for its study. There could have been no one better calculated to imbue a young man with the best traditions of the bar than Richard Stockton, a son of the Signer of that name, a United States Senator, and one of the most influential figures in New Jersey politics. Under so worthy a teacher, young Frelinghuysen studied, nor were his own qualifications and character less praiseworthy. He was admitted to the bar in 1808 and practiced with great success until 1839, being engaged in most of the important cases of the day. In 1817 he was elected Attorney-General of New Jersey by a Legislature opposed to him politically, a marked tribute to the high character and ability which were patent to all men. This office he held until 1829, when he was elected to the United States Senate. In 1826 he had been chosen one of the Judges of the State Supreme Court, but had declined the honor. During his term in the Senate his winning personality, obvious sincerity and a peculiar persuasiveness of speech, operated to increase his influence to a high degree, so that the claim has been made that there was no man in Washington of that day who more potently affected the progress of events. When at length he gave up the senatorial duties and retired to Newark to take up again his private practice, he found it impossible to keep altogether out of public life, and in 1837 was elected to and held for a year the office of mayor of that city.

In 1839 Frelinghuysen was chosen Chancellor of the University of New York, and after long hesitation accepted the office and re-

moved to New York City. His acceptance of a position in so different a profession as teaching marks an important epoch in Frelinghuysen's life, but the change did, if anything, bring him nearer to the life for which he had long felt a predilection, that of minister of the Gospel. In 1844, indeed, he was selected by the Whig party as its candidate for Vice-President on the ticket headed by Henry Clay, but this unsuccessful campaign did not affect more than briefly the new life which he had chosen. In 1850 he was chosen president of Rutgers College, and removed to New Brunswick, where he spent the remainder of his life.

The personal character of Theodore Frelinghuysen was a most attractive one. To a mind comprehensive and alert, and a conciseness of reasoning, he added a most magnetic personality and great persuasiveness of speech. These qualities, while they contributed largely to his success before the bar, made him also a delightful companion and lovable friend. His strong interest in religion has already been remarked; how active an interest it was is illustrated by the fact that in 1841 he was made president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and in 1846 president of the American Bible Society. In politics he was conservative, a strong Whig, and somewhat out of sympathy with the Democratic party as then constituted. When the Republican party came into existence he accorded it a generous support, yet here also his conservatism was apparent, since, though strongly disapproving of slavery, he was not to be found among the more ardent Abolitionists. His strongest endeavor, in the face of the new crisis, was to prevent the disruption of the Union, but he was not permitted to see the outcome of the great conflict, his death occurring in New Brunswick, in 1862.

Frelinghuysen's life may be said to bridge the period between the two great crises in American history. Too young to take part in the great formative period, he died just as the handiwork of his predecessors was threatened with destruction. His character seemed, however, eminently fitted for the times upon which he fell; strong,

sincere, persevering, his influence was a most potent instrument for good throughout the wide sphere in which it was felt.

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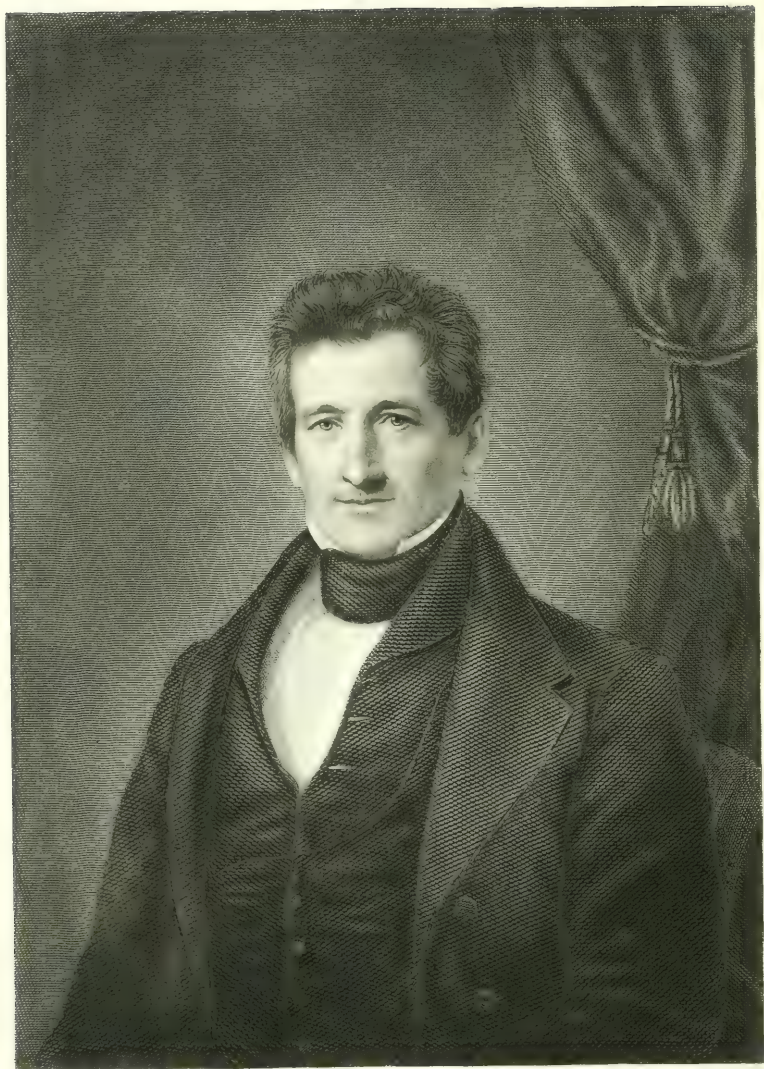
## LEON ABBETT

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**L** EON ABBETT, lawyer, legislator, and Governor of New Jersey, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1836, and his primary education was received in the public and high schools of that city. He studied law in the office of John W. Ashmead, of Philadelphia, and upon reaching his majority was admitted to the bar and began practice with his former instructor. In 1859 he removed to Hoboken, New Jersey, and was admitted to the bars of that State and of New York. He was appointed corporation counsel of Jersey City, still continuing his law practice in New York, as a partner of W. J. Fuller. In 1866 he removed to Jersey City, and in 1868 was elected as a Democrat to the House of Assembly, serving as speaker in 1869-70. He was elected to the State Senate in 1874, serving three years, and was its president in 1877. He was a candidate for the nomination for the United States Senate before the Democratic caucus of the State Legislature in 1877, but was defeated by McPherson by one vote. In 1883 he was elected Governor of New Jersey, and was reelected in 1889. In 1894 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. Governor Abbett was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1872, and acted as its secretary; in 1876, he was a delegate to the convention which met at St. Louis. He was a conspicuous figure in the politics of New Jersey, and in the public affairs of the State was a leader of uncommon force.

He died at his home in Jersey City, December 4, 1884.





*Sam. L. Southard*







John W. McComb

## SAMUEL LEWIS SOUTHARD

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**S**AMUEL LEWIS SOUTHARD, lawyer, and Governor of New Jersey, was born in Basking Ridge, New Jersey, June 9, 1787, son of Henry Southard.

He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A. B., 1804, A. M., 1807. He taught school in New Jersey, and afterward studied law while a tutor in the family of John Taliaferro, of Virginia, and was admitted to the Virginia bar. He returned to New Jersey and practiced in Trenton. He served as deputy attorney for several years, and was admitted as counsellor-at-law in 1814. He was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1815, and soon afterward was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, serving from 1815 to 1821. He was a presidential elector on the Monroe and Tompkins ticket, 1820. He was a Senator from February 16, 1821, to March 3, 1823, completing the term of James J. Wilson. He was Secretary of the Navy in the cabinets of Monroe and Adams, September 16, 1823-March 3, 1829, meanwhile acting as Secretary of the Treasury, March 7-July 1, 1825, and for a brief time as Secretary of War. He was Attorney-General of New Jersey, 1829. Governor of the State, 1832; was again United States Senator from December 2, 1833, to May 31, 1842, when he resigned. During the Twenty-seventh Congress he acted as president of the Senate *pro tempore*. He was a trustee of Nassau Hall, College of New Jersey, and a charter trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary, 1822-42, and received the honorary degree of LL. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1832.

He was the author of "Reports of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, 1816-20" (1819-20); "Centennial Address" (1832); "Discourse on William Wirt" (1834).

He died in Fredericksburg, Virginia, June 26, 1842.

## CHARLES C. STRATTON

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**C**HARLES C. STRATTON, Congressman, and Governor of New Jersey, was born at Swedenboro, New Jersey, in 1796. He received a liberal education, and was a representative in the State Legislature for several terms. He was a Whig representative from New Jersey in the Twenty-fifth Congress, 1837-39, and was reelected to the Twenty-sixth Congress with four other Whig representatives from the State; all received their credentials, bearing the broad seal of New Jersey, but were not admitted. He was a representative in the Twenty-seventh Congress, 1841-43; a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1844, and was Governor of New Jersey, 1844-48. He devoted himself to agricultural pursuits on his farm in Gloucester county, near Swedenboro, where he died, March 30, 1859.

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## GEORGE FRANKLIN FORT

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**G**EORGE FRANKLIN FORT, physician, jurist, and Governor of New Jersey, was born in Pemberton, New Jersey, in May, 1809. He was graduated M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1830, and practiced medicine in New Jersey. He was a member of the New Jersey Assembly from Monmouth county, a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1844, and later a State Senator. He was Governor of New Jersey, 1851-54, and was subsequently appointed Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and a member of the Prison Reform Committee. He received the degree of M. A. from the College of New Jersey in 1847. He was a distinguished Free Mason, and published "Early History and Antiquities of Freemasonry" (1875).

He died in New Egypt, New Jersey, April 22, 1872.

## DANIEL HAINES

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**D**ANIEL HAINES, lawyer, jurist, and Governor of New Jersey, was born in New York City, January 6, 1801, son of Elias Haines and grandson of Stephen Haines, of Revolutionary fame, a prisoner of war confined in the "Old Sugar House," in New York.

He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A. B., 1820, A. M., 1823. He was a lawyer, practicing in Hamburg, New Jersey, 1824-77. He was a member of the State Council, 1837; Governor of the State, 1843-44, 1847-51; and Judge of the State Supreme Court and Court of Errors and Appeals, 1852-61. He was a member of the State boundary commission, 1870-76; a commissioner to the National Prison Reform Association at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1870; a delegate to London, England, in 1872, to organize an international congress of prison discipline, and a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1845-48, and 1853-77. He was a founder of the State Normal School, 1843. He defended the Goodyear patents in association with Daniel Webster. He was Presiding Judge of the Newark Circuit. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, and a member of the committee on reunion of the North and South branches of that denomination; a prominent member of the American Bible Society; a member of the committee to select a site for the State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton, New Jersey, 1845, and a member of the first board of managers; a manager of the Home for Disabled Soldiers; a trustee of the State Reform School; and vice-president of the National Prison Reform Association.

His son, Captain Thomas Ryerson, 1838-62, College of New Jersey, 1857, A. M., 1860, captain, United States volunteers, 1861-62, was killed in the battle of Harrisonburg, Virginia, during the Civil War. Another son, Rev. Alanson Austin, born in 1830, was

graduated from the College of New Jersey, A. M., 1857, from Princeton Theological Seminary, 1858; he was chaplain of Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, 1861-65, witnessing thirty-six battles and skirmishes. He was an engineer in the Palestine exploring expedition, 1873-74. He wrote "History of the Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers" (1883).

Governor Haines died in Hamburg, New Jersey, January 26, 1877.

### GEORGE CRAIG LUDLOW

**G**EORGE CRAIG LUDLOW, lawyer, legislator, and Governor of New Jersey, was born in Milford, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, April 6, 1830, son of Cornelius and Julia Ann (Disborough) Ludlow, and grandson of General Benjamin Ludlow, of Long Hill, Morris county, New Jersey.

He was graduated from Rutgers College, A. B., 1850, A. M., 1853. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and practiced in New Brunswick, New Jersey, serving as counsel for that city and for several large corporations. At one time he served on the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Middlesex county, and was president of the New Brunswick Board of Education. He was Senator from Middlesex county in the Legislature, 1876-79, and president of the Senate in 1879. He was elected Governor as a Democrat, serving 1881-84. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, June 13, 1895, succeeding Alfred Reed. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Rutgers College in 1895.

He married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Morris Goodwin, of Savannah, Georgia. He died in New Brunswick, New Jersey, December 18, 1900.

## RODMAN McCAMLEY PRICE

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**R**ODMAN McCAMLEY PRICE, naval officer, and Governor of New Jersey, was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, May 5, 1816. He attended the College of New Jersey, but on account of ill health did not remain to attain graduation, and became a lawyer. He was appointed purser in the United States Navy, November 5, 1840, serving on the "Fulton," and on the frigate "Missouri," when it was destroyed by fire in 1841 at Gibraltar; he was transferred to the "Cyane," and joined the squadron of Commodore Sloat at Monterey, California, where he aided in taking formal possession of that country, July 7, 1846, being a confidential adviser of the naval commander. He was appointed prefect and alcalde, and was the first citizen of the United States to exercise judicial functions in California. He was bearer of confidential dispatches to General Scott in Mexico, and a report of the military and naval operations to President Polk in Washington. On returning to California he was made a member of the convention that framed the State Constitution, and was appointed naval agent on the Pacific coast. He resigned from the United States Navy, December 16, 1850, and in returning to New Jersey on the steamer "Orleans," which was burned at St. John, he lost a large amount of money, valuable papers and accounts. He was a Democratic representative from New Jersey in the Thirty-second Congress, 1851-53, but was defeated for reelection. He was Governor of New Jersey, 1854-57. His administration was notable for many useful innovations. During his term the Normal School of the State was established; the militia system improved; the first life-saving apparatus and station on the New Jersey coast organized; and the exclusive privileges granted to the Camden & Amboy railroad in 1830 were settled by fixing a date of termination. He was involved in a litigation with the United States government, which extended from 1850 to 1890, in

which he endeavored to recover \$75,000 advanced to his successor, the naval agent at California. In 1856 the government began an unsuccessful counter-suit against him for money alleged to have been withheld by him as naval agent. He renewed his suit against the government for \$75,000, and in 1890 Congress ordered the payment of the claim, from which \$60,000 was deducted by the Treasury officials. In 1892, however, the United States Court of Claims awarded him \$45,704. He was arrested and imprisoned on a charge brought by the heirs of Samuel Forrest, U. S. N., of misappropriating the funds of that officer, and he died at Oakland, New Jersey, June 7, 1894, before the court reached a decision on his case.

### JOSEPH DORSETT BEDLE

**J**OSEPH DORSETT BEDLE, lawyer, jurist, and Governor of New Jersey, was born at Middletown Point, New Jersey, January 5, 1831. After acquiring an academical education he studied law with William L. Dayton, of Trenton, New Jersey, and at the Ballston Spa (New York) Law School, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New Jersey in 1853. He practiced for a short time in Middletown Point, and then opened a law office at Freehold, New Jersey, in 1855, where he remained ten years. In 1865 he was appointed by Governor Parker a Justice of the Supreme Court, his circuit being in the northern part of the State, and his home in Jersey City. He was reappointed a Justice in 1872, and was elected Governor by the Democratic party in 1874. The College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1875. After his gubernatorial term had expired, in 1878, he retired from public life, and practiced his profession until his death, October 21, 1894.



## WILLIAM AUGUSTUS NEWELL

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**W**ILLIAM AUGUSTUS NEWELL, Congressman, and Governor of New Jersey, was born in Franklin, Ohio, September 5, 1817, son of James H. and Eliza D. (Hanklinson) Newell, grandson of Hugh Newell, and a descendant of Hugh Newell, a native of Ireland, who settled in Monmouth county, New Jersey.

He was graduated from Rutgers College, A. B., 1836, A. M., 1839, and from the University of Pennsylvania, M. D., 1839. He practiced as a physician successively at Manahawkin, Imbstown and Allentown, New Jersey. He was a Whig representative in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Congresses, 1847-51. He introduced on February 6, 1851, a resolution that led to the establishment of the Agricultural Bureau. While in Congress he attended professionally John Quincy Adams, when stricken with fatal illness in the Representative chamber. He was also family physician to President Lincoln, and was a representative of the State at the funerals of ex-President Adams and President Lincoln. He secured in 1848 an appropriation of \$10,000 for the establishment of life-saving stations along the New Jersey coast. He was the first Governor elected by the Republicans, 1857-60. He was superintendent of the life-saving service of New Jersey, 1861-64. He was a Republican representative in the Thirty-ninth Congress, 1865-67, and was the defeated candidate for Governor of New Jersey in 1877, General George B. McClellan being elected. He was governor of Washington Territory, 1880-84; United States Indian inspector, 1884-86, and resident surgeon of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, State of Washington, 1894-98. He returned to Allentown, New Jersey, in 1899, and practiced medicine. He received the degree LL. D. from Rutgers College in 1881.

He died in Allentown, New Jersey, August 8, 1901.

## CHARLES SMITH OLDEN

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**C**HARLES SMITH OLDEN, Governor of New Jersey, and deeply interested in education, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, February 19, 1799, a son of Hart and Temperance (Smith) Olden; grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Hart) Olden; and a descendant of William and Elizabeth (Giles) Olden; of John Hart, Signer of the Declaration of Independence; and of James Giles, who came from England in 1668, and settled in Bound Brook, New Jersey.

He attended school at Princeton, and the Lawrenceville Academy. He was a clerk in his father's store, and in that of Matthew Newkirk in Philadelphia. In 1826 he established a business in New Orleans, Louisiana, and retired with a competence in 1832, and engaged in farming in Princeton. He was State Senator, 1844-50. As a Republican he was elected Governor (1860-63), and during his administration organized and equipped the full quota of troops for the national defense under the President's calls. To him was largely due the erection of the State House at Trenton, and the State Lunatic Asylum. He was a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals and member of the Court of Pardons, 1868-73; riparian commissioner, 1869-75; presidential elector, 1872; was elected president of the Electoral College of New Jersey, December 4, 1872. He was treasurer of the College of New Jersey, 1845-69, and trustee, 1863-76, and usefully aided in extricating the college from financial embarrassment after the burning of Nassau Hall in March, 1855, when as treasurer he disbursed over \$50,000 and personally advanced \$20,000. He was also instrumental in securing the John C. Green School of Science, and in directing the attention of the Green family to the university.

He married Phoebe Ann, daughter of William and Rebecca (Wilson) Smith. He died in Princeton, New Jersey, April 7, 1876.

## JOEL PARKER

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**J**OEL PARKER, soldier, lawyer, jurist, and Governor of New Jersey, was born near Freehold, New Jersey, November 24, 1816; son of Charles and Sarah (Coward) Parker; grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Stout) Parker, and of Captain Joseph Coward, of the Continental army, and a descendant of Joseph Parker, who was settled in Monmouth, New Jersey, about 1668.

He was prepared for college at Trenton Academy and the Lawrenceville High School, and graduated from the College of New Jersey, A. B., 1839, A. M., 1842. He studied law under Henry W. Green, at Trenton, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and practiced in Freehold, New Jersey, 1842-80. He was a Democrat, and canvassed the State for Van Buren and Johnson in 1840, and for Polk and Dallas in 1844. He was a member of the State Assembly in 1847; prosecuting attorney of Monmouth county, 1852-57; and a presidential elector on the Douglas and Johnson ticket in 1860. He was commissioned brigadier-general of State militia in 1857, and major-general in 1861. He actively supported the war measures of the Lincoln administration on constitutional grounds. He was Governor, 1863-66, and was active in the organization of volunteers. On the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's army in 1863, he supplied Governor Curtin, of that State, with several regiments of New Jersey volunteers. He kept up the war quota of New Jersey to its full number, and managed the finances of the State during the Civil War with such success that not a State bond was sold below par, and in 1865 there was a surplus of \$200,000 in the treasury. At the Democratic National Conventions of 1868, 1876 and 1884 he received the unanimous vote of the New Jersey delegation for President. He was the candidate of the National Labor Reform Convention of 1872 for Vice-President on the ticket with David Davis for President, but declined to accept. He again became Governor of New

Jersey, 1872-74. He was Attorney-General of the State, January to April, 1875; a presidential elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876. He was a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second District of New Jersey, 1880-88, and declined a fourth nomination for Governor in 1883. He was influential in the erection of the monument commemorating the battle of Monmouth, which was unveiled November 13, 1884. He received the degree LL. D. from Rutgers College in 1872, and was an honorary member of the New Jersey branch, Society of the Cincinnati.

He married, in 1843, Maria M., daughter of Samuel M. Gummere, of Trenton, New Jersey. He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1888.

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## JOHN WILLIAM GRIGGS

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**J**OHN WILLIAM GRIGGS, lawyer, legislator, and Governor of New Jersey, was born in Newton, New Jersey, July 10, 1849, son of Daniel and Emeline (Johnson) Griggs; grandson of Samuel Griggs and of Samuel Johnson; and a descendant of the Griggs family of Boston colony, originally from Sussex, England.

He was graduated from Lafayette College in 1868, was admitted to the bar at Paterson, New Jersey, in November, 1871, and practiced in Paterson. He was a representative in the State Legislature, 1876-77; State Senator, 1883-89, and president of the Senate in 1886. He was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1895, and inaugurated January 1, 1896, the first Republican Governor inaugurated in New Jersey for thirty years. He was appointed Attorney-General in President McKinley's cabinet in January, 1898, on the resignation of Attorney-General McKenna.

## MARCUS LAWRENCE WARD

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**M**ARCUS LAWRENCE WARD, Governor of New Jersey, and a broad-minded humanitarian, was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 9, 1812, son of Moses and Fanny (Brown) Ward; grandson of James and Lydia (Nesbit) Ward; and a descendant of John Ward Sr., one of the original settlers of Newark, New Jersey, 1666.

He received a liberal education, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was one of the organizers of the Republican party in 1855. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1860 and 1864. During the Civil War he gave his entire attention to promoting the physical welfare of the soldiers and their families, fitting out at his own expense a hospital at Newark, which was named the Ward United States General Hospital in his honor, and after the war was utilized as a home for wounded soldiers. He also originated a system of free communication between soldiers and their families, and a free pension bureau, of which he assumed the entire financial responsibility. He was the defeated Republican gubernatorial candidate of New Jersey in 1862; an elector-at-large on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket, 1864, and Governor of New Jersey, 1865-68. He was chairman of the Republican National Committee, 1866; a representative from New Jersey in the Forty-third Congress, 1873-75, and declined the appointment of Commissioner of Indian Affairs in December, 1875. He was a member of the New Jersey Historical Society; of the Newark Library Association; the New Jersey Art Union, and was actively associated with various public movements for the betterment of the unfortunate and down trodden.

He married Susan Longworth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Longworth) Morris, of Newark. He died in Newark, April 25, 1884.

## ROBERT STOCKTON GREEN

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**R**OBERT STOCKTON GREEN, lawyer, jurist, and Governor of New Jersey, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, March 25, 1831, son of James Sproat and Isabella (McCulloh) Green; grandson of Rev. Ashbel Green (1762-1848); and great-grandson of Rev. Jacob Green, the Revolutionary patriot. His father was U. S. District Attorney for New Jersey, and Professor of Law in the College of New Jersey.

Robert Stockton Green was graduated from Princeton College in 1850, was admitted to the bar in 1853, and was made a counsellor in 1856. He practiced in Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he was prosecutor of the borough courts, 1857; city attorney, 1858-68; member of the city council, 1863-73; surrogate of Union county, 1862; Presiding Judge of the County Courts, 1868; and a member of the commission to suggest amendments to the State Constitution, 1873. He represented the Democratic party as a delegate in the national conventions of 1860, 1880 and 1888. He was a representative in the Forty-ninth Congress, 1885-87. He served as Governor of New Jersey, 1886-90; Vice-Chancellor, 1890-95; and Judge of the Court of Error and Appeals, 1894-95. The College of New Jersey conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1887. He was a member of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati; president of the State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, 1888, and a vice-president-general of the National Society.

He died in Elizabeth, New Jersey, May 7, 1895.

## FOSTER M. VOORHEES

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**T**HE legal profession numbers among its members men of high distinction, scholarly attainments and wide experience, and prominent among these is Foster M. Voorhees, former Governor of New Jersey, who was born November 5, 1856, in Clinton, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, son of Nathaniel W. and Naomi (Leigh) Voorhees, and a descendant of Holland ancestry. His father was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1854, but never practiced.

Foster M. Voorhees completed his preparatory studies at the age of fifteen, and then became a student at Rutgers College, where he was graduated four years later, the second honor man of his class, taking the prize for moral philosophy and in Greek languages. During his college career, his law studies, and until he began to practice his profession, he was engaged in the preparation of young men for college. He served as Professor of Languages in Rutgers Grammar School at New Brunswick, where he taught for one year, acting as first assistant to the rector. He prepared for his profession in the office of Magic & Cross, of Elizabeth, and was admitted as an attorney at Trenton in June, 1880. He at once began to practice in Elizabeth, and in the years that have followed has won a high reputation in his profession, the consequence of his powers of continued effort, his earnestness of purpose, his strong qualities of mind and his unquestioned integrity.

Mr. Voorhees is a staunch Republican in politics, and although not an office-seeker has held a number of public positions. In 1884 he was elected school commissioner, and was an active factor in the establishment of the High School and the Training School in Elizabeth. In 1888 he was elected to the New Jersey Assembly, and served during the years 1888-89-90. In 1893 he was elected to the State Senate from his county, and was reelected in 1896, being chair-



man of the Senate investment committee of that year. At the close of the first session the leadership of the Senate was given to him, the same position having been held by him during his career in the Assembly. In 1894 he was tendered the appointment of Circuit Court Judge by Governor Werts, but he declined the honor, owing to the large amount of his law practice. When the State Senate was organized in 1898, Mr. Voorhees was unanimously chosen president of that body. He served in that capacity until Governor Griggs accepted the Attorney-Generalship in the cabinet of President McKinley, when Mr. Voorhees succeeded him in the office of chief executive of the State. Governor Voorhees received the Republican nomination to succeed himself as Governor, and was elected for a full term in November, 1898. He was inaugurated in January, 1899. Since his retirement from office he has been tendered judicial appointments, but has declined the same. He resides in Elizabeth.



## FRANKLIN MURPHY

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**F**RANKLIN MURPHY, soldier, manufacturer, and Governor of New Jersey, son of William Hayes and Abigail Elizabeth (Hagar) Murphy, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, January 3, 1846, and is now living in Newark. He was ten years old when his parents removed to the latter city. He was educated in the well-known Newark Academy, which he left in July, 1862, in order to enlist in the Thirteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. He was in active service until the close of the war, a part of the time being with the Army of the Potomac, and the remainder of his term in the west under General Sherman. At the close of the war he was mustered out as first lieutenant, having been promoted for gallant and meritorious service.

In 1865 Mr. Murphy founded the firm of Murphy & Company, varnish manufacturers, in Newark. In 1891 the company was incorporated as the Murphy Varnish Company, and since that time Mr. Murphy has been president. From the commencement of his career he has taken a deep interest in all municipal and State matters. He has held various public offices, including membership in the Common Council of Newark from 1883 to 1886, being at one time president of that body. In 1885 he was chosen a member of the House of Assembly, where he was highly regarded as a conservative and able leader. He has also held the office of park commissioner to lay out and complete the parks of Essex county. As a trustee for the Reform School for Boys during the three years term beginning March 24, 1886, he brought to that institution all the benefits of his business sagacity and wide experience. He was appointed by President McKinley one of the commissioners to the Paris Universal Exposition of 1900. He has been called upon to assume many responsibilities in connection with public institutions, banks, societies and other organizations, such as fall to the lot of a man of general

activities, and which he has discharged in a manner as to command the unqualified approval of the public. Mr. Murphy has been a lifelong Republican. Since 1892 he has been chairman of the Republican State Committee of New Jersey, and during his chairmanship the Republican campaigns were uniformly successful, and New Jersey was brought prominently into the list of the Republican States. Since 1900 he has also been a member of the Republican National Committee.

In November, 1901, Mr. Murphy was elected Governor of New Jersey for a term of three years, over James M. Seymour, by a plurality of 7,133 votes. He entered upon his office at the beginning of 1902, and in his accession to the Governor's chair, New Jersey was to have her first experience with a business man as her chief executive. Governor Murphy came to the chief magistracy with a national reputation as a captain of industry. He had planted extensive trade posts of his business in Newark, throughout the country, and across the seas, and upon his election the people of the State realized that public affairs were to be administered rather upon the newer business lines than upon the conventional technical basis of the barrister's profession. With a business man's instinct, Mr. Murphy had devoted himself in the Common Council of Newark to the betterment of the city he had been called upon to serve. In the character of his work for his home city and county there was the foreshadowing that in his higher station as chief executive of the State, something substantial for the civic and communal betterment of New Jersey as a whole was to be obtained. During the three years of his administration Governor Murphy gave his own characteristic touches to the progress of the State, with many excellent results. As an instance, New Jersey is now earning \$80,000 a year in interest upon balances in banks that before his time had had free use of her great deposits. The conservation of the Passaic river for the benefit of the communities through which it flows was promoted by his commission to devise means of purifying its waters. The State Departments, which had hitherto been unscrutinized, were obliged to submit

their books to the inspection of an auditor; an assistant attorney-general was for a reasonable compensation set to doing what had previously taken a long line of special counsel and a vast expense to accomplish. An efficient system of factory inspection was established which did more than anything else to put an end to child labor in New Jersey; a tenement house commission was created to see that light and air were let into the homes of the poor; and then, applying the business man's principle of having safety checks to the nominating methods of the different political parties, he provided the people with an open primary system, surrounded by all the safeguards of a regular election.

In private life Governor Murphy is an amiable, social and cultured gentleman, and has not allowed his business and political affairs to engross all of his time. He has given special attention to the development of the patriotic societies of the nation, and his interest in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic is shown in membership on the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. In spite of his large affairs and the many responsibilities upon his shoulders, Mr. Murphy has still found time to cultivate art and literature, and his business successes have not diverted him from higher pursuits. A uniform courtesy and grace of manner and geniality of disposition inherent to the man have made him friendships which his qualities of heart and mind have never failed to hold and endear. As a public speaker he has a persuasiveness and grace that lend charm to his practical business views. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him in 1902 by both Lafayette College and Princeton University. He is a member of the more important Newark and New York clubs, also of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which he was the president-general in 1899; of the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Governor Murphy married, June 24, 1868, Janet, born December 30, 1842, died February 10, 1904, daughter of Israel Day and Catherine Cox Gale (Hogland) Colwell. Two children are

now living: 1. Franklin, born November 29, 1873; married, October 17, 1908, Harriet Alexander Long, of Chicago; he is now vice-president of the Murphy Varnish Company. 2. Helen, born September 19, 1877; married, June 8, 1901, William Burnet, son of Thomas Talmage and Estelle (Condit) Kinney.







*Green Anthony*



## GROVER CLEVELAND

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**G**ROVER CLEVELAND, lawyer, statesman, and President, son of Rev. Richard Falley and Ann (Neal) Cleveland, was born March 18, 1837, in Caldwell, New Jersey, in a small two-story building which was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church of which his father was then pastor, and which is yet standing. He was named Stephen Grover for his father's predecessor in the pastorate, but in childhood the first name was dropped. When he was three years old his parents removed to Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, where he lived until he was fourteen, attending the district school and academy. He was of studious habits, and his frank open disposition made him a favorite with both his teachers and fellows. He left the academy before he could complete the course, and took employment in a village store, his wages being fifty dollars for the first year and one hundred dollars for the second year, but soon after the beginning of the latter period he removed to Clinton, New York, whither his parents had preceded him, and resumed studies at the academy in preparation for admission to Hamilton College. The death of his father, however, disappointed this expectation, and made it necessary for him to enter upon self-support. He accordingly accepted a position as book-keeper and assistant teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind, which he filled acceptably for a year. Starting west in search of more lucrative employment, with twenty-five dollars to defray his expenses, he stopped on the way at Buffalo, New York, to make a farewell visit to his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a stock farmer, who induced him to remain and aid him in the compilation of "Allen's American Shorthorn Herd Book." In return he received the sum of fifty dollars, and with this aid he entered the law offices of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, as a clerk and law student. His student life was one of arduous labor and vigorous economy and self-denial.

For a few months he served without compensation as a copyist, and then received a wage of four dollars a week. He lived at a modest hotel, took breakfast by candlelight, worked in the office the entire day, and did most of his law reading at night. He was admitted to the bar in 1859. Meantime his employers, recognizing his ability and fidelity, advanced him to a position of confidential and managing clerk, and in three years he had saved from his salary a thousand dollars.

Mr. Cleveland's public life began in 1863, when he was appointed assistant district attorney for Erie county. A staunch Democrat from his first studies in American history and politics, he had been a sturdy supporter of his party and an industrious worker from the day in 1858 when he cast his first vote. In the office to which he was chosen he acquitted himself so well that at the expiration of his term he received the unanimous nomination for district attorney. He had for his Republican opponent a warm personal friend, Lyman K. Bass, who was elected by a plurality of five hundred; Mr. Cleveland, however, polled more than his party vote in all the city wards. Retiring from office in January, 1866, he formed a law partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpoel, former State Treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. In 1869 he became a member of the law firm of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom, his partners being Albert P. Laning, former State Senator, and for years attorney for the Canada Southern and Lake Shore railways, and Oscar Folsom, former United States District Attorney. As in previous years, he sent the large portion of his earnings to his mother, to aid her in support of her family. In 1870 at the earnest solicitation of his party friends, and against his own earnestly expressed desire, he consented to become candidate for sheriff, and was elected after a stubbornly contested canvass. His official conduct was warmly approved by the people. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of law, in association with Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell. Mr. Bass retired in 1879 on account of ill health, the firm becoming Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 George J. Sicard was

admitted to partnership. During all these changes Mr. Cleveland shared in a large and lucrative business, while he had attracted the admiration of bench and bar for the care with which he prepared his cases, and the ability and industry with which he contested them.

In 1881 Mr. Cleveland was nominated for mayor of Buffalo on a platform advocating administrative reform and economy in municipal expenditures, and was elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office, and at an election where, although the Democrats carried their local ticket to success, the Republicans carried the city for their State ticket by more than one thousand plurality. His administration carried unstinted approval, for his courageous devotion to the interests of the people and his success in checking unwise, illegal and extravagant expenditures, saving to the city a million dollars in the first six months of his term, and he was a popular favorite as "The Veto Mayor." He was now a State celebrity, and the convention of his party held September 22, 1882, at Syracuse, nominated him for Governor. He was elected over the Republican nominee, Charles J. Folger, by the tremendous plurality of 192,854—the largest plurality ever given a gubernatorial candidate in any state in the Union. Among the chief acts of his administration were his approval of a bill to submit to the people a proposition to abolish contract prison labor; his veto of a bill permitting wide latitude to savings bank directors in investment of deposits; his veto of a similar bill respecting insurance companies; and his veto of a bill to establish a monopoly by limiting the right to construct certain street railways to companies heretofore organized, to the exclusion of such as should hereafter obtain the consent of property owners and local authorities.

Mr. Cleveland was nominated for President by the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, in July, 1884, receiving 683 votes out of a total of 820. His Republican opponent was Hon. James G. Blaine. The campaign was remarkable for the discussion of the personal characters and qualifications of the candidates rather than political principles. At the election Mr. Cleveland received a major-

ity of thirty-seven in the Electoral College, and a majority in the popular vote of 23,005, out of a total of 10,067,610. At his inauguration, March 4, 1885, he delivered an admirable inaugural address, with flowing ease, and his modesty and sincerity impressed all hearers. He took his official oath upon a small morocco-bound, gilt-edged Bible, a gift from his mother when as a lad he first left home. Among the most important acts of his administration was his proclamation of March 13, 1885, for the removal of white intruders from Oklahoma, Indian Territory; and, after the burning of Aspinwall, Panama, by the revolutionists, March 31, 1885, his ordering a naval expedition to protect American persons and property.

Mr. Cleveland was unanimously renominated for President in 1888, but was defeated by Benjamin Harrison, Republican, although his plurality in the popular vote was more than 100,000. He then located in the city of New York and again took up his profession. In June, 1892, he was nominated for the Presidency a third time, by the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, receiving on the first ballot 617 1-3 votes out of 910, the nomination then being made unanimous. At the election he defeated Benjamin Harrison by a plurality of 110 in the Electoral College, and a plurality of 379,150 in the popular vote. He was inaugurated March 4, 1893, in the presence of a vast multitude in midst of a blinding snowstorm. The military and civic parade was more imposing than on any other similar occasion. His administration was marked by some most unusual features. His first important act was to call a special session of Congress, August 7, 1893, and in pursuance of his recommendation was repealed the act of 1890 calling for the monthly purchase of \$4,500,000 of silver bullion. In this he was opposed by the silver wing of his party. Elected as he was on a tariff-reform platform, both houses of Congress were in accord with him on that issue, and in 1894 was passed the Wilson bill, a tariff-for-revenue-only measure. The industrial and financial stagnation of that period was ascribed by the Republicans to this measure, while the Free-Silver Democrats attributed it in large degree to the repeal of the silver-purchase meas-

ure, and in November of the same year the Republicans won a protective tariff victory, with the result that during the latter half of President Cleveland's administration he had to deal with a Republican Congress. He performed invaluable service to law and order and protection to property by his firm stand with reference to the railroad riots in July, 1894, ordering United States troops to Chicago and other railroad centers to enforce the orders and processes of the Federal courts, and to prevent interference with inter-state commerce and the transmission of the United States mails. On January 1, 1895, he appointed, with the consent of the Senate, the commission to inquire into the Venezuelan boundary. During the insurrection in Cuba he took strong measures against the violation of the neutrality laws. In February, in order to preserve the national credit, he ordered an issue of four per cent. thirty-year bonds to the amount of \$62,000,000. May 29th he vetoed the river and harbor bill calling for an immediate expenditure of \$17,000,000, and authorizing contracts for the further sum of \$62,000,000, but the bill was passed over his veto. In the summer of the same year he received the signal compliment of being chosen as arbitrator in the dispute between Italy and Colombia, in which the former claimed large pecuniary damages for injuries sustained by Indians during the revolution of 1885. Late in 1895, in his annual message, he recommended a general reform of banking and currency laws, and accomplished the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary, the treaty being signed February 2, 1896. In the latter year he issued an order under which thirty thousand additional posts in the civil service were placed under restrictions formulated by the Board of Civil Service Commissioners. In the same year he sent General Fitzhugh Lee to Havana as consul-general—an appointment which was approved by a great mass of Union veterans almost as heartily as it was by the ex-Confederates. On June 16, 1896, he issued an open letter condemning the free-silver movement, and approving the principles of the Gold Wing of the Democratic party, a document which had a salutary and far-reaching effect. Before the expiration of his official term he had the

great pleasure of witnessing the execution of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain providing for the establishment of an international tribunal of general arbitration.

One of President Cleveland's last public appearances before retiring from his high office, was the delivery of an address at the sesquicentennial celebration of Princeton College, which took on its more appropriate title of University. Shortly afterward he purchased a home in Princeton, where his first son was born. Known as a polished and forceful writer, Mr. Cleveland's most important papers have been widely published. His annual message of 1887 was issued in a sumptuous edition *de luxe*, illustrated by the famous artist, Thomas Nast. An important compilation of his utterances was made by Francis Gottsberger, of New York, under the title, "Principles and Purposes of Our Form of Government, As Set Forth In Public Papers of Grover Cleveland," and George F. Parker edited a volume, "Writings and Speeches of Grover Cleveland." In 1904 appeared "Presidential Problems," a volume of essays by Mr. Cleveland, two of which were originally delivered at Princeton University, the others being articles which had their original appearance in leading magazines.

Mr. Cleveland was of striking personality, commanding respect and confidence under all circumstances and before all manner of assemblages. Physically of large and powerful frame, in motion he was deliberate and firm, yet without slowness. In manner and voice he was genial and agreeable. Broad-minded and liberal in thought, he was tolerant and charitable. In religion he was a man of conscience rather than of any set creed. All his personal habits were marked by Democratic simplicity, and totally devoid of ostentation. After his retirement from the loftiest place open to an American, he steadily grew in the regard and affection of the people, while publicists and political students are only beginning to adequately measure the wisdom and beneficence which were the characteristics of his public career. He died June 24, 1908.

In the second year of his first Presidential term, June 2, 1886,

President Cleveland was married to Miss Frances Folsom, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., in the Blue Room in the White House. Of this marriage were born: Ruth, in the city of New York, October 3, 1891; Esther C., in Washington City (the first child ever born in the White House), September 9, 1893; Maria C., at "Gray Gables," Buzzard's Bay, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, July 7, 1895; Richard Folsom, at Westland, Princeton, New Jersey, October 28, 1897.



## JOHN FRANKLIN FORT

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**H**ON. JOHN FRANKLIN FORT, a lawyer and jurist of excellent abilities, and former Governor of New Jersey, has made a notable career in public as well as in professional life, and his administration as Governor was marked with phenomenal usefulness to the commonwealth, and reflected high honor upon himself. He was born in Pemberton, Burlington county, New Jersey, March 20, 1852, son of Andrew H. Fort. The father was a member of the Assembly in 1866-67, and his brother, George F. Fort, was Governor from 1851 to 1854.

John Franklin Fort received his primary education in Pemberton in Miss Nicholson's private school, and then entered Pemberton Academy, where his teacher was Charles E. Hendrickson, who later became his warm personal friend, and his associate on the Supreme Court bench. His next tutor was William Hutchinson, afterward favorably known as the "John Sands," of the "New York Sun." He then attended the Mount Holly Institute, conducted by Charles Aaron, and afterward the Pennington Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1869, and in the fall, being only in his eighteenth year, he entered upon his law studies. His first reading was in Philadelphia, in the office of the late Chief Justice Edward M. Paxton, and continued but six months, when his preceptor was appointed to a judicial position. Mr. Fort then returned to Mount Holly, where he continued his studies under Ewan Merritt, meanwhile teaching school at Ewansville in order to maintain himself. He subsequently read law under Colonel Garrit S. Cannon, in Bordentown, and then entered the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in 1872, with the bachelor's degree. While a student there, among his most intimate friends and housemates was former Chief Justice Alton B. Parker (presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket in



1904), and the friendship which was then engendered has continued to the present day, unaffected by the asperities of political antagonism.

Mr. Fort, although graduated in the law, was not of sufficient age to admit of his admission to the bar, and he again entered the law offices of Mr. Merritt. In November, 1873, shortly after he had attained his majority, he was admitted as an attorney, and entered upon a position which has been more than once interrupted by the duties of official position, and the exigencies of politics. When he graduated from his law school, and the hotly contested Grant-Greeley campaign of 1872 was on, he entered the campaign with vigor and enthusiasm, notwithstanding he was not yet of age, and was without a voting right. During the next six months he made twenty-seven speeches in South Jersey in support of General Grant. In the winters of 1873-74 he was assistant journal clerk of the General Assembly, earning sufficient money to entirely reimburse his father for his contribution to his education. Upon the advice of Senator John W. Taylor, then president of the Senate, he went to Newark to engage in the practice of his profession, but almost on the instant became interested in politics, and in September, 1874, took the stump for George A. Halsey, Republican candidate for Governor. In 1878 he was appointed a Judge of the First District Court of Newark by Governor McClellan, and he was reappointed by Governor Ludlow, but resigned in 1886 to devote his attention to law practice, and in which he continued until December, 1896, when Governor Griggs appointed him President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex county. On May 4, 1900, he was appointed by Governor Voorhees to be a Justice of the Supreme Court, presiding over the courts in the counties of Atlantic, Morris, Monmouth, Middlesex, Ocean, Union and Hudson. In Monmouth county he directed the movements resulting in the expulsion of the gamblers from Long Branch in 1902.

His subsequent career forms a unique and notable chapter in State history. In 1907 he became the Republican candidate for Governor. The nominating convention was probably the most turbulent

ever held in the State. He had the support of the so-called "Regulars," and a part of the "New Idea" faction of his party. He was at the time a Supreme Court Justice, and actually sitting in a conference of the court at the time of his nomination. He instantly resigned his judicial office, and, appearing before the convention, accepted the nomination in a forceful and independent speech. The platform upon which he was nominated was progressive along all lines. Among the measures which it favored were: A primary law for expression of choice for United States Senator; reform of the petit jury system and the selection of grand juries; extension of primary law, and prevention of fraud at primaries; a Public Utilities Commission, with power for the effective regulation of such corporations; the maintenance of the so-called Bishops law for saloon regulation; continuance of the good road policy of the State; a constitutional amendment for election of assemblymen by districts; abolition of useless commissions and departments, and consolidation of others; and a general and effective civil service statute.

Governor Fort's campaign was the most thorough and active ever made in the State. He was elected November 5, 1907, by a plurality of 8,013 over Frank S. Katzenbach, the Democratic candidate. His inaugural address was publicly commended by President Roosevelt as a remarkable State document. Its keynote was "Keep Party Pledges," and he stood for that principle on all occasions throughout his administration. Under him much effective and valuable legislation was enacted. Among others: A general civil service act; a public utilities bill with a reasonable power, but not as broad as the Governor desired; a highway system throughout the State with a highway along the Atlantic Ocean; the opening of an inland waterway between Bay Head and Cape May, through the various bays and arms of the sea of the State; reforms in state institutions; extension of direct primaries to the selection of county committees; laws to protect the various reservations of the State, and to prevent forest fires from sparks from locomotives; a scheme for the establishment of a State Park at Washington's Crossing on the Dela-

ware; the improvement of the general system of finances of the State; a commission of experts to revalue the railway property of the State for purposes of taxation; statutes modifying the law as to accidents at railway crossings; general act modifying the doctrine as to liability of employers for accidents to employees; the creation of a commission to recommend to the State a law for the establishment of a general system for compensation for injured employees; an act providing for the retirement of judicial officers after long and faithful service, on one-third of their salary; general acts for the conservation of the waters of the State, and preventing their transportation from the State; statutes providing for the uniting of various cities in the construction of municipal plants through the State Water Supply Commission for the supply of water to municipalities; a law protection against fraud in the transmission of moneys to foreign points by private bankers.

He looked into the affairs of all State institutions and departments more closely than any previous Governor, and suggested many reforms therein. His motto was "Do only for the State," and neither party nor friendship reasons had the least influence in molding his action. His independent course gave him great strength with the people, and correspondingly lessened his influence with the political organizations and time-servers. His party leaders soon broke with him because they could not use him, and because he insisted that a political pledge was as sacred as any other, and because he stood for progressive legislation for the regulation of corporations. All legislation against the interests of the people was killed during his term. Governor Fort, during his term, vetoed more proposed legislation than probably any other Governor in the history of the State, there having been sixty-eight vetoes during the session of the legislation of 1910 alone.

During his career, Governor Fort has been a conspicuous figure in Republican party councils. In 1884 he was a delegate-at-large to the National Convention at Chicago, and with six others held out in advocacy of George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, for the Presi-

dency, and, when that gentleman's name was dropped, gave his adherence to James G. Blaine. In 1889 he was chairman of the State Convention which nominated General E. Burd Grubb for Governor, and toured the State with him. He was chairman of the Griggs convention in 1895, and was a speaker with the latter in the "whirlwind campaign" which resulted in the election of the first Republican Governor in thirty years. In 1896 he was a delegate to the National Convention of St. Louis, and made the speech nominating Garret A. Hobart for the vice-presidency. He was also chairman of the committee on credentials, and presented the majority report reading J. Edward Addicks, of Delaware, out of the party, and his speeches in advocacy of that report, and renominating Mr. Hobart, gave him a national reputation as an orator. He was also a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention in 1908, supporting Mr. Taft for nomination.

At various times Governor Fort has on request made notable speeches in different parts of the country, on various subjects. In 1899 he made a tour of European prisons, under a commission from the United States Government, and on his return made an elaborate report. The idea of probation and indeterminate sentence was so new, that when Governor Fort drew the original bill providing for such a system in New Jersey, he had trouble in finding some one to introduce it in the Assembly. When the bill came up for hearing, he appeared in its behalf, with the result that it was passed in both houses with but a single dissenting voice.

In April, 1878, Governor Fort married Charlotte, daughter of former State Senator William Stainsby, of Newark. He has three children: Miss Margretta Fort, Frank W. Fort, a lawyer of Newark, and Leslie R. Fort, editor of the Lakewood "Times and Journal."

Governor Fort was president of the Sons of the American Revolution of New Jersey from 1905-1909, and is a member of the American Bar Association, the New York and East Orange Republican Club, the Bergen County Union League, the Essex Club and

the Lakewood Country Club. The degree of LL. D. has been conferred upon him by Dickinson College, Seton Hall College, New York and Union Universities, and Rutgers, Lafayette and Middlebury Colleges. In 1911, on retiring from the Governorship, he made a trip around the world, spending much time in the Orient, being received everywhere with much honor, especially in Japan. He is now engaged in the practice of law at Newark.



## PHILEMON DICKINSON

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**A**MONG those adventurous spirits whose enterprise induced them to seek homes in the New World, still given up wholly to impenetrable wilderness, were the Dickerson brothers, young Englishmen, who following in the train of the early explorers, came to Massachusetts in 1638 and were admitted as Freemen of Salem by that hardy community in 1641. They and their descendants were admirable representatives of the sturdy British stock which, trained by the stern conditions of life in the new continent, produced so many of the great and good men whose foresight and wisdom have given to the United States the proud position she holds among nations. Still lured in his search for fortune by the promise of new lands, Philemon Dickerson, one of the brothers, left the Massachusetts colony and settled in 1672 on Long Island.

It was after this his great-grandfather, that General Philemon Dickinson (as the name had come to be spelled), soldier and statesman, was called, and with the name he seemed to imbibe all of his forebear's courage and enterprise. When only about five years of age, his family, including his father and three uncles, had removed from Long Island and settled in Morris county, New Jersey, and it is from these brothers that the Dickerson and Dickinson families of that State are descended. Dickinson's birth was in 1740, and he may be said to have fairly grown up with the Revolution. When still a youth he began to take a vital interest in the questions which were even then stirring men's hearts and minds, and he soon became known as one who deeply sympathized with the cause of the oppressed colonies, and was willing to risk all he possessed in the conflict which threatened. During the time of preparation for the coming struggle, when the minds of all were oppressed by doubt and apprehension, he was one of the strong men who never flinched in their determination to face whatever peril and loss should be involved

in the war for freedom and human rights. He was active in the effort to properly organize and train the militia of New Jersey, and the beginning of hostilities found him an officer of the same. He was soon raised to the rank of brigadier-general, and at the head of his men took part in several important engagements. Among these were Trenton and Monmouth, in both of which battles Dickinson and his detachment behaved in creditable fashion, and in the latter actually opened the engagement by taking part in the first preliminary skirmish of the day.

At the close of the war, in which he had risked not only his life but family fortune, Dickinson returned to the retirement of private life for a time, but later was called upon by an appreciative community to represent it in the United States Senate, from 1790 to 1793. He was the third man so chosen from his State, those preceding him being William Paterson, the great jurist, and Jonathan Elmer. It was to fill the vacancy left by the former, who had been elected Governor of New Jersey, that Dickinson was called, and for three years he held his honorable post with a wisdom not less than his courage on the field of battle. The last twelve or fifteen years of his life were spent in retirement on his country estate near Trenton, and here on February 4, 1809, he died, honored and loved by the whole community.



## FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN

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**G**ENERAL FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, lawyer, soldier and statesman, was born in Somerville, April 13, 1753. He graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1770, when only seventeen years old, having been the classmate of President James Madison and of S. Stanhope Smith, who later became president of Princeton. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar, and at the early age of twenty-two was elected a member of the Continental Congress in 1775. From this office he resigned two years later and returned to his native town. There is in existence a very interesting letter from Frelinghuysen to Colonel Camp, with reference to his resignation, which explains the matter in a way most creditable to the young man. In this, as reason for surrendering so honorable a position, he pleads his extreme youth and unfamiliarity with the affairs of state, and urges that some older man better equipped for the work in hand be appointed in his place. Upon his return to Somerville he busied himself with the formation of an artillery corps of which he was chosen captain, and which offered its services to the Continental Congress in the hostilities then on the point of breaking out. Shortly after this, Captain Frelinghuysen was promoted to the rank of colonel of militia of New Jersey, and took part creditably in the battles of Trenton and Monmouth. In addition to his military activities he was a member of New Jersey's Provincial Congress and of the famous Committee of Safety. The war over, Frelinghuysen retired temporarily to private life, but was in 1793 elected Senator from New Jersey to the United States Congress. Three years later he resigned because of personal bereavement and family claims, and retired finally to private life.

In a period so prolific of great men as that of the Revolution, it required qualities unusual, indeed, to mark a man as worthy of distinction, but in whatever period he might have lived, in whatever



society he might have mingled, Frederick Frelinghuysen would have been known for the qualities of his race, qualities which he transmitted undiminished to his descendants. He died in 1804, on his fifty-first birthday, honored and mourned by the whole community. In the epitaph upon the monument which his children raised over him occur these words, which are only just in their appreciation: "At the bar he was eloquent, in the Senate he was wise, in the field he was brave. \* \* \* He gave his hand to the young, his counsel to the middle aged, his support to him who was feeble in years." To this might have been added appropriately the motto discovered on a collection of the sermons of his grandfather, Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen: "*Laudem non quero; culpam non timeo*"—"I ask not praise; I fear not blame."



## JONATHAN ELMER

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**J**ONATHAN ELMER, physician and statesman, was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, in 1745, and was thus the same age as his great associate, Paterson, who first saw the light of day at Antrim, Ireland, in the same year. He took up the study of medicine at the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated, returning at once to his native county, where he took up the practice of his profession. Here he soon made a name for himself as a physician, taking a leading part among his fellow practitioners in that part of the State, and also won the respect of the community both for his probity and for his active interest in the rights of the colonies, the subject then most dear to the hearts of all. When at last the fire which had so long been smouldering burst into flame and the colonies, for the more definite and explicit formulation of their demands and a better understanding of the policies to be mutually pursued, called together their Continental Congress, Elmer was chosen as one of those best fitted to represent his State in that fateful body, and here in this capacity he served in the years 1776-77-78-81-82-83-84 and 1787. Besides this honorable office, he also served in the scarcely less hazardous positions of sheriff, surrogate and judge in his own State, during the continuance of actual hostilities.

At the close of the war Elmer was elected along with Paterson to represent the new State as Senator in the first Congress of the Federation, and in this capacity served two years. Their election took place in 1789, and one year later Paterson was called by the State Legislature to be Governor of New Jersey in place of Governor Livingston, who had died in office. From 1790 to 1791, Philemon Dickinson was Elmer's associate in the Senate.

A gentleman, a man of culture, a scholar, a member of a well known philosophical society, Jonathan Elmer was of the best type

of those devoted patriots who wrought such a mighty work against such odds. Gentility, culture, learning, philosophy—all serve to increase the prudence of their possessors, and if they be not of the highest kind, the increase will take place at the expense of courage. In the men of that day, however, the men of Elmer's type were not more backward than the swain in asserting and defending the rights which it was their glory to believe in so ardently. Then, indeed, do we see the man of thought and the man of action united in one person, and such a person was Jonathan Elmer.



## RICHARD STOCKTON

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**R**ICHARD STOCKTON, lawyer and statesman, was one of those men who seem to have been selected by fate for an honorable and eminent career. His very name to one of his ability was an heritage of worth, for to the newly born nation the names of those who had signed her bold and splendid declaration to the world were the very symbols of her pride, the objects upon which it was her boast to shower the best and highest honors within her gift.

The first Richard Stockton emigrated from England to America some time previous to 1760, and settled on Long Island. Later the family moved to New Jersey and established the Stockton country estate near Princeton, with the history of which place their own is intimately connected. Perhaps the best known member of the family was the father of the subject of this sketch, who was born on the estate in 1730, and graduated with the first class of the College of New Jersey, then situated at Newark but afterwards removed to Princeton, where it became the college of that name. He was a member of the New Jersey Provincial Congress; a Judge of the Provincial Supreme Court, 1774; and a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1776-77. On July 4, 1776, he signed the Declaration of Independence as one of the representatives of New Jersey. He was defeated by William Livingston for the first Governorship of New Jersey, but was elected Chief Justice, an honor which he declined. His wife was Annis Boudinot, a member of the distinguished family of that name, and a woman of high accomplishment and decided literary gifts.

Of such parents, and inheriting alike their powers of character and intellect along with an enviable name, Richard Stockton the younger was born in 1764, and early in his youth began to show signs of an unusual precocity. His record during the period of his education amply bore out this first impression, and he completed his

classical studies and graduated from Princeton College before he was seventeen years of age. He then took up the study of law in the office of his uncle, Elisha Boudinot, in Newark, and was admitted to the bar in 1784, when just twenty years old. Owing probably to his extreme youth, his practice took some little time to build up, and his progress before the bar was somewhat slow at first. After a short time, however, he established himself in the opinion of his fellow barristers, and his unusual abilities carried him forward until he became deservedly the acknowledged leader of the bar in his State. His practice also became the largest in New Jersey, and his was the most important and most talked of name in that region. He was one of the very few lawyers of the State who practiced before the Supreme Court of the United States, there being at that time but little litigation carried from New Jersey to that tribunal. Stockton, indeed, combined in his person most of the requisites of the perfect lawyer. He was a profound student, a clear thinker, and most eloquent of address. Possessing great powers of invective and retort, and a master in the use of sarcasm, he was one of the most effective court lawyers of his time, and his addresses to juries were recognized as models of logical construction and persuasive eloquence. They had rarely been equalled, it was claimed, and yet, by a piece of singular misfortune, scarcely a record of them has been preserved to us. One fine specimen, indeed, has come down to us through the accident of its being appended to the report of a commission which the State Legislature ordered printed in 1828. This is an argument in favor of New Jersey's claim to the waters of the Hudson, and well bears out the reputation claimed for its author.

Stockton was a boy of twelve when the Revolution was started, but his mature life fell upon times scarcely less critical in the history of his country. His career as a statesman, for which by nature and talents he was eminently fitted, was undoubtedly much curtailed by the fact that his politics were at that time out of favor. He was a Federalist of the Hamiltonian school, an ardent believer in the centralization of the powers of government, while for the time being

the beliefs and influence of Jefferson were in the ascendant. In spite of this, however, he was elected United States Senator from New Jersey in 1796 to fill the place left vacant by the retirement of Senator Frelinghuysen, and held his seat until 1799, when he lost it to a Democrat. In 1813, when trouble was again brewing with Great Britain, he regained his seat in the Senate temporarily, and took a most active part in the proceedings, proving himself a worthy confrère of Webster, Calhoun and Clay. But while he thus, by virtue of his unusual gifts, won himself an honorable if transient place in the government, it is probable that his work of greatest value was performed through the medium of his private law practice. It was at about this time, or from 1818 until his death in 1828, that his leadership of the New Jersey bar was undisputed, and that he made many of those eloquent addresses which won him such well merited honor.

Personally, Stockton typified all that we think of when we speak of a lawyer of the old school. Of a most imposing presence, with manners the most polished, a bearing so elegant that he won for himself in later life and among the junior members of the bar the sobriquet of "the old dude," he was nevertheless a most courteous and affable gentleman, easy of approach and of democratic instincts, combining thus within himself those qualities, the possession of which by so many of its earlier members, has given to the traditions of the American bar their dignity and worth.



## JOHN CONDIT

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ONE is often surprised, in reading the records of the Revolutionary period, at the great number of able men appearing then, and one is disposed to ask what could have been the cause of so marked an efflorescence. Of course, in a measure, the appearance is deceptive; it is only those who in some manner distinguished themselves that find their way into history, and for each of these there were many who remained in the ranks undiscovered of fame. Nevertheless, though this be true, it is undeniable that there existed a very high average of character and intelligence during that time of storm and stress.

In the history of John Condit we have a case in point. His great-great-grandfather, John Cunditt, emigrated in all probability from Wales, sometime previous to 1678, and settled in Essex county, New Jersey, where he purchased lands and founded the distinguished Condit family still prominent in that region. John Condit, the subject of this sketch, was born July 8, 1755, in Orange, New Jersey, where he carried on farming to which occupation he added that of physician, having an excellent practice thereabouts. Interested actively in the American cause of freedom, he joined the Continental army at the beginning of the war, and here turned his professional knowledge and skill to good account, serving in the difficult and arduous post of surgeon during the conflict. When peace had been restored he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and afterwards, from 1799 to 1803, to the United States House of Representatives. In the latter year the Legislature sent him to the Senate of the United States, where he served until 1817, a worthy contemporary of the brilliant men of his period.

Mr. Condit was twice married—first to Abigail Halsey, who died in 1784, and then to Rhoda Halsey, with whom he lived until 1834, in which year both Mr. and Mrs. Condit died.

## HUGH MERCER

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**G**ENERAL HUGH MERCER, for whom the county of Mercer is named, was a member of a distinguished Scottish family which had furnished, particularly to the kirk, men famous in public life. His great-grandfather, John Mercer, was a minister of the church in Kinnellan, Aberdeenshire, from 1650 to 1676, from which pastorate he resigned a year before his death.

The grandfather of Hugh Mercer was Thomas Mercer, whose son William was educated for the ministry, and was in charge of the Manse at Pittsligo, Aberdeenshire, from 1720 to 1748; he married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Munro, of Foulis, who was killed while commanding the British troops at Falkirk in 1746. Hugh Mercer, son of Rev. William Mercer, was born probably in 1725, as he was baptized in January, 1726. Of his boyhood life little is known. As was the case with many Scottish lads, he entered college when about fifteen years of age, matriculating in the School of Medicine, Marshall College, in 1740, graduating in 1744. Moved by the loyal spirit of his ancestors, he joined the army of Prince Charlie, the "Young Pretender," and appears as assistant surgeon upon the ill-starred field of Culloden. In the autumn of 1746 he set sail from Leith, remained a short time in Philadelphia, and settled at Greencastle, Pennsylvania, now Mercersburg, then upon the frontier of new world civilization. Practicing his profession in the wilds of the "Indian country," Hugh Mercer does not appear prominently until the year 1755, when in the Braddock Expedition he appears as a captain of militia. Following Braddock's humiliating defeat, Hugh Mercer, although wounded, walked many miles through the wilderness to his home. Early in the spring of 1756 he was selected as captain of the local militia, having supervision over a wide district, with McDowell's Ferry (Bridgeport) as headquarters, and acting as physician and surgeon to the garrison. For these and other





*General Hugh Mercer*

From portrait presented to New Jersey Society, Sept. 1, 1866, by Hon. James  
M. Smith, of Princeton, N.J.



patriotic services the corporation of Philadelphia presented him a vote of thanks and a medal.

In 1757, Mercer was in command of the militia stationed at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, being appointed major in December, 1757, with command of all Provincial forces stationed west of the Susquehanna. In 1758 Major Mercer was in command of a portion of the Forbes expedition against Fort DuQuesne. It was during this period that he met Colonel George Washington, whose military fame had spread beyond the confines of the Great Northern Neck of Virginia. Between the two men a friendship was established that led Mercer to remove from Pennsylvania to Virginia, taking up his residence in Fredericksburg, famed as the home of Washington's mother. There General Mercer attended meetings of Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, of which George Washington was a member.

Throughout the period of constitutional agitation preceding the Revolution, Dr. Mercer devoted himself to his practice and to the delights of those social relationships for which Fredericksburg was and is noted. In 1775, the Royal Governor, Dunmore, at Williamsburg, transferred a portion of the colonial store of powder from the magazine to the ship "Magdalen." It was this crowning act of executive incompetency to deal with local phases of the general revolutionary problem that led to the organization of the Whig regiments. September 12, 1775, Mercer was appointed colonel of minute-men for the counties of Caroline, Stafford, King George and Spottsylvania. Stimulating the spirit of the Committees of Safety, and sustaining the enthusiastic but untrained provincials, Mercer wrote to the Virginia Convention: "Hugh Mercer will serve his adopted country in the cause of liberty in any rank or station to which he may be assigned." At this critical juncture three regiments of Virginia provincials were organized, and for the command of the first of these Hugh Mercer was defeated by Patrick Henry by one vote. Subsequently, Mercer was elected colonel of the third, and at Williamsburg drilled the volunteers and levies.

A wider field of duty demanded Mercer's services. In recognition of his popularity and military skill, on June 5, 1776, the rank of brigadier-general in the Continental army was conferred upon the gallant Virginian. Within a few weeks General Washington, returning from Massachusetts to New York, selected General Mercer to take command of the troops engaged in the fortification of Paulus Hook, now known as the old downtown residence section of Jersey City. Besides discharging his duties there, he was placed in command of the "Flying Camp" of ten thousand men stationed at and near Perth Amboy. Events between the rout of the patriotic army at Brooklyn and the retreat through the Jerseys moved rapidly, nor can the military details of the crossing of the Delaware and the attack upon Trenton be repeated here. Historians have credited General Mercer with suggesting the change of Washington's Fabian policy, and of his working out the details of the movement that altered the fate of an empire. This much is sure, that upon the Christmas night of 1776 no one of Washington's galaxy of leaders was more trusted than was Mercer, and no one shared greater fruits of victory. Upon the recrossing of the Delaware, it was at General Mercer's headquarters on the night of January 2, 1777, that the plan to break camp and leave the camp fires burning upon the south bank of the Assunpink creek was formulated. Thence it was that General Mercer went to his doom. The story of the surprise at Princeton on the morning of the 3rd, of the clash upon the frost covered ground between Mercer's men and the British regiments; of the fight about the Clark house; of the peril of Washington; and of Mercer's leaping from his horse and rallying his men—have often been told. Infuriated by the turn of the fortunes of war, General Mercer, while in the very act of leading his men to victory, was attacked by several British soldiers. Repeatedly stabbed, he was beaten upon the head with the butt ends of muskets, and, refusing to surrender, was left for dead. The retreating British soon gave place to the Continental soldiers, who tenderly carried their general into the Clark house, where he was nursed by the devoted Quaker women of that family.

By his side, in attendance, were Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia; Dr. Archibald Alexander, of Virginia, and Major George Lewis, nephew of General Washington. Lingerin<sup>g</sup> in agony for nine days, General Hugh Mercer died in the arms of Major Lewis.

The death of Mercer created a profound impression throughout the nation. His body was removed to Philadelphia under military escort, was exposed in state, and it is said thirty thousand people attended the funeral. It was upon the south side of Christ Church, Philadelphia, that his body, interred with military and civic honors, was placed beneath a slab upon which was cut: "In memory of Gen'l Hugh Mercer, who fell at Princeton, January 3rd, 1777." Moved by a sense of patriotic duty, Congress, upon April 9, 1777, directed that monuments be erected to the honor of General Mercer at Fredericksburg, and of General Warren at Boston. Upon the 28th of June, 1902, one hundred and twenty-five years thereafter, the Fredericksburg monument was erected, bearing upon its face the inscription ordered to be placed by the resolution of 1777. With that singular perversity that seems to afflict mankind, a succeeding generation refused to permit General Mercer's bones to remain undisturbed. The St. Andrew's Society removed his body to Laurel Hill Cemetery, then upon the edge of the city of Philadelphia, and November 26, 1840, dedicated a monument to his memory. Of this society General Mercer was a member, and the monument was properly inscribed.

Besides the name of one of New Jersey's twenty-one counties, there are in the State of New Jersey two memorials to Mercer. One is the old fort at Red Bank, Gloucester county, where at Fort Mercer, in 1778, a gallant defense of Philadelphia was made by General Greene and the navy upon the Delaware. The other memorial is in Princeton and consists of a bronze tablet unveiled October 1, 1897, the gift of Mercer Engine Company, No. 3.

## GARRET AUGUSTUS HOBART

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**G**ARRET AUGUSTUS HOBART, twenty-fourth Vice-President of the United States, was born in Long Branch, New Jersey, June 3, 1844, a son of Addison W. Hobart, who removed from New Hampshire to New Jersey and became a teacher, and of Sophia Vandever, of Long Branch, a woman of French and Dutch ancestry.

He received a common school education, prepared for college in a classical institute, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1863. Ambitious to become a lawyer, but without the means of study, he engaged in teaching in Marlboro till he had acquired a small sum of money, when he went to Paterson and entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, a close personal friend of his father. He there applied himself to general study and at the same time specialized in commercial law. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1869 was made a counsellor-at-law. During his early years in Paterson he devoted himself wholly to the practice of his profession. His ability and popularity, however, soon brought him into political notice, and in 1871 he made his first political and public appearance as city counsel of Paterson. He also began to take a special interest in political activities, and did much to secure the election of Mr. Tuttle, his preceptor, to the office of mayor. In 1872 he was elected counsel to the Board of Freeholders of Passaic county, and was also elected to the State Assembly, receiving for the latter the largest Republican majority the county had ever given for that office. He was reelected in 1873; was speaker of the House in 1874, when only thirty years old; and declined a renomination in 1875 because of the pressure of his law business. But a year later his party again called him into the field and sent him to the State Senate, where he served two terms, and was president of that body in the sessions of 1881-82. During his service legislative he made hosts of friends,

and as speaker and president exhibited remarkable tact and ability as a parliamentarian.

Leaving the Senate, he gave up all aspiration for further political honors. He had become identified with many and widely diverse business interests, which, with his law practice, left him little opportunity for other activities. His withdrawal to private life was a keen disappointment to the party leaders. Any preferment within their power could have been his for the asking; but he asked nothing. He received the complimentary nomination for United States Senator in 1884, when the Democratic majority elected John R. McPherson; he declined a Congressional nomination five times; and twice refused assent to the wishes of his party to place him in nomination for Governor. Yet, notwithstanding the great pressure of his private responsibilities, he remained active in the councils of his party. He was chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1880-90; was a delegate to the National Conventions of 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888, 1892 and 1896; and became a member and vice-chairman of the National Executive Committee in 1884. In 1895 he was drawn from his retirement to a struggle for the office of Governor. The Democratic party had held uninterrupted possession of that office for twenty-five years, and considered its possession impregnable. Mr. Hobart believed that the Democracy could be attacked successfully with a candidate of unusually strong personality, and suggested his friend and neighbor, John W. Griggs, as the most available person. His choice met with general approval throughout the State. Mr. Griggs received the nomination. Mr. Hobart undertook the personal management of the campaign, and diffused his contagious enthusiasm to every nook and corner of the State. The struggle was one of the most brilliant, exciting and memorable contests in the political history of New Jersey. Mr. Griggs won by a plurality of 26,900 votes, an astonishing triumph for all concerned.

This victory achieved, Mr. Hobart turned again to his business concerns. But the result of the campaign had an immediate influence on the national policy of the party. New Jersey, restored to the

group of Republican States, received a heartier consideration from the party leaders, and the man who had been most influential in bringing about the remarkable change became a factor to be reckoned with. Mr. Hobart's friends realized the opportunity and pressed it in all quarters. When the National Republican Convention of 1896 convened, it seemed a foregone conclusion that its candidates would be McKinley and Hobart. The result justified the forecast, and this ticket carried the election. Mr. Hobart was inaugurated March 4, 1897, and from that time till the illness that caused his death, at his home in Paterson, November 21, 1899, he was probably a more intimate friend and trusted counsellor of the President than any of his predecessors had been to their chief. As president of the Senate he kept on terms of intimacy and cordiality with every member, and his conduct of business from the chair was conspicuous for its orderliness and impartiality. He was highly praised for his decisions on mooted questions, some of which involved delicate political and personal points sufficient to tax abilities of the highest order.

As before mentioned, Mr. Hobart had wide business interests. He was president, general manager, or a director in some sixty corporations, to many of which he had also acted as general counsel. Personally he was one of the most approachable of men. He never denied himself to visitors, no matter on what errand they came. There was no "private" room in his suite of offices in Paterson. He was most scrupulous in attending to the requests for information and assistance that constantly came to him, and he made it a rule both in his political and business life to at least acknowledge the receipt of every letter.

Mr. Hobart married Jennie Tuttle, daughter of his preceptor in law, July 21, 1869. Two children were born of this union—Garret A. Hobart Jr., who with his mother survived, and Fanny Hobart, who died in Italy in 1895. The family occupied a handsome home, "Carroll Hall," in Paterson, and a summer place in Long Branch, near which Mr. Hobart was born. On opening Mr. Hobart's will it was found that he had bequeathed \$5,000 each to the five principal charitable institutions of Paterson.



## CORTLANDT PARKER

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**C**ORTLANDT PARKER, lawyer and distinguished citizen, sixth child of James and Penelope (Butler) Parker, was born in the Parker mansion in Perth Amboy, June 27, 1818. He received his early education in that town, with private instruction in Latin and Greek, and in 1832 entered Rutgers College, where he was graduated with first honors and as valedictorian of his class, in 1836, at the age of eighteen. Among his classmates were Joseph P. Bradley, afterward Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, who became Attorney-General of New Jersey, United States Senator, and Secretary of State under President Arthur; William A. Newell, elected Governor of New Jersey and later appointed Governor of Washington Territory; Henry Waldron, for many years a member of Congress from Michigan; James C. Van Dyke, who served as United States District Attorney for Pennsylvania; George W. Coakley, of New York University, and others who in after life enjoyed prominence in professional, ministerial, and business pursuits.

Soon after leaving college, young Parker entered the office of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of Newark, and upon Mr. Frelinghuysen's retirement from practice to become chancellor of the New York University he continued his professional studies under Amzi Armstrong. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in September, 1839, and as a counsellor three years later, and began his legal career in Newark, in association with two of his classmates—Joseph P. Bradley and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen. From that time he continued in Newark without interruption, as a practicing lawyer. At the time of his death in 1907, he was the oldest as well as the most distinguished active representative of the bar of New Jersey.

The son of one of the most notable leaders of political opinion in New Jersey during the first half of the nineteenth century, and

thrown from youth into association with many of the foremost characters of the day, as well as in friendly rivalry with other young men of aspiration and ability, he entered upon active life with high personal ideas. In his political affiliations, both from the early influences by which he was surrounded and from his own studies and reflections, he followed the course pursued by his father. The latter had in youth espoused the doctrines of Hamilton and the other great Federalist fathers of the constitution, expressed in the tenets of the Federalist party and later maintained by the Whigs, and based upon the fundamental ideas of the supremacy of the national government and inviolability of the national union, encouragement to manufactures, a protective tariff, and the subordination of local or schismatic preferences or tendencies in the interest of a solid union and a broad development.

His first presidential vote was cast in the memorable campaign of 1840, when General William H. Harrison was elected, and in this contest he took part with enthusiasm, delivering political speeches and writing to the press upon the issues involved. In 1844, when Clay and Frelinghuysen were the Whig nominees for president and vice-president, he was also active. He was author of the campaign "Life of Frelinghuysen," which still remains the best character sketch of that statesman. The commanding question was concerning the admission of Texas as a State, and consequent enlargement of the slave-holding area. With a deep conviction of the error and danger of such a course, and a clear foresight of the future, he opposed it in speeches and articles.

In all the succession of political events, Mr. Parker was an advocate of the principles which became the basis of the new Republican party, and he was one of its founders in New Jersey. He was chairman of the ratification meeting held in Newark upon the nomination of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and from that day until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox he was one of the most pronounced and steadfast supporters of the whole policy of preservation of the Union and suppression of the rebellion. After the Emancipation

Proclamation, he took the advanced ground that the only logical end of that measure was the concession of the ballot to the freedmen. He presided at the State convention which first proposed that doctrine in New Jersey, delivering an address that was circulated as a campaign document in the ensuing election. Upon the submission to the New Jersey Legislature of the proposed Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, it was voted down by the Democrats in that body, an action which, in the opinion of the leaders on both sides, settled the matter so far as New Jersey was concerned. But Mr. Parker took a different view of the legal aspects of the subject, maintaining that the amendment might be submitted again and again until adopted. This legal view of the question carried such weight that Mr. Parker's party confidently entered upon the next electoral contest on the issue thus defined, secured the necessary majority in the Legislature, and duly ratified the amendment.

In his subsequent career, throughout all the changing political conditions, Mr. Parker maintained the same active and patriotic interest, frequently addressing his fellow citizens on questions of the day, exercising a valuable influence by his counsels when sought by those in responsible position, and contributing to the press many papers distinguished for dignity and solidity of treatment and argument. Continuously and intimately identified for sixty-five years with politics, and sustaining a reputation of the first order for ability, accomplishments, and character, Mr. Parker occupied a unique personal position. With the single exception of a local office in his county, which, moreover, was strictly in the line of his profession as a lawyer, he was never an office-holder; but on the other hand he uniformly declined repeated tenders of high and honorable stations, both State and National. In 1857 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of Essex county by Governor Newell, and for ten years continued to serve in that capacity. In the same year his name was brought before the Legislature for the position of Chancellor; later a Republican convention nominated him for Congress after he had announced that even if nominated he would decline; President Grant

requested him to accept a judgeship in the court for settling the Alabama Claims; President Hayes offered him the ministry to Russia; President Arthur tendered him that to Vienna, but all these dignities were declined. In his earlier career he was on two occasions proposed for Attorney-General of New Jersey, when that honor was one not uninviting from his professional point of view, but owing probably as much to his reputation for independence of political influences and considerations as to any other circumstances he was not appointed. He was many times voted for in the Legislature as a candidate for the United States Senate.

Aside from the strict sphere of politics, he served in several honorary positions—notably as a commissioner to settle the disputed boundary lines between New Jersey and Delaware, and as a reviser of the laws of New Jersey, in conjunction with Chief-Justice Beasley and Justice Depue. In the disputed presidential election of 1876 he was sent by President Grant to witness the counting of the ballots in Louisiana, and was complimented for his fairness by his opponents.

As an orator, Mr. Parker enjoyed a reputation for force, scholarship, and the particular type of eloquence appealing to the intelligence of men which well accords with the dignity and strength manifested in his public career, his writings, and his well-known individual characteristics. In his personality he was remarkable for a physical constitution of great vitality, nurtured throughout life by a vigorous but orderly regimen; possessed of a commanding figure, and to the end of his life as erect as in youth; with a distinction of manners and address and a nature of warm sensibilities and strong attachments and sympathies.

Mr. Parker's published writings on topics of current or general interest include the following, among many other papers and addresses: "The Moral Guilt of the Rebellion," "Philip Kearny, Soldier and Patriot," "Our Triumphs and Our Duties," "New Jersey; Her Present and Future," "Abraham Lincoln," "The Open Bible or Tolerant Christianity," "Alexander Hamilton and William Paterson," "The Three Successful Generals of the Army of the

Potomac: McClellan, Mead and Grant," "Justice Joseph P. Bradley," and "Sir Matthew Hale: The Lawyer's Best Exemplar."

He held at one time the honorable position of President of the American Bar Association. Like his father and grandfather he was actively identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church and was a lay delegate to many diocesan conventions, which, in their deliberations, were largely guided by his parliamentary knowledge. He received the degree of LL. D. from Rutgers College and Princeton University, both in the same year. He lived in Newark, with a summer residence in Perth Amboy, his boyhood home. He married Elizabeth Wolcott Stites, daughter of Richard Wayne and Elizabeth (Cooke) Stites, of Morristown, New Jersey.

### CORTLANDT PARKER JR.

**C**ORTLANDT PARKER JR., for more than three decades an attorney, actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Newark, born August 17, 1857, son of Hon. Cortlandt and Elizabeth W. (Stites) Parker.

He obtained an excellent education in the Newark Academy; St. Mark's School at Southboro, Massachusetts; Pingry's School at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and Rutgers College, receiving from the latter institution the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1878 and that of Master of Arts in 1881. He was a student in the office of his father and brother, Cortlandt and Richard Wayne Parker, under whose excellent teaching he was prepared for entering the Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1881. He was admitted as an attorney at the New Jersey bar in June, 1881, and as a counsellor in November, 1885. Locating in Newark, he soon was entrusted with the legal business of a large and influential clientele, and is now recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the Essex county bar.

## JOHN ALBERT BLAIR

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**J**OHN ALBERT BLAIR, notable as a representative lawyer and jurist of New Jersey, being able as a lawyer and distinguished as a jurist, was born near Blairstown, New Jersey, July 8, 1842, son of John H. Blair and Mary Angle, and grandson of William Blair and Rachel Brands, of Knowlton township, Warren county, New Jersey, being a descendant of one of the most distinguished families of his State. He traces his ancestry back to the noted Blair family of Blair-Athol, Perthshire, Scotland, representatives of which came to America as early as 1720, settling in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

John Albert Blair received his earlier education in the public schools of his native place, and was prepared for college at the Blairstown Presbyterian Academy. Entering the College of New Jersey at Princeton, he was graduated from that institution in 1866 with honors, afterwards becoming a law student in the office of Hon. Jehiel G. Shipman, at Belvidere, New Jersey. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney at the June term, 1869, and as a counsellor in June, 1872. It was in January, 1870, that he located in Jersey City, there forming a law partnership with Stephen B. Ransom, an old and distinguished lawyer in that city. He was not long in winning a reputation for himself as an able and conscientious lawyer, clear and discriminating in his judgment, and possessed of scholarly attainments of a high order. An eloquent speaker, forceful in argument, his occasional public addresses are distinguished by a high degree of literary merit, while his legal efforts have been marked by profound knowledge of the law and a convincing force. On the passage of the law creating District Courts in Jersey City in 1877, Governor Bedle appointed Mr. Blair and Hon. Bennington F. Randolph as the first judges to fill the positions thus provided for. Judge Blair proved himself in every way worthy of the dignity con-

ferred. As a judge he was upright, fair and impartial, just in his decisions and learned in the law. He retired from the bench with the respect and confidence of both bar and public, and in May, 1885, was appointed Corporation Counsel for the city of Jersey City, in which capacity his services were of great public value. He retained the office in question until 1889, when he resigned. He was named again for the same responsible position in 1894, accepted it, and served with credit until April 1, 1898, when he resigned to accept the appointment of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court of the county of Hudson, being named for the bench by Governor Griggs just before the latter became Attorney-General in the cabinet of President McKinley. Since that time Judge Blair has continued to preside over the courts referred to and has added fresh prestige to his name as a jurist of the fullest capacity. His opinions are models in their way and on appeal are generally upheld by the higher tribunals.

Judge Blair is a Republican in his political principles. While prominent and active in party affairs, his name being frequently mentioned in connection with some of the most honorable positions in the gift of the people, Judge Blair has never been an office-seeker. He has been a regular attendant of the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City for years, and personally, as professionally, is a man of high and unsullied character. He is popular in social life, and is a leading member of the Palma Club, as well as one of the organizers of the Union League Club, of Jersey City, of which body he was president for a number of years. A lover of books, he has collected a large and remarkably fine library, in which he finds unending delight. He is cultured to an exceptional degree, broad in mind, courteous in manner, and possessed of wide general knowledge.



## AARON E. BALLARD

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**T**HE REV. A. E. BALLARD, D. D., vice-president of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association since 1872, and from that time until the present its active manager, and also president of the Pitman Grove Camp Meeting Association, traces his ancestry to an English family (probably from Wales) which came to America in the year 1600, and settled in New England, whence its members dispersed to the west and south. The immediate branch from which Dr. Ballard descends located in Springfield, New Jersey. His paternal grandfather was a captain in the Continental army during the Revolutionary War, and several of his great-uncles fought during the same struggle, either as officers or privates. The father of Dr. Ballard, Jeremiah Ballard, removed to Bloomfield, and there the son was born.

The education of young Ballard was a matter of personal acquirement in greater part, his attendance at school being limited to a few quarters during his early childhood. When he was between ten and eleven years of age he began to earn his own living, engaging in mechanical pursuits, in which he continued until twenty-four years of age, when he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. In his first ministerial appointment he was entrusted with the oversight of a charge, instead of being appointed a junior preacher under the superintendency of an older minister. His second charge was in a village where the church was feeble and little regarded. Against the remonstrance of the official board he held a revival service, which continued without result for several weeks, when, as if through a pentecostal visitation, a general religious feeling became manifested and proved contagious. In this some eighty souls were received into membership with the church, affording it a position of commanding and enduring influence. In his next charge the work was light, and he was enabled to devote the greater part of



one year to those studies which he was so ambitious of following, and for which he had theretofore been unable to find time.

At this period it was the policy of the church to station unmarried ministers for but one year in a place, and he was removed to a church of eighty members, a number which he reduced to fifty-six by the exclusion of those whose religious life did not comport with their profession. But almost immediately he restored the church to about its original number of members by the reception of a new class of worthy converts. He was next assigned to a country town, then the acme of honor for a young minister, and here his labors were rewarded with a fair measure of success. It may be noted, incidentally, that he here gave display of his athletic powers by accomplishing the climbing of the Saw Kill Falls. In his next charge, also in a country town, he was allowed to remain two years. During this time he married, and had for his first home one room (with a pantry) and he has frequently said in his later years that in this humble domicile were passed some of the happiest days of his life. He was next sent to a town of considerable importance, but where the church membership was small, the greater number of the people poor, and the church edifice encumbered with a debt which exceeded its value. He devoted himself to the work of liquidation, and finally succeeded, but only at the cost of great self-sacrifice, he devoting to the purpose one-third of the \$300 salary allowed him. His next charge was in one of the great educational centers, where overwork and close application to his studies undermined his health and necessitated his retirement from pastoral labor.

For a year following he served as secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union for the Middle States—a position in which his labors were arduous, but different in character, and during this time regained his health. He was then appointed to one of the largest churches in the conference, with which his effort was abundantly successful in numerous accessions to membership and in securing the erection of a church edifice in an outlying village. He was next appointed to a charge in the city where he had passed his early

boyhood, and he made the latter fact the reason for voicing a protest against his appointment—the only objection he ever raised against an assignment. His superior insisted, however, and he entered upon his work, and during the two years of his pastorate succeeded in completing the unfinished church edifice and in liquidating the heavy debt with which it was burdened. Upon the conclusion of this successful work he was appointed to a church in Minneapolis, Minnesota, but the serious illness of his wife forbade his going to such a distance, and he was assigned to a charge in southern New Jersey. In his new field he was eminently successful, and added largely to the church membership. But his experiences in that field were personally saddening, for he found himself in a malarial region, unaware of its dangers until his two little boys had died. After a year's pastorate in an educational center, where the church membership was largely increased, he was appointed to a village station, where it was only possible to keep it from being irretrievably overwhelmed by its debt embarrassment.

The early days of the Civil War found Dr. Ballard in the pastorate of a strong church in a large city. Firm in his devotion to the Union, he constantly preached loyalty to the government, but, by invariable courtesy and consideration for others personally, he held his congregation together, although there were among his parishioners many Border State people whose sympathies were antagonistic to his own. His experiences were similar in the next church to which he was appointed. After this he was located with a church which had been deprived of a large portion of its membership for the formation of another, but he was successful in bringing it up to its full former standard. For eight years following he served as presiding elder, having in charge one hundred churches, necessitating incessant travel and several discourses each week, to which was added the constant intercourse with the various pastors and official boards in the settlement of difficulties and the devising of ways and means looking to greater efficiency. In 1895 the Doctorate of Divinity was conferred upon him by Warrenville College. He was elected a mem-

ber of the general conference of his church. For some years thereafter Dr. Ballard served various charges, his work habitually resulting in numerous accessions to church membership. Following this, for a period of fourteen years, as president of the Church Temperance Commission, he devoted his efforts to temperance work, seeking the suppression of the saloon. He afterward served pastoral terms at Pitman Grove, Sea Isle City and Merchantville.

In 1872 Dr. Ballard was called, by the death of Dr. Stokes, to a circuitous charge in the Grove Camp Meeting Association, and in this position he has continued to serve to the present time, the duties of the management largely devolving upon him. His labors in this position have been incessant and arduous, and he has his share in the great success which has attended the enterprise. In 1895 the Doctorate of Divinity was conferred upon him by Harriman College.



## JONATHAN DAYTON

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**T**HE distinguished career of Jonathan Dayton, soldier and statesman, is one of the many in the Revolutionary period which illustrates with what success civilians, without special training of any kind, can enter the activities of public life and take part in the affairs of state, or even such a specialized calling as the art of war. In the statement of this proposition there must not be forgotten the very essential factor of the civilian having brains, as in the case of Jonathan Dayton.

Born October 16, 1760, he had graduated from the College of New Jersey before he was sixteen years of age, and the same year, 1776, entered the Continental army as paymaster of the Third Battalion of New Jersey, of which his father was commander. From this time on his experiences were of the most varied sort; he was moved about hither and thither and saw all sorts of campaigning, in which way he gained a profound insight into military affairs. He was soon placed on the staff of General Maxwell, commanding the New Jersey Brigade, and a little later was commissioned as major and aide-de-camp on General Sullivan's staff, going with that officer on his campaign against the western Indians. In 1780 he rejoined the New Jersey Brigade, Third Regiment, with a captain's commission, but the same year was captured, with his uncle, General Matthias Ogden, by the British, at Elizabeth. He was fortunate in being soon exchanged, whereupon he joined the First New Jersey Regiment. In 1781 the New Jersey Brigade was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, and Dayton was given a command under General Lafayette. In this capacity he aided his General in the storming of a redoubt, in which affair he behaved with conspicuous bravery, and shortly after was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, October 19, 1781. During what remained of the war, he continued to distinguish himself, and took part in the repulse of the British attack

on Elizabeth, whereby the enemy were forced to retire from Staten Island. At the close of the war he became one of the founders and original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, which numbered so many famous names in its roster.

Although at the close of the war Dayton was a mere youth, and in 1787 was still a very young man, he had so impressed the people of New Jersey with his courage and ability that in that year they selected him as one of their representatives to the Constitutional Convention about to meet in Philadelphia. Thither went Dayton and, despite his youth, took an active part in the deliberations, although he was not of precisely the same mind as his great confrère, William Paterson. When at length that monumental instrument was evolved, Dayton affixed his signature with the rest, being one of the youngest if not the very youngest man who so distinguished himself. He was repeatedly elected to the New Jersey Legislature, and in 1790, made Speaker of the House. He seemed to possess a sort of genius for parliamentary procedure, for after being elected representative to Congress in 1791 he was four years later chosen Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, an office to which he was returned in 1797 by a vote of seventy-eight to two. It was during the following year that the unfortunate contretemps with France took place which led to some talk of war sufficient to cause the government to begin preparations. In this connection, President Adams, recalling Dayton's distinguished ability during the Revolution, commissioned him a brigadier-general in the regular army. The difficulty, however, happily passed, and in 1799 Dayton was elected United States Senator from his State, occupying this position until 1805. The senatorship marked the zenith of a career which but for an unfortunate circumstance, might have gone, no one can say, how much further.

During his childhood and youth Dayton knew and conceived a strong affection for Aaron Burr, an affection to which was added in manhood a lively admiration for Burr's undoubted powers. So strong were his feelings that he could never be brought to doubt his

friend's intentions, and gave evidence of this trust in many positive ways, lending him considerable sums of money, and even challenging DeWitt Clinton to a duel because of a fancied wrong done to Burr. This matter was arranged without a meeting. When at last Burr's downfall came, it involved many of his friends, though entirely innocent of his questionable designs, and among this number was Dayton. Nothing, indeed, was brought out at Burr's trial which in any way compromised either his actions or intentions, but his mere association with the fallen one was enough to destroy his standing in the popular opinion. This, together with the defeat of the Federal party and the accession to the presidency of Thomas Jefferson, effectually put an end to Dayton's hopes of political preferment, nor did he struggle against his fate. New Jersey did not, indeed, lose faith in him, and returned him for a number of terms to the United States Senate, but eventually he retired from public life, and spent his last years at home in the enjoyment of his considerable fortune. He was part owner of large tracts of land in Ohio, and it was in honor of his family that the town of Dayton, Ohio, was named. On the occasion of the Marquis de Lafayette's visit to the United States in 1824, Dayton received him and entertained him as his guest, taking part in many of the festivities given in the great Frenchman's honor. These proved to be his last public occasions, as he died October 9 of the same year.

Dayton was a man of impressive appearance and manners; a gentleman of the old school, who retained in his household and personal dress and behavior, the formality of the world of Washington and Franklin. He was familiarly nicknamed "the last of the cocked hats."







Woodrow Wilson







## WOODROW WILSON

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**W**OODROW WILSON, educator, Governor, and President, was born at Staunton, Virginia, December 28, 1856, son of Rev. Joseph R. Wilson and Jessie Woodrow Wilson, the former a distinguished scholar and clergyman of the Presbyterian Church of the South. His father was a native of Ohio, and his mother of Scotland, and his ancestry, on both sides, is Scotch-Irish. His intellectuality and high scholarship are an inheritance from the families of both father and mother. The Woodrow family was a distinguished one and stood high in the literary and church life of Scotland. Both the Wilson and Woodrow families have always been students. At the call of the church, the family of Governor Wilson moved south long before the war, and during that great struggle resided at Augusta, Georgia. His boyhood days were spent at the latter place and at Columbia, South Carolina, and Wilmington, North Carolina, where he prepared for college with private tutors and at the schools at these places. His real educator, however, was his father, who beside being a great pulpit orator, was a scholar of high order, and for some years professor in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, South Carolina, and closed his career as professor in the Southwestern Theological Seminary at Clarksville, Tennessee.

Governor Wilson was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and many were the privations he and his people were called upon to endure during the Civil War, part of which raged around their home. That these days made their impress upon his youthful mind is certain, for this is shown in the intense human sympathy which is the gift of his manhood and one of his strongest characteristics.

In 1874 he entered the freshman class at Davidson College, North Carolina, remained one year, and in the fall of 1875 he entered the freshman class at Princeton College, graduating in the

class of 1879. In college he was a hard worker, studious, and an omnivorous reader, and was especially distinguished for his oratorical and literary ability, and yet was not known as a "polar" or a high honor man. Early he gave evidence of the oratorical gift which is his, and in which he has trained on to his present perfection of style and charm. His student life was that of the average boy. Athletics interested him and he played all the games, baseball, football and the rest. He was full of the genial charm, warm-heartedness and sporting blood of his southern forbears, and was deservedly popular among his fellows.

Upon his graduation from Princeton University, in 1879, he entered the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, "the nursery of Presidents," as a law student, and graduated in 1881. For the two years that followed, he practiced law at Atlanta, Georgia, and in that time found that while the principles of the law and its study interested him, the practical business side of it did not. This may be said to have been the turning point in his career and decided his future sphere of work.

Briefly, his career by years is as follows: 1883 to 1885, graduate work at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, in political economy and history. 1885 to 1888, Professor of History and Political Economy at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, a famous school for the higher education of young ladies. 1888 to 1890, professor in the same branches of science at Wesleyan University. Now begins his career in Princeton University. In June, 1890, he was elected Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy, and entered upon his duties in the September following. In 1895 the department was divided and he was assigned to the chair of jurisprudence. In 1897, as the result of a large gift by Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, of the class of 1879, he was promoted to the McCormick Professorship of Jurisprudence and Politics. In 1902 he was elected president of the University, resigning both that office and his professorship in October, 1910, immediately after his

nomination for the office of Governor of New Jersey. He was elected Governor in 1910, and President in 1912.

Mr. Wilson is famous not only as an orator, educator and college president, but also in the broad field of literature. His published works show the trend of his mind and culture, and are recognized standards on the subjects of which they treat. They are as follows: "Congressional Government," 1885; "The State—Elements of Historical and Practical Politics," 1889; "Division and Reunion," 1893; "An Old Master, and Other Political Essays," 1893; "Life of George Washington," 1896; "History of the American People," 1902; "Constitutional Government in the United States," 1908.

His career may be summarized as a steady, strong, uninterrupted growth, day by day, and year by year. While a student at the Johns Hopkins University, his first book, "Congressional Government," made its appearance and attracted great attention in this and many other countries. It gave a clear indication of what sort of a man he was to be. It is a study of the United States Constitution, not, however, as a written document, but in its practical application to the problems of government, showing clearly the discrepancies between the theories of the Constitution and the practice of it in Congress. The theories of the Constitution are right, but the practical developments of modern government under them are sometimes wrong. The book shows Governor Wilson to be thoroughly constitutional in his views, but it is plain he does not care for them as mere theories, but rather for their historical and practical development. Since this book appeared he has gone on and made a deep and exhaustive study of American history and institutions, and, as a result, he does not believe that any pure revival of old Democratic policies is what the country and the people need. New ages produce new conditions and new problems, which need to be solved for the generation to which they belong, and his historical study makes him believe that the American Constitution was so wisely made that it is sufficiently elastic to meet any new problems that may arise among a

really self-governed people, and his strongest desire is to see that we remain a really self-governed people through wise leadership. He does not believe that anything has gone wrong with American institutions, or with the right intentions of the great body of the American people, but he does believe that recent economic and social changes have made possible some very bad leadership. These he is after, and proposes to combat with all his force. During his entire career as a teacher, he has grown more and more insistent on the idea that the main business of American schools and colleges is to prepare pupils and students for good citizenship and conscientious leadership.

As an author, his works are characterized by strong, sound scholarship, which ignores all irrelevant details and goes directly to the heart of the matter. In his younger days he was a very careful student of literary style, and all his books are distinctive in this. Literature, with him, was a means to an end, and not an end in itself. A great deal has been said and written of the "scholar in politics"—he may now be said to be "the literary man in politics."

Mr. Wilson married, June 24, 1885, Ellen Louise Axsen, a charming Southern lady, of a distinguished family of Savannah, Georgia. Mrs. Wilson has a distinct claim on New Jersey, in that she is the direct descendant of the southern branch of the Fitz Randolph family, of New Jersey, the family who gave a portion of the land upon which Princeton University now stands. Mrs. Wilson is an artist of merit, and three charming daughters have blessed her union with the Governor—Margaret, Jessie Woodrow, and Eleanor Randolph, who have inherited, each in her way, the talents of their parents.



## JAMES SCHUREMAN

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THE story of Senator James Schureman reads, to him whose lot has fallen upon quieter times, like a page of romance, and he is prone to turn from the perusal back to the prosaic facts of everyday experience with a feeling very like envy for the brave old times, the stirring scenes and hairbreadth adventures, there recorded. It is well to remember, however, that even the most romantic episodes, translated into the terms of actuality, have for the actor much of the prosaic quality we dislike, that like mountains, appearing soft and blue in the distance, they often take on the most harsh and inhospitable character when close at hand, and that to poor Schureman, languishing in the British prison in New York and only saved from actual starvation by the pity of a stranger, the experience must have seemed bitter and sordid indeed.

Born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, in pre-Revolutionary times, his youth fell upon those days when popular feeling was growing more and more intense, preparatory to breaking out into the great flame of indignation which wrought such momentous changes in the history of the world. It is difficult for us to imagine how such a universal wave of feeling operated upon the minds and imaginations of men, particularly in the case of ardent natures such as Schureman's. This may well be illustrated by a story told of him on the eve of hostilities. He was, it seems, a private in a company of militia which had been formed in his neighborhood, and which in that crisis had been called upon to enlist. On this occasion their captain addressed them urging all to join the Continental army then in formation, but for some cause the spirit of fear possessed them, and not one could be induced to volunteer, observing which, young Schureman started from the ranks and addressed his fellows in such moving and impassioned terms that a sudden reaction took place, the majority at once pledged themselves for the war, and a company was formed on

the spot, which was sent to Long Island, where it did effective service against the enemy. Some time later Schureman, while near his native town, New Brunswick, was captured by a party of British soldiers and confined temporarily in the guard house near the town. Here his misfortune was mitigated somewhat by the kindly interest of Mrs. Van Deusen, who supplied him with wholesome and nutritious food instead of the usual poor fare of the patriot prisoners. At length he was transferred with one George Thompson, a friend and the constant companion of his captivity, to the prison at New York. It seemed as though Providence were looking out for the welfare of the young prisoners of war, for by some means they were enabled to engage the sympathies of one Philip Kissack, a Tory, who supplied them with money with which to purchase food, and thus saved them from the most extreme privations, if not from starvation itself. The two were not, however, content merely to supply their immediate physical needs, but laid their plans carefully to escape. At length, though whether it was with the same Tory money is not known, they were able to purchase some liquor which they offered as a gift to their guards, whom they had already bribed to give them the freedom of the prison yard. With the liquor they mixed a quantity of laudanum and, when this had taken effect, they mined beneath the prison wall and escaped to the upper part of the city. After numerous difficulties, they managed to secure a small fishing boat and a single oar, with which they crossed the Hudson river and laboriously made their way to Morristown, where they were welcomed by the members of their company.

Schureman was a man of parts, and his qualities included statesmanship as well as those of a soldier. He was member of the Continental Congress in 1786-87, and represented New Jersey in the lower House of the United States Congress in 1789-91. In 1797 the Legislature of the State sent him to the Senate, in which he held his seat for two years. He afterwards became mayor of New Brunswick, and still later was again elected to the House of Representatives, 1813-15. He died in New Brunswick, January 23, 1824.



## AARON KITCHEL

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**S**ENATOR AARON KITCHEL, Patriot and Senator, was born in Hanover, New Jersey, in 1744, and his education ended with the common school. He became a blacksmith, and was one of those sturdy artisans whose unswerving devotion to the ideal of human rights was so large a factor in the success of the Revolution. It was not long after the close of the war that his many friends proposed to honor him for his patriotism and devotion to their cause, and he was elected to the United States House of Representatives, in the second, third, fourth and sixth Congresses. In 1805 he was elected to succeed so distinguished a man as Jonathan Dayton as United States Senator from New Jersey, and this office he held until his resignation in 1809. Mr. Kitchel was a member of the New Jersey State Legislature, and served in the Electoral College on the occasion of the election of Monroe and Tompkins in 1817. He died in Hanover, New Jersey, June 25, 1820.

It is not to be wondered at that men of Kitchel's type were ranged on the Democratic side in politics. It was their possession of power that Hamilton and his fellows mistrusted, and Jefferson championed so effectively. Kitchel himself was a Democrat, and representative of the great mass of people upon whose favor the power of Jefferson rested. It is noteworthy that the displacing of the Federalists by the Democrats in New Jersey's representation in the Senate occurred at the election of Kitchel to that office to replace Dayton, and the contrast between the two men was perfectly typical of the change that was taking place. Dayton was the aristocrat by birth, training and inclination, formal in manner, known popularly as "the last of the cocked hats." Kitchel, on the contrary, was a man of the people.

## PHILIP KEARNY

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**P**HILIP KEARNY, a distinguished soldier, was born in New York City, June 1, 1814, son of Philip and Susan (Watts) Kearny. He was prepared for college at Ufford's school, New York; at Round Hill school, Northampton, Massachusetts, and at Philipstown school, Cold Spring, New York; graduated from Columbia College in 1833. He accompanied his cousin and future biographer, J. Watts de Peyster, to Europe in 1834, and while there was especially impressed by the manœuvring of the armies. On his return he entered the law office of Peter Augustus Jay, but left on the death of his grandfather, John Watts, September 3, 1836, from whom he inherited property valued at \$1,000,000. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the First United States Dragoons, commanded by his uncle, Colonel Stephen Watts Kearny, March 8, 1837. He served on frontier duty, a part of the time on the staff of General Henry Atkinson. With Lieutenants William Eustis and Henry S. Turney, he was sent by the War Department to study cavalry tactics at the Royal Cavalry School, Saumur, France. Kearny was made an honorary aide-de-camp to the Duke of Orleans, in Algiers, and witnessed several notable exploits while attached to the Chasseurs d'Afrique in the campaign against Abd-el-Kader. Returning home, he was made aide-de-camp to General Alexander Macomb, commander-in-chief of the United States army, and to his successor, General Winfield Scott, 1840-44. He accompanied the expedition through South Pass, 1844-46, and resigned from the army in the latter year. With the outbreak of the Mexican war, he was reinstated and recruited his company at Springfield, Illinois, where he was assisted by Abraham Lincoln. Purchasing horses which he equipped at his own expense, he transported his company to New Orleans, but was not despatched to Mexico until October, 1846. He joined General Taylor after the capture of Monterey,

and was commissioned captain in December, 1846. When General Scott landed at Vera Cruz, Captain Kearny's troop was detailed as bodyguard to the general. Kearny distinguished himself at Contreras and Churubusco, and in the latter engagement lost his left arm in a charge. He was brevetted major for his gallantry in this affair, and on his return, the Union Club of New York City presented him with a splendid sword. He was stationed in New York on recruiting service, 1848-50; and in 1851 engaged in the campaign against the Rogue River Indians in California, commanding two companies of dragoons. He resigned in 1851, in order to make a tour of the world, and sailed by way of the Sandwich Islands to China, the East Indies, Egypt, and the Mediterranean. On his return to the United States he settled on and beautified his estate, "Belle Grove," near Newark. He resided in France, 1859-60; in 1859 rejoined the First Chasseurs d'Afrique at Alexandria, and was attached to the cavalry of the guard, under Napoleon III. in the war in Italy, being present on the field of Solferino, where his services were rewarded by the decoration of the cross of the Legion of Honor for the second time, he being the first American thus honored for military service.

In 1861 he offered his services to the United States and to his native State, but without success. He then entered the volunteer service as commander of the First New Jersey Brigade, composed of the First, Second and Third Regiments. He was commissioned by President Lincoln, brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from May 17, 1861. He encamped his brigade a few miles west from Alexandria, Virginia. His were the first troops to occupy Manassas. McClellan tendered him the command of Sumner's division, but he declined because his own brigade could not be made part of his command. On May 2, 1862, he was given command of the Third Division of the Third Corps. He took part in the battle of Williamsburg, reinforcing Hooker's division, and making Williamsburg a victory for the Federal army. He was promoted major-general of volunteers, to date from July 4, 1862. At Fair Oaks he directed

the officers of the Third Division to wear a "red patch" on their caps, that they could be readily known in battle, and this led to the entire division using the diamond-shaped badge, and which led to the general adoption of corps badges. Kearny's division joined General Pope's Army of Virginia on August 3, 1862, and took part in the Second Battle of Bull Run. On September 1st, during a severe storm, while General Kearny was reconnoitring, he inadvertently rode within the enemy's line. Seeing his mistake, he prostrated his body on his horse's side, but received a shot in the spine which killed him instantly. General Lee returned the body of General Kearny under a flag of truce, with horse, arms and equipment, after Generals Jackson, Ewell and other general officers of the Confederate army had reverently escorted the body, preceded by a regimental band, to General Lee's headquarters. After his death the citizens of New Jersey erected a statute to the memory of Major-General Philip Kearny in the City Park, Newark. His cousin, General John Watts de Peyster, prepared an exhaustive biography entitled: "Personal and Military History of Philip Kearny, Major-General, United States Volunteers" (1869).



## JAMES JEFFERSON WILSON

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**J**AMES JEFFERSON WILSON, Senator, was a member of the new party which under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson had replaced the Federalists in the control of affairs and introduced a new set of men and opinions into the political arena. Wilson himself had fallen upon the palmy days of Democratic power, when Jefferson's principles had been hailed as the true American ideal. New Jersey had, indeed, been strongly Democratic from the beginning, and her great Governor, William Paterson, might almost be called Jefferson's predecessor in the influence he exerted upon American institutions, more especially the Constitution, while the latter statesman was in France. But despite this tendency on the part of New Jersey, the brilliancy and the eminent services rendered by some of her great Federalist leaders had caused her to send them to represent her in the Senate of the United States, even while her representatives in the lower house were of the opposite persuasion. In Wilson's time, however, the whole country as well as the smaller states had subscribed to the doctrines of the new party, and it was as a member of this ascendant power that his career was decided.

Mr. Wilson was born in Essex county, in 1775, and received a common school education. He was made the clerk of the State Legislature, in which he served, and in 1809 was sent by his county to the House of Representatives, where he remained two years. He served during the War of 1812 on the New Jersey coast as captain of infantry, and was Adjutant-General of the State from 1810 to 1812, and again in 1814. In 1815 he was elected by the State Legislature to the United States Senate to succeed the Hon. John Lambert, and this office he filled until 1821. The following year he was again sent to the House of Representatives, and was later appointed by President Monroe to be the postmaster at Trenton, New Jersey. Wilson was an ardent Democrat, and became the editor of "The True American," of Trenton, a paper devoted to the Democratic cause. He died July 28, 1824.

## GARRET DORSET WALL

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**G**ARRET DORSET WALL, lawyer and statesman, enjoys the distinction of being the only man who, being duly elected to the governorship of New Jersey, declined that honor. His rise to the position of power and influence which he occupied was made in the face of many difficulties and obstacles, but he remained kindly and affable and singularly free from the party bitterness which was not uncommon in that day.

The Wall family were of pure English stock, a member emigrating from England about the middle of the seventeenth century. This Walter Wall originally came to Massachusetts, but followed a course quite common to the settlers of that time, removing first to Long Island and finally to New Jersey, where he took up his abode in 1657, in Monmouth county. Here, in the township of Middletown, Garret Dorset Wall was born, in 1783, the son of James Wall, a Revolutionary officer who had conducted himself with signal bravery in the battle of Monmouth, and personally captured a British officer. Garret was the fourth of six children, and only nine years of age when his father died, leaving his family with only the most slender means of support. An uncle, Dr. John G. Wall, of Woodbridge, came to the rescue and took the boy to live with him, and here he remained and received an excellent education as far as it went, until his uncle's death, when he was fifteen years old. Young Garret had now to shift for himself, and at that early age went to Trenton and took up the study of the law in the office of General Jonathan Rhea, whose daughter he eventually married. Rhea, who was clerk of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, took an interest in the youth, and besides allowing him to read law in his office, employed him also, thus enabling him to make enough to support life and continue his studies. At twenty-one he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Trenton.

In the building up of a law business, Wall had many personal qualities of value; his manners were delightful and courtly, his appearance impressive and distinguished, so that his effect upon his clients was winning in the extreme, and men found it a pleasure to do business with him. He had one great difficulty to contend with, however. Of a most diffident character, he found the greatest difficulty in pleading, his speech halted, and it was only by the greatest effort that he could proceed. Indeed, he never entirely overcame a slight hesitancy in his delivery, even when he had won long experience and even gained considerable eloquence. In spite of this he built up a large law business, which he conducted with such evident skill and extensive knowledge that he soon won for himself a reputation in the community. A great assistance to him in this matter was his appointment as clerk of the New Jersey Supreme Court, a position he held for five years, and which gave him ample opportunity to meet a large circle of litigants and thus increase his clientele.

When the War of 1812 broke out, Wall was a member of the Phoenix Infantry Corps, and was among those who volunteered. He was made captain, and took an active part in the struggle. He even thought of resigning his clerkship of the Supreme Court to accept a military post offered him. In 1822 he was sent to the State Legislature. About this time, Wall's politics underwent a change. During his youth he had been a strong Federalist, but, under the influence of the new ideas to which Jefferson had given such effective expression, his opinions had been gradually changing, and now, at about the time of General Jackson's candidacy, he came out openly as an advocate of the Democracy, and was among the first to support the General. In his new role he was opposed not only by his political opponents but by the leaders of his new party within the State. Perhaps these gentlemen foresaw that the leadership would soon pass from their hands into that of the new recruit. At this juncture Wall, who was a candidate for the State Legislature, appealed directly to the electorate and made a victorious campaign. Once in the Legislature, he was soon in control of affairs, partly

through his personal popularity, and also because he had found favor with the administration in Washington. The working of both these favorable forces was to be seen when in 1829 he was simultaneously elected Governor of New Jersey by the Legislature, and appointed United States District Attorney for New Jersey by President Jackson. He declined the former and accepted the latter office, which he held for a number of years. In 1834 he was elected by the Legislature to the United States Senate, and served during the last two years of President Jackson's term and the whole term of President Van Buren's administration, with whose policies he was in complete accord. During his senatorship he made an effective speech against a continuance of the United States Bank. In 1844 a new State Constitution was adopted by New Jersey to replace that which William Paterson had been so largely instrumental in forming sixty-odd years before. In the agitation for this step, Wall was very active and, while not actually a member of the convention which drew up the new instrument, his advice was much sought and freely given, so that his influence had much to do in its shaping. In 1848 he was made a Judge in the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, an office which he held until his death in 1850.

Wall was a man of varied interests, an able lawyer, a capable statesman, he was also interested in the subject of education, and aided in the foundation of Burlington College. A large-minded, tolerant man, hospitable, friendly and easily accessible, his death was a loss at once to his host of friends and to the community at large.





## JOSEPH McILVAINE

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**J**OSEPH McILVAINE, lawyer and Senator, was one of many able men who, while their patriotism was never questioned and their ability patent, yet, on account of their membership in the less influential of the two political parties, did not at once reap the full reward of their services, but had to wait until, at a more advanced age, the tide turned and carried them into the places which before had been denied to them.

He was born in Bristol, Pennsylvania, in 1765, of Scotch ancestry, his grandfather, William McIlvaine, being the first of his family to come from Scotland to the colonies. His father was a colonel in the Revolution, and devoted to the cause of his country's freedom. But while Joseph McIlvaine was a native of Pennsylvania, his whole life from the close of his boyhood was spent in New Jersey, and it is with that State that his career is associated. After attending an academy in his native locality he went to Burlington, where he took up the study of law, and in 1801 commenced its practice. He joined McPherson's Regiment of Blues, in which he was a captain in 1798, and later aide-de-camp to Governor Bloomfield, of New Jersey, in 1804. For twenty-three years he served as clerk of the courts of Burlington county, from 1800 to 1823, and in 1801 President Jefferson appointed him United States District Attorney for New Jersey, a position which he held for nineteen years. In 1818 McIlvaine was appointed a Judge of New Jersey's Superior Court, but declined the honor, and in 1823 was elected by the State Legislature as United States Senator. This office he held for three years, or until his death, which occurred in Burlington, August 19, 1826.

## JACOB W. MILLER

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ONE of the picturesque figures in the political arena during ante-bellum days was Jacob W. Miller, the last Whig Senator from New Jersey. Possessed of very strong and sincere convictions, he added to them the greatest industry, complete faithfulness to those who depended on him, and a high degree of tact. Eloquence seemed to be a family possession in which at least his brother, William W. Miller, shared in an unusual degree, since, though he died a young man, he has left behind him a reputation for eloquence in the New Jersey Bar which perseveres to this day.

Jacob W. Miller was born in 1800, in German Valley, Morris county, New Jersey, and received in boyhood an excellent education. He determined upon the law as a profession and studied with his elder brother, William W. Miller, whose eloquence has just been remarked. He was admitted to the bar, and began at once a practice which his great ability soon increased to large dimensions. He was for a time associated in partnership with Edward W. Whelpley, a brilliant young lawyer who afterwards became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. In 1838, Miller was sent to the State Legislature, where his ability as a speaker and wisdom as a counsellor were so conspicuous that the same Legislature in 1840 elected him to Congress as United States Senator from New Jersey. Here it was that he distinguished himself greatly by his eloquence and energy. To distinguish oneself for eloquence in the United States Senate at that period has an unusual meaning, when we remember that there were congregated there Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and many others whose names have become immortal for this very quality. Of this brilliant group Miller formed one, not unworthy of his company. It is said that he did not speak frequently, but was a keen listener and a great student of every measure introduced into the body, and that, when he would break his silence,

there was no one listened to with more attention and respect. He proposed vigorously many new ideas that were coming to have influence with the people, and which he regarded as subversive of the sound principles upon which the government was founded. Among these was the annexation of Texas, which act he thought totally at variance with the spirit of freedom in our institutions. He delivered a most effective address against the proposal, in which he declared that if Texas brought with her the riches of India, he would reject her, and quoted Aristides' report to Athens upon the strategy of Themistocles: "Nothing could be more advantageous, but at the same time nothing could be more unjust." He was fighting, however, for a lost cause, and in 1855, two years after he had lost his seat to a Democratic successor, he gave up the unequal strife. It was not, however, for lack of faith in his cause, nor its final victory. He hailed the new Republican party as the deliverer, and allied himself with it heart and soul, throwing the whole force of his character and the whole power of his eloquence into the cause of the Union. He spoke and worked indefatigably for this, his ideal, and, though he could not but view with apprehension the approaching conflict, he never for a moment feared for the final outcome. He foresaw, but was not permitted to view, the event, as death claimed him in the year 1862, at his home in Morristown. In many particulars his fortune was paralleled by that of his eminent contemporary and fellow statesman, Theodore Frelinghuysen, whose politics, like Miller's, were conservative, who also fought as long as might be with the Whigs, who finally allied himself with the new Republican party, and fought his best for the preservation of the Union, and who, like Miller, was denied the happiness of seeing the outcome of their efforts, dying, as did also Miller, in 1862. As an example at once of Miller's faith and of his eloquence, the following words from an oration delivered in Morristown will serve admirably:

Let us not be moved by the cry of fanatics, nor alarmed at the threats of secessionists; they are as the angry waves which vainly howl

about the battlements and spend their fury upon the unshaken towers of our political fortress. Politicians may fret and fume; State conventions may resolve and re-resolve; and Congress itself become the arena of fearful agitations; but above and around, as in a mighty amphitheatre, in undisturbed and undismayed majesty, stands the American people, with steady eye and giant hand, overlooking all and governing all; and wo! wo! to the man, and destruction to the State, that attempts to resist their supreme authority.







# COLES STREET

A short street in the heart of the city, Coles Street is a quiet thoroughfare. It is named after a family that lived here for many years. The street is about 100 feet wide and runs north-south. It is a quiet street, with many trees and a few houses. It is a nice place to live.

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settled in the town. Ever since  
it Cole, Coles, (Coole, Kool)

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of a descendant of Carac-  
to the memorable voyage

of the Pilgrims on Cape Cod  
main coast at Salem, in 1628

even acres, including his Lyden street lot  
was named James, which has been a popu-  
(Coles) Cole family. Near where his and  
houses were first built was a block of land,





## ABRAHAM COLES

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**A** BRAHAM COLES, eminent as a scholar, poet, physician and surgeon, son of Dennis Coles (a descendant from Puritan stock), and Catherine Van Deursen Coles ( a descendant of Everardus Bogardus and his noted wife, Anneke Jans), was born at Scotch Plains, New Jersey, December 26, 1813.

His great-grandfather, William Cole (written also "Coles"), son of James Coles Jr. and grandson of James Coles Sr., the first of the family to buy land and settle at the "Scot's Plain" (April 23, 1688), married Elizabeth Dennis, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, a descendant of Thomas Dennis, who came to Massachusetts with John Winthrop in 1630. James (1744-1812), son of William and Elizabeth ("Betsy Dennis") Cole, married Elizabeth Frazee, and their fourth child was Dennis, the father of Abraham. Ever since the days of William the Conqueror, the Cole, Coles (Coole, Kool) family have had worthy representatives in England, Scotland, Ireland and Holland, some of the members adding and some omitting the letter "s." The name is said to be derived from Coel, a king of ancient Britain, founder of Colchester, and a descendant of Caracatus. It was only a few years subsequent to the memorable voyage of the "Mayflower," in 1620, when a member of the Cole family landed at Plymouth. The settlement of the Pilgrims on Cape Cod was soon followed by Puritans on the main coast at Salem, in 1628 and 1630. It was in this last decade that James Cole came to Plymouth and the public records show that he soon became owner of land on the south side of Leyden street. It was in A. D. 1637 that the court granted him seven acres, including his Leyden street lot. Here he lived a lifetime, and around him were his four sons and a daughter. His eldest son was named James, which has been a popular name ever since in the (Coles) Cole family. Near where his and other of the primitive log houses were first built was a bluff of land,

about twenty feet high, at the foot of which lay "Plymouth Rock." The granite boulder still occupies the same position, and is protected by a canopy of granite, the stepping-stone of the Pilgrims, December 21, 1620. The elevated land is known in history as "Cole's Hill," it having become part of James Cole's property. Here during the first winter were buried one-half of those who landed from the "Mayflower." In Longfellow's "Courtship of Myles Standish," the Captain, referring thereto, says:

Yonder there on the hill by the sea, lies buried Rose Standish.  
Beautiful rose of love, that bloomed for me by the wayside!  
She was the first to die of all who came in the Mayflower!  
Green above her is growing the field of wheat we have sown there,  
Better to hide from the Indian scouts the graves of our people,  
Lest they should count them and see how many already have perished.

At first members of the Coles family, on their migration from New England, settled at Oyster Bay, Long Island, as early as 1665-1668. Here was a very large and influential branch. Among the taxpayers were Daniel, Robert, Nathaniel and John Coles. They were loyal and patriotic. In the colonial wars the army roster of 1700-1715 contains the names of Captain Robert Coles, Ensign Nathaniel, Privates Benjamin, Caleb, Samuel, Daniel, Joseph and John Coles. Shortly after the purchase of East Jersey, in 1682, by a syndicate of English Quakers, headed by William Penn, there was a large influx of Scotch planters. This was in 1684-85. Of these, several located on the plains under the "Blue Hills," and their settlement has always been known as "Scotch Plains." In 1688 James (Cole) Coles took out a patent from the proprietors, who had recently bought the territory. He took title from them for a tract of one hundred and twenty-five acres. He had two sons, James Jr. and Joseph. From James Cole Jr. descended Dennis Coles (1778-1844), "a man of much culture, skilled in mathematics, a polished speaker, a member of the State Legislature, and an accomplished writer." He acquired the printer's art with Shepard Kollock, and, in 1803 established at Newburgh, New York, a newspaper, the

"Recorder of the Times," which was a literary and financial success, continuing so to be, under another name, as late as 1876. In 1806 he sold out his Newburgh business, and with his wife, a daughter of a prominent Newburgh merchant, whom he had married in 1802, moved to Scotch Plains, New Jersey, where Abraham was born, as above stated. Abraham was educated by his parents and private tutors. At the age of seventeen he taught Latin and mathematics in the school of the Rev. Lewis Bond, in Plainheld, New Jersey, afterward he studied law in the office of Chief Justice Hornblower, in Newark, New Jersey; chose medicine and surgery for his vocation in life, graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1835, and, in 1836, established himself in Newark, New Jersey, for the practice of his profession.

In 1842 he married Caroline E. Ackerman, the eldest daughter of Jonathan C. and Maria Ackerman, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. The same year he purchased for his home, which is still retained by his family, the brick and stone building, No. 222 Market street, Newark, New Jersey, where were born his two children, J. Ackerman Coles, M. D., LL. D., and Emilie S. Coles.

In 1847 he published his first translation of the Latin hymn, "Dies Irae," which was extensively copied and made him famous throughout the literary world. In 1848, weighed down with sorrow by reason of the death of his wife, he sailed for Europe, where he remained for nearly two years studying the continental languages and meeting professionally and otherwise some of the most eminent people of the time. Returning to Newark he resumed practice. In 1854 he again visited Europe and on his return to Newark his practice became largely that of consultation. In 1859 he published in book form his first translation of the "Dies Irae" with twelve others he had made since 1847. The "Atlantic Monthly" and the press generally commended the work in the highest terms. In 1865 appeared his translation of the "Stabat Mater Dolorosa," which Dr. Philip Schaff designated as the best in the English language. In 1866 he published "Old Gems in New Settings," and his physiological poem, "The

Microcosm," which as president he had read before the New Jersey Medical Society, at its Centennial meeting. "The Evangel" he published in 1874, and "The Light of the World" in 1884. The two were subsequently bound together under the title of "The Life and Teachings of Our Lord in Verse." Concerning this, Hon. John Bright, M. P., wrote to Dr. Coles: "I could envy you the learning and industry that has enabled you to produce this remarkable work." In 1887 he published "A New Rendering of the Hebrew Psalms into English Verse, with Notes Critical, Historical and Biographical, including an Historical Sketch of the French, English and Scotch Metrical Versions"—which has been highly commended by critics in Europe and America. In addition to the above works, Dr. Coles was the author of articles on various scientific subjects, and his national lyrics and hymns are widely known. From Rutgers College he received the degree of A. M., from Bucknell University that of Ph. D., and from Princeton that of LL. D. in 1871.

While on a visit to California, with his son and daughter, he died at the Hotel del Monte, Monterey, May 3, 1891, from heart failure, due to an attack of la grippe. His body was brought to his house in Newark, and, after public services at the Peddie Memorial Church, was placed by the side of his wife in Willow Grove Cemetery, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

On July 5, 1897, at the north end of Washington Park, Newark, New Jersey, there was unveiled, with appropriate ceremonies, a bronze portrait bust of Abraham Coles, of heroic size, executed by John Quincy Adams Ward, its pedestal having as its base a granite boulder, weighing seven tons, brought for the purpose from Plymouth, Massachusetts, near the landing place of the Pilgrims, December 21, 1620. The Hon. James M. Seymour, the mayor of Newark, in his address, said:

"On behalf of the people of this city, it gives me great pleasure to accept from our respected fellow citizen, Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, this fine memorial of his father, that distinguished gentleman, Dr. Abraham Coles. Nothing could be more appropriate on this spot, opposite our new free

public library, than this bust. Dr. Coles was one of America's greatest scholars. His books and writings are known and read all over the world, and here we knew the pleasant, courteous, kind-hearted physician. His predilections from his youth were toward religion, and whether engaged in the relief of his fellow men, through the medium of medicine or surgery, or penning those beautiful lines, 'Rock of Ages,' or delving among the dead tongues of bygone days, it is easy to find in all his work a predominant desire to serve, as best he knew how, his God."

President Stainsby, of the Board of Works, said:

"In this park now stand two monuments—one (that of Seth Boyden) speaks for the foundry and the mechanic, the foundation of this city's strength. The other speaks of the professional man, and the man of literature, made possible by our material greatness. The foundation stone will recall to all passers the sterling worth and fixidity of principles of the Puritan fathers, and the superstructure, bearing the bust, will bring to our minds the religious in man, and both will be found typified in the life and character of Dr. Coles."

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Harrison Tuttle, in reviewing the life and work of Dr. Coles, said:

"Ever since, as President, Dr. Abraham Coles, at the Centennial Meeting of the New Jersey State Medical Society, delivered his poem 'Man the Microcosm,' he has been known as and called 'the physician poet.' In this poem he has sung with genuine poetic genius of the organs and functions of the human body. Nothing of the kind had appeared before in our speech. It at once commanded the attention and commendation of both physicians and artists. Dr. Coles was 'a poet of culture,' whose aim was perfect artistic expression. What determined his choice was partly his scholarship, partly his intensely spiritual nature, and partly the elegant refinement to which he was born and lived. His learning was varied and accurate. He was a recognized authority in his profession, an accomplished linguist, a master of the classic tongues and a critical writer on the profoundest theological themes. The vastness of his learning gave him such ample material for his verse that his poetic passion made no imperative call for the invention of the intuitive faculty.

"As Corot caught the varying movement of the trembling foliage in the deepening twilight, and so placed it on his canvas that one can almost see the shadows lengthening and hear the rustling of the leaves, so our poet has reproduced the very soul of the Hebrew and Latin verses. They are not versified translations—they are regenerations. They are not

wrought from without, but from within. Hence they retain that inestimable something that gives to a poem its immortality.

"His Greek and Latin translations are ranked by critics the very foremost. His psalms and hymns and gospels occupy an honored place in every great library of Europe and America. As the years separate us wider and ever wider from those great productive periods of sacred song, which made glad the ages past, more and more will the coming generations feel the need of Dr. Abraham Coles' rich echoes."







*St. Herman Coles.*







## JONATHAN ACKERMAN COLES

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**J**ONATHAN ACKERMAN COLES, only son of Abraham and Caroline (Ackerman) Coles, was born in Newark, New Jersey, May 6, 1843; graduated at Columbia, New York, in 1864 (A. M. 1867), and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1868; received the Harzen prize in 1867 for the best written report of clinical instruction in the medical and surgical wards of the New York Hospital; attended lectures in the English and continental universities and hospitals, 1877-1878; was made president of the Union County (New Jersey) Medical Society, 1891; is a member of the American Medical Association; member of the New York State and County Medical Society; a life member, trustee and patron of the New Jersey Historical Society; member of the New York Historical Society; National Geographical Society; Anglo-Saxon Society of London and Copenhagen; a fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; an honorary member of the Newark Museum of Art; a member of the Washington Association at Morristown, New Jersey. He gave to the city of Newark, for Lincoln Park, the life-size historic bronze Indian group, by C. B. Ives; for Washington Park, an heroic size bronze portrait bust of his father, by John Quincy Adams Ward; gave to the people of New Jersey the painting of the Good Samaritan, by Daniel Huntington and Paul Delarache, now in the State House, Trenton, New Jersey; gave to Admiral Dewey, after his victory in Manila Bay, a Barye bronze; has also given works of art to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; to the Free Public Library, Historical Society, City Hall and High School, of Newark; to the New Congressional Library, at Washington; to Independence Hall, Philadelphia; to Columbia, Princeton, Yale, Richmond (Virginia) College and other universities and colleges, including Oxford and Cambridge, England, and to the American Embassy, London. By a gift of his

father's shares of stock in the Newark Library Association, he secured for the New Jersey Historical Society the possession and control of the handsome stone building now occupied by it on Park street. Recently he gave to the Tabernacle Church, at Salem, Massachusetts, a bronze tablet (costing over \$500), commemorating the ordination, February 6, 1812, of Adoniram Judson, Gordon Hall, Samuel Newell, Samuel Nott and Luther Rice as the first American missionaries to Asia. He has given a Campanile, with clock and chimes, also a Karen chapel, for Rangoon, Burma; also a brick and stone faculty building for the Canton Christian College, at Canton, China; also high school and dormitory buildings of brick and stone, of beautiful oriental designs, for Kurnool and Nellore, South India. Has also given a summer home and farm at Mountainside, Union county, New Jersey, for orphans, where they have boats and swings, and each a garden for flowers and vegetables. He has contributed articles for the press and edited new editions of his father's works. His choice collection of paintings includes examples of the various schools, works by Corot, West, Constable, Turner, Bridgeman, Diaz, etc. He has a fine library of books of rich bindings, his books, statuary and works of art being at his homes in New York and at Scotch Plains, New Jersey, where, unmarried, he resides with his sister, Miss Emilie S. Coles, a doer of good works and a successful writer of prose and verse.



## EPHRAIM BATEMAN

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**T**HE life of Ephraim Bateman, physician and Senator, is a good example of how brains, unaided save by hard work, can raise a man from the humblest of beginnings to a most distinguished position, and win for him the admiration and respect of his community. From the earliest youth, young Bateman's ambitions reached out beyond the narrow limitations fortune had imposed upon him, and he never failed in his determination to accomplish more than the task allotted to him, in the expectation that the margin would still accumulate and some day lift him upward to success.

Born in Cumberland, New Jersey, in 1770, he began life as a mechanic's apprentice, but devoted all his spare time to the study of medicine, of which he acquired a very extensive knowledge. In time he became a practicing physician, and won great renown in his district through the cures he made. He did, indeed, seem to possess a sort of genius in his profession which enabled him to grasp the situation, and he actually accomplished some cures in the face of adverse conditions, so that his reputation was deserved. A man of alert mind and the most varied interests, he took an active part in the politics of his community, and was sent to the State Legislature, where he remained a number of years. In 1815 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives, serving there eight years, and in 1826 was sent to the Senate, holding his seat until 1829. In all of his public offices he served his constituents conscientiously and well, and was most zealous for the common weal. He was a man of the highest probity of character, public-spirited and energetic, and all of whose relations in life, private as well as public, were distinguished by honesty and virtue. He died January 29, 1829, in his native town, honored and respected by the whole community.

An amusing story is told of Bateman which caused at the time no end of discussion. It seems that in 1826 he and Theodore Frelinghuysen were opposing candidates for the Senate to fill the vacancy left by the death of Senator McIlvaine. In the vote taken, the Legislature was equally divided, but Mr. Bateman who, as President of the Council, had the deciding vote, promptly made himself Senator. There was a great deal of criticism at the time, but the Senate afterwards decided that Mr. Bateman's action was perfectly legal, and confirmed his election.



## JOHN CONOVER TEN EYCK

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**T**HE training and education of John Conover Ten Eyck was particularly well suited to the part in life he was destined to play, and very probably exercised no small influence in determining what that part should be. Possessed of a high degree of learning, an extensive acquaintance with the history of the world and knowledge of its customs and achievements in art and literature, besides a thorough understanding of his chosen profession, the law, he was eminently fitted to play the part of advisor in the difficult task of framing a Constitution for a great State, whereby her governmental and political relations should be guided, and which should exist as the paramount law in State questions. It was in this invaluable function that Mr. Ten Eyck made for himself his greatest and most lasting claim for fame and the gratitude of his fellow citizens.

Born March 12, 1814, in Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, Mr. Ten Eyck's classical education was conducted under private tutors and carried on in an unusually thorough manner. When he finally turned from general studies to that of his chosen profession, the law, it was under the tutelage of the Hon. Joseph F. Randolph, Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, that he placed himself, whose qualifications as a preceptor, together with his pupil's unusual aptitude, so prospered matters that he was admitted to the bar in 1835, when only twenty-one years of age. He began his practice in Burlington, where he formed a partnership with the Hon. Garret D. Wall, then United States Senator from New Jersey. With such associations and his own gifts it is not to be wondered at that he was successful, and soon won for himself a leading place at the New Jersey Bar. In 1839 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Burlington county, and this position he held for ten years, performing the duties of his office in a most creditable manner. It was in 1844 that the convention met for framing a new Constitution

for New Jersey, and it was as a member of the same that Mr. Ten Eyck, although next to the youngest among them all did such good service and attracted the favorable attention of his confreres. In 1859, in recognition of his good services and qualities, he was elected to the United States Senate, in which august body he further distinguished himself, serving on the Senate Committees on Commerce, Patents and the Judiciary. In 1873 he was once more called to take part in the revision of the Constitution of his State, and acted as chairman of the commission which drew up the list of amendments eventually ratified by the people of New Jersey.

Mr. Ten Eyck was a Whig and Republican in politics, and an eminently public-spirited man. His death occurred at Mount Holly, New Jersey, on the twenty-fourth day of August, 1879.





## RICHARD STOCKTON FIELD

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**T**HERE is no older or more distinguished name in the history of New Jersey than that of Field, the members of which family trace their lineage back to the fifteenth century to one William Feld or Fielde, of Ardsley, England. Of the same family although probably not in the direct line, was John Fielde, a grandson of the same William Fielde, and a great astronomer. John Fielde was the first to make use of the great theoretical system of Copernicus for the purpose of practical calculation, and his great work, "Ephemeris Anni 1557 currentis, Juxta Copernici et Reinholdi Canones Fideliter per Joannem Fielde," was probably the first which called general attention in England to the great philosopher and scientist. Fielde or Field was made a Fellow of Lincoln's College, Oxford. He wrote an "Ephemeris" for 1558 and one for 1559, and in recognition of his scientific services was granted a patent authorizing him to wear as a crest over the family arms, a red right arm issuing from the clouds and supporting a golden sphere. There is a most interesting seal still in the possession of the Fields, displaying this crest on one side and the family arms on the other and the initials of Robert Field, the first ancestor migrating to this country. Robert Field, born in England in 1605, came to New England in 1635, and ten years later removed to Newtown, Long Island. Here he formed one of a group to whom Governor Keift granted the tract of land known as the Flushing Patent. Robert C. Field, a descendant of this first Robert, married Abby Stockton, a daughter of Richard Stockton and Annis Boudinot, and of this union the subject of this sketch was born. Richard Stockton was thus sprung from two of the most illustrious stocks in the State, numbering among his near relatives many of the most eminent names in the history of his State. The mutual respect of the families for one

another may be seen in the names of our subject and his cousin, Richard Stockton Field and Robert Field Stockton.

Richard Stockton Field was born at Whitehill, Burlington county, New Jersey, December 31, 1803. When he was but seven years old his father died, and the following year his mother removed to Princeton, where her family lived. Here young Field received his education, finally graduating from Princeton College in 1821. He determined upon the law as a profession and took up its study in the office of his uncle, the eminent jurist, Richard Stockton. He was admitted to the bar in 1825 and went to Salem, where he remained engaged in the practice of his profession until 1832, when he returned to Princeton. He was a member of the State Legislature for some years, and in 1838 was appointed Attorney-General of New Jersey by Governor Pennington. At about this period there was begun an agitation for a new Constitution for New Jersey. The Constitution then in force was in many respects a remarkable instrument. It had been adopted in 1776 by a convention chosen for the purpose two days before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The framing and adoption of the instrument had taken but a few days of the convention's time, and that great jurist and patriot, William Paterson, was supposed to have been the author, although, for reasons of prudence this was kept secret. However this may have been, the hastily adopted instrument remained in force sixty-eight years, and in many respects was eminently satisfactory. There were, of course, some crudities and some provisions not considered compatible with the democratic ideals of the State or Nation. Such, for instance, was that which prohibited any but a lawyer from holding the office of Governor of the State. In the agitation for a new Constitution, Field was most active, and when, at length, a convention had been formed, he was one of its most influential members.

Besides his great legal abilities, Field was a writer of distinction and greatly interested in the history of his State. He became the third president of the New Jersey Historical Society, and contributed largely to its collection. Among his writings perhaps the

most important is his work entitled "The Provincial Courts of New Jersey, with Sketches of the Bench and Bar," which forms a portion of the New Jersey "Collections." He contributed also to the "Princeton Review." Education was another of Field's interests and he made himself busy with the cause of public education to such an extent that when the State Normal School came into existence in 1855, he was elected president of its Board of Trustees. He became also Professor of Law in the law school in connection with Princeton College, and upon him the latter institution conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws.

When the great controversy over slavery became the important issue before the country, Field was a strong supporter of the integrity of the Union and delivered many eloquent addresses upon the subject. He cast in his lot with the new Republican party and in 1861 was elected United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. John R. Thompson. In the same year he delivered what was perhaps his most impressive public expression, a speech on "The Constitution not a compact between Sovereign States." He was appointed by President Lincoln, Judge of the United States Court for the District of New Jersey. Field was perhaps even more the student and scholar than statesman, though this is no disparagement to his qualifications in the latter realm. He was a most cultured and facile speaker, and his death, which occurred May 25, 1870, robbed his fellows of a most cultivated and delightful friend, and his State of an earnest and ardent worker for her good, a gentleman who typified to the world the best traditions of that high title.



## JOHN R. THOMPSON

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**J**OHN R. THOMPSON, financier and statesman, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1800. He was educated in his native city and began his business career in the counting house of a prominent merchant there. It was necessary for him to go to China in connection with his business, and here he remained a resident for a number of years. While abroad he received an appointment from President Monroe constituting him United States Consul for the city and district of Canton. He was engaged in the Chinese tea trade and amassed a considerable fortune, with which, in 1825, he returned to the United States, and shortly after married a sister of Commodore Stockton. He chose Princeton as a place of residence and here took an active part in a number of presidential campaigns. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat, and he was an ardent supporter and energetic agitator for the new State Constitution then in question, and canvassed the State in this connection. In 1844, when a new Constitution had been finally decided upon, and the convention was meeting for the purpose of framing it, Thompson was nominated for the Governorship of the State, but was defeated. He retired from public life after this, and remained for a time, until the resignation of Senator Stockton in 1853, left a vacancy in the United States Senate, which he was chosen to fill. He was again elected to that high office in 1857 for the full term of six years. But a year before the completion of his term he suffered from a stroke of paralysis from which he never recovered, dying September 13, 1862.

Mr. Thompson was greatly interested in the question of the trade and manufactures of his adopted State. He was one of the promoters of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and for many years secretary and director of the company of that name. After his death his brother-in-law, Commodore Stockton, said of him:

He took part, at an important epoch in the history of the State, in urging the adoption of the present Constitution of New Jersey, as a substitute for the imperfect organization of the State government which preceded it, and he closed his career while representing New Jersey in the Senate of the United States, to which distinguished position he was twice elected by the Legislature. Valuable as Mr. Thompson's services were to these companies, distinguished as was his political career, yet by us, who were his companions and friends, he will be regretted for those social qualities of which he was so eminently possessed; his memory will be recalled by the recollection of the delightful hours we have passed in companionship with him. We will mourn on our own account the society of the friend we have lost, the charm of his conversation, his cheerful smile and pleasant anecdote.



## WILLIAM LEWIS DAYTON

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**W**ILLIAM LEWIS DAYTON, lawyer, statesman, diplomat, was born on a farm in Somerset county, New Jersey, February 17, 1807. He was a member of a family long prominent in that part of the State, while a relative, Jonathan Dayton, had made a place for himself in the national history as a member of the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution, and a United States Senator.

William L. Dayton's great-grandfather had settled in Elizabethtown sometime prior to 1725 it is believed, and about the same time his mother's family came to Basking Ridge, New Jersey. Both sides of the house were distinguished for their patriotism and public spirit at a time when these qualities were not rare. To Joel Dayton descended the old Dayton farm upon which he prospered, providing for his sons the best possible educations in that time and place. William Lewis, the eldest of these sons, studied with the well-known teacher, Dr. Brownlee, of Basking Ridge, and later entered Nassau Hall, from which he graduated with the class of 1825, when eighteen years of age. Having chosen law for his profession, he read his subject in the office of Peter D. Vroom, at that time the leader of the Democratic party in the State, and later Governor of New Jersey. With this eminent lawyer, Dayton formed a strong friendship which lasted the rest of their lives despite emphatic political differences. Dayton was admitted to the bar in 1830, and at once began practice in Freehold. His unusual powers were not long in displaying themselves. Possessed of a natural dignity and a highly developed moral sense, his keen, alert mind and forceful personality soon placed him among the leaders of the bar and attracted a large clientele. Dayton was an ardent Whig in politics, but his party had long been out of power in the State. In 1836 a vigorous campaign was started, very largely at the call of Dayton, to win once more the State for the

Whig party. In this campaign Dayton headed the ticket for the Legislative Council, and was carried into a sweeping popular victory. Once in the Legislature, he assumed a commanding position, and was appointed chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and in this position framed a law which greatly improved the conduct of the county courts. This law required such courts to be presided over, each by a Judge of the Supreme Court, and it rendered necessary the creation of two more judges of that court, bringing the total number from three to five. Dayton himself was chosen to fill one of the new justiceships and thereupon removed to Trenton, which he made his permanent home. After three years of service, Dayton concluded that, in justice to his family, he would give up his honorary duties and return to his far more lucrative private practice. He was not allowed this retirement long, however, for in 1842 Governor Pennington, of New Jersey, appointed him to the United States Senate to fill the place left vacant by the death of Senator Southard. Senator Dayton took up his new duties at the age of thirty-five, being probably the youngest member of that august body, but at once took an active part in the deliberations, and was soon appointed on the Judiciary Committee. He was a strong protectionist and supported the high tariff bill of 1842. He strongly opposed the Mexican War, but when that conflict was begun, he supported the administration cheerfully, and voted for all necessary supplies for its successful prosecution. It was at about this time that the first mutterings of the approaching civil conflict began to be heard and the question of slavery to raise its sinister head. Dayton was strongly opposed to the extension of slavery, but contended that the Federal government had no right to interfere with the states within their own territory. In 1856 he was nominated for Vice-President by the Republicans, and the following year became Attorney-General of New Jersey. In the next Republican presidential convention there was considerable talk of nominating Dayton for President, and it is claimed that Lincoln intended to offer him a cabinet position and would have done so but for the pressure brought to bear upon him by the political

powers in the great States, such as New York and Pennsylvania, and which he was unable to resist. He did offer him the position of Minister to France, and this, after much hesitation, Dayton accepted. In the unfamiliar duties of his new office, Dayton distinguished himself not less than he had at home, and it was admitted by the French diplomats that it was due in no small measure to the frank and open character of Dayton's diplomacy that many critical episodes between the two countries were passed so safely. Among other services he rendered his country in this troublous time was that of persuading the French government to forbid the delivery to the Confederacy of a number of war vessels built for it in France, and thus practically saving American commerce. It was during the continuance of this office that the death of Mr. Dayton occurred suddenly in Paris, December 1, 1864.

Mr. Dayton's career was one of those that shed an extra lustre upon the glory of his State, and his death left a gap in the ranks of his country's servants not easily filled.





## ROBERT FIELD STOCKTON

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**T**HERE is no name more intimately connected with the history of New Jersey than that of Stockton, no family which has contributed more eminent men than the Stocktons, to her courts, her councils and her armies. It is rare indeed that in unbroken sequence, three generations, father, son and grandson, should so distinguish themselves as to be counted among the leading citizens of the State and occupy some of the highest offices of trust within their community. Richard Stockton, one of the staunchest opponents of the pre-revolutionary tyranny of the British governors, member of the Continental Congress and Signer of the immortal Declaration, was the first of this illustrious trio, and Richard Stockton, the younger, jurist and statesman, was the second.

Robert Field Stockton, the third of the group, was born in Princeton in 1796 and began his education there. While he was a student in the College of New Jersey, the War of 1812 broke out with Great Britain, and Stockton, who had a decided bent for things military, left the college and enlisted in the navy as midshipman. His first cruise was made in the frigate "President," under the command of Commodore Rodgers, and while on this vessel he took part in a number of engagements with so much gallantry that he was mentioned in the despatches which his commander sent to headquarters. He had not long to wait for recognition, but was commissioned as lieutenant in December, 1814. The war with Great Britain did not last long, but shortly afterwards the Algerine trouble came to a head and a fleet was despatched to the Mediterranean. With them sailed the "Guerriere," to which Stockton had been assigned. He was shortly transferred to the "Spitfire," as first lieutenant. In this position he distinguished himself by an act of bravery which drew the attention of all to him. Aided by but a single boat's crew, he surprised, boarded and captured an Algerine man-of-war. He was now

transferred to the flag ship "Washington," and shortly after given his first command, the sloop-of-war "Erie," and returned to America in 1821. Not long after this he was appointed to aid the American Colonization Society in their efforts to secure territory for their proposed colony. This, after many delays, he was able to effect and the natives ceded a large tract, which became the Republic of Liberia. This business settled, he continued on the African coast for a time, capturing slavers, with which those waters swarmed. During his efforts to break up the nefarious traffic, he captured a Portugese privateer which he fitted with a prize crew and sent back to America. This incident was the cause of a long litigation between the two countries in the admiralty courts. It was finally concluded with a verdict exonerating Stockton of wrong doing, but the privateer was returned to Portugal. From the African coast Stockton proceeded to the West Indies, where he engaged in much the same kind of work, routing out the pirates and buccaneers of those waters. He finally returned to America, where he was granted a long furlough.

Stockton was greatly interested in the application of steam power to naval vessels and he strongly opposed the construction of warships with paddle-wheel propellers, noting that their disablement by the enemy would be a comparatively easy matter. He therefore drew plans for a vessel which should be propelled by screws and have her engines below the water line. As usual in the case of all improvements, the authorities on the subject advanced all sorts of reasons against the practicability of the plan, and it was only after long efforts that Stockton persuaded the naval authorities to consider the construction of an experimental vessel. At length he did succeed and the vessel was immediately a success.

Upon the outbreak of the Mexican War, Commodore Stockton was ordered to Pacific waters with his fleet. Here he soon perceived what a great advantage to the United States would be the occupation of the western coast of Mexico. He therefore upon his own initiative sailed thither and, landing with about six hundred marines and sailors, seized the territory and set up a provisional

government. At the same time General Kearny had also been in the neighborhood and himself had set up a provisional government. Out of this simple state of affairs there grew a most unfortunate controversy between the navy and army, involving the old dispute over the question of authority. A court-martial was appointed which finally decided the matter.

In 1849 Stockton resigned his commission and returned to his native State, where, in 1851, he was elected by the State Legislature to the United States Senate, where he remained until 1853, when he resigned. Illustrative of his humane instincts, is the fact that while Senator he introduced a bill into Congress abolishing flogging as a punishment in the navy. He also strongly opposed the petition of Kossuth to Congress for America to intervene between Austria and Hungary in the latter's struggle for freedom. In 1856 Stockton's many friends began an agitation in favor of presenting his name for the presidency, but the attempt was abortive and he retired entirely into private life. He suffered financial reverses during the latter years of his life, which he spent at his home in Princeton. Here on October 7, 1866, he died in the seventieth year of his age.



## WILLIAM WRIGHT

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**W**ILLIAM WRIGHT, one of Newark's most successful business men, was born in Rockland county, New York, in 1791. He was the son of Dr. William Wright, an eminent physician of that region, and a descendant of early Connecticut settlers. He was sent as a boy to a school in Poughkeepsie, where it was his intention to prepare himself for a college course, but this was rendered impossible by the sudden death of his father, which left him without the means of support. He was obliged, therefore, to betake himself to some occupation and accordingly apprenticed himself to a harness-maker, of whom he learned the trade. During the period of his apprenticeship, he managed not only to support himself, but to save from his meager wages the sum of three hundred dollars, with which, on attaining his majority, he hired and stocked a small shop in Bridgeport. Not long after he entered into a partnership with William Peet, his father-in-law, and one Sheldon Smith, and with these gentlemen opened a saddle and harness manufactory, with a branch house in Charleston, South Carolina. At about this time the city of Newark, New Jersey, was growing into its important position in the manufacturing world, and to this point, in 1821, Wright and his partners removed their factory. In the course of time the business developed into one of the most important of its kind in the country and eventually enabled Mr. Wright to retire from active business life with a large fortune.

During the time that Mr. Wright was engaged in business in his adopted city, his activity and probity were bringing him before the notice of his fellow townsmen, so that, although he never took any direct part in political affairs, his views and character were known to many, and, in 1840, he was nominated and elected, without opposition, Mayor of Newark. But Mr. Wright's political opinions were, about the time of his entering politics, undergoing a decided

change. From an ardent Whig and supporter of Henry Clay, he became an Independent, and, in 1842, he ran as candidate for the United States House of Representatives, on an independent ticket, and defeated the nominees of both the regular parties, repeating the performance in 1844. The change, however, did not end here, and, in 1851, he joined the Democratic party, which two years later nominated and elected him United States Senator, to succeed the Hon. Jacob W. Miller. He was appointed chairman of the Senate Committee on Manufactures and a member of the Committee to Audit and Control the Expenses of the Senate. In 1859 he lost his seat to John C. Ten Eyck, but in the succeeding election of 1863 he was once more returned to the Senate. On November 1, 1866, the death of Mr. Wright occurred at his home in Newark, the city of his adoption, where he had won for himself so enviable a reputation and in which he had prospered so greatly.



## EDMUND D. HALSEY

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THE patent of nobility that rested its honors and distinctions in the person of Edmund Drake Halsey came from high authority, since it was based upon exalted character and distinguished ability. Looking into the clear perspective of his career, there may be seen definite courage, persistent determination and self-confidence, which, as coupled with integrity of purpose, are the factors that conserve success and make it consistent. Many men have achieved marked success along one line of endeavor, but to few has it been given to attain the precedence in so many varied enterprises as that achieved by Mr. Halsey. He won renown as soldier and historian and was likewise a lawyer of recognized ability. He died at Rockaway, New Jersey, October 17, 1896.

Mr. Halsey's genealogy betokens that he is a scion of a family whose associations with the annals of American history have been intimate and honorable from the early colonial epoch. Thomas Halsey, original progenitor of the Halsey family in America, was a native of England, whence he immigrated to Lynn, Massachusetts, prior to 1637. He was a son of Robert and Dorothy (Downes) Halsey and a grandson of William and Elizabeth (Lodge) Halsey. Thomas Halsey married a Miss Mercer and the first born of their four children was Thomas Jr., who had a son Nathaniel, born in 1675, and married Anna Stanborough. Recompense Halsey, son of Nathaniel, was born in 1700, moved from Long Island to New Jersey, settling first at Scotch Plains and removing thence to Morris county, where his death occurred in 1771. Among his children was one Elihu, born in 1742, and died at Hanover, New Jersey, November 29, 1770. Elihu married Elizabeth Ely and their first child was Dr. Abraham, born in 1764, and died at Hopewell, New York, May 7, 1822. Dr. Abraham Halsey married Nancy Beach and among their children was Samuel Beach, father of the subject of this



*Samuel J. May*







*Edmund D. Halsey*



review, born July 24, 1796, at Hopewell, New York, and died at Rockaway, New Jersey, September 15, 1871.

Dr. Abraham Halsey, mentioned above, was a resident of Hopewell, Orange county, New York, during the greater part of his lifetime. He was an exceedingly well educated and well read man, was a physician and surgeon of splendid ability and a loyal and public-spirited citizen. The following extract, taken from the Halsey genealogy, compiled by the late Edmund Drake Halsey, shows the type of man he was:

The character of Dr. Halsey was marked by traits of the most estimable kind. He was the ready patron of every enterprise for improving the condition of society around him. He very early got up a circulating library and kept it up by constant attention and frequent subscription. He gave to two of his three sons a collegiate education and would have given the same to the youngest had he at the time been disposed to accept it. He was very hospitable and entertained not only his friends and acquaintances, but as he lived in the path of the first emigration from New England westward, he often had large families resting themselves at his place and talking over their prospects and expectations, as well as their past history. He was the ever-ready patron of every young man who showed a disposition to rise above his surroundings, and many such had reason to thank him for his disinterested and substantial encouragement and aid. He was firm in his political opinions but never a candidate for political honors. He was a man of strict integrity and observant of all the laws of propriety of conduct, especially careful to keep the Sabbath and to require its observance in his family. He had many warm friends and no enemies.

Samuel Beach Halsey, son of Dr. Abraham Halsey and father of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was graduated in Union College, with the second honor, and was a practitioner of law in New York State until 1834, when he removed to Rockaway, New Jersey. A resumé of his life and character is beautifully given in the following paragraphs written by his son Edmund:

His educational and literary attainments were of a high order, and could only be measured by the large and liberal tastes of the true scholar. The material of his thought was wonderfully rich, and his ideas upon any

subject, however intricate, were neither barren nor impoverished, but were at once as full and clear cut as they were brilliant.

But the crowning beauty of his life was his kind and beautiful character, whose generous impulses were as free and boundless as they were systematized; and therefore of the greater practical importance. His sympathies and interest in any good cause were large and generous, and if he was not the proposer of a movement, he was always ready and willing to second it with his endorsement and material assistance. To what extent this was the case, one has only to recall his church connections for forty years to realize.

He was never idle a single waking hour when in health, and he could not endure the presence of an idler. He discharged financial trusts with conspicuous fidelity and ability. It would have been a positive torment to him to think that he had a dollar in his possession wrongfully. He was exceedingly conscientious, and suffered at times long and, to his friends, unaccountable, seasons of depression in view of sins of thought or deed which seemed to him heinous in the sight of his Maker. Subscriptions for the support of the gospel and in aid of education or other philanthropic causes were with him debts; and all cases of doubt between himself and others he would decide against himself. He would rather frankly lose than doubtfully win.

In 1826 Samuel Beach Halsey was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the New York Legislature from Dutchess county, and he was again elected to that body in 1830. In 1841 he was a member of the New Jersey Legislature, and in 1842 was Speaker of the Assembly. He was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and superintendent of the schools of Morris county. For thirty years he was ruling elder of the church of Rockaway. He married, September 5, 1821, Sarah Dubois, only daughter of Colonel Joseph and Elizabeth Platt (Ogden) Jackson, born June 2, 1803, and died January 20, 1859. Colonel Jackson was engaged in the mining and manufacturing of iron during his active career. He was a member of the New Jersey Legislature and was a prominent factor in the affairs of the Rockaway Presbyterian Church.

The youngest in order of birth in a family of seven children, Edmund Drake Halsey, of this notice, was born at Rockaway, New Jersey, September 11, 1840. He was reared in an atmosphere of culture and refinement and as a child was exceedingly precocious.

He early manifested a great love for reading and his favorite author was Shakespeare, with whose plays he was thoroughly familiar. His love of knowledge was encouraged by his father, who promised him as a gift each book in the home library as he mastered it. Needless to say he soon became owner of nearly all the volumes of his father's extensive collection of standard works. He was fitted for college at Morristown Academy and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and was graduated in the latter institution as a member of the class of 1857. In the fall of that year he was matriculated as a student in Princeton College. One of his fellow students wrote of him as follows:

I came very soon to know him better than I knew any of his classmates except two or three.

He was tall and spare; quiet and slow in his movements ordinarily, but capable of giving a good account of himself in running and jumping and in such general football contests as, in the later fifties, were held on the campus. He was best known, however, as one of the ablest men in his class; as conquering easily and surely the subjects of the college course. My recollection is quite distinct, that while he was known as a fine classical scholar, he was at his best in mathematics and related studies. He was graduated seventh in a class of about ninety, took the Philosophical Oration, and left Princeton with the reputation that, had he chosen to do so, he might have obtained a still higher grade. That Halsey would study law everyone took for granted; for everyone believed that he had the talents and temperament and character that would make him an able counselor.

Mr. Halsey entered upon the study of law at Morristown with his brother, Samuel S. Halsey. In August, 1862, however, his reading of law was interrupted by his enlisting as a private in Company K, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. June 19, 1863, he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company F, same regiment, and one month later was made first lieutenant of Company D. August 12, 1863, he was mustered and detailed as acting adjutant and within a year after the first promotion from the ranks, January 1, 1864, he was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant. For one year previous to his honorable discharge, January 1, 1865, on account

of continued ill health, he served almost continually as judge advocate of courts-martial. His regiment saw hard service and with it young Halsey participated in a number of the most important and sanguinary battles marking the progress of the war. The historian of the regiment speaks of him as follows:

On the 12th of January, 1865, Edmund D. Halsey left the army. He had tendered his resignation, which, after several refusals, was accepted. He was the most industrious worker in the regiment. As adjutant's clerk, sergeant-major, and adjutant, his hands were always full. All the regimental books were kept by him in the neatest and most orderly manner. The reports of the regiment and much of the brigade were kept by him. He had for months been division judge-advocate. By this appointment he might have claimed exemption from adjutant's duty in his own regiment, but preferred to do double service rather than to have any confusion in his office papers, and a novice in charge of them for a time. Every official act and order of brigade and division headquarters pertaining to the Fifteenth New Jersey was associated with Halsey.

After the close of his military career Mr. Halsey returned home and resumed the study of law, being admitted to the New Jersey Bar in the November term of 1865, as an attorney, and as counsellor in the February term, 1869. With the passage of time he became one of the great lawyers of the New Jersey Bar, one who lives in the memory of his contemporaries, encircled with the halo of a gracious presence, charming personality, profound legal wisdom, purity of public and private life, and the quiet dignity of an ideal follower of his calling. His legal practice was very extensive and responsible and required not only intimate knowledge of the law, but also those resources of personal character with which he was so well endowed, that is, knowledge of men, acquaintance with affairs and unswerving devotion to duty, with scrupulous exactness and precision in the care of the numerous litigations entrusted to him.

Not only did Mr. Halsey excel as soldier and lawyer, but much of his time was given to compiling historical works. He became tremendously interested in the history of the Revolution and in events connected with the two later wars which racked the United

States. Following is an incomplete list of articles published by him: "The History of Morris County," containing Morris county in the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Rebellion, also the history of the iron industry in the county; "A Biographical Sketch of Colonel Joseph Jackson, of Rockaway, New Jersey"; "The Continental Army in Morris County in the Years 1779-80"; "Some of the Prominent Ministers of Morris County"; "Memoir of Rev. James Olney Averill"; "History of the Washington Association"; "Rockaway Township in the War of the Rebellion"; "The Gallant Fifteenth," and a "Biographical Sketch of Henry G. Darcy."

He was a life member of the New York and New Jersey Historical Societies and secretary and later treasurer of the Washington Association of New Jersey. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1896 he joined the New Jersey Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. As a practical engineer he took part in the work of a commission which settled the boundary between New Jersey and New York. In 1868 he became a director in the National Iron Bank of Morristown, of which reliable financial institution he was president at the time of his demise, in 1896. He was likewise a director in the Morristown Gas Light Company and a manager of the Morris County Savings Bank. He was one of the trustees of the Morris County Children's Home and for a long period of years was a trustee of the Rockaway Presbyterian Church, in which he was superintendent of the Sabbath School for four years.

May 27, 1869, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Halsey to Miss Mary Halsey Darcy, a daughter of Henry Gray and Anne Mackenzie (Drake) Darcy. Two children survived their father: Edmund Drake Jr., who was graduated in Princeton College in 1894 and who died in December, 1901, after a long illness; and Cornelia Van Wyck, a graduate of Bryn Mawr, who married, in 1903, Fred-eric Rogers Kellogg, a prominent member of the New York Bar.

Mrs. Halsey survives her honored husband and is now living in Morristown, New Jersey.

Edmund Drake Halsey left an indelible impression on the public life of Morris county. No citizen of the community was ever more respected and no man ever more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the esteem in which he was held. In his lifetime his fellow citizens, recognizing his merit, rejoiced in his advancement and in the honors to which he attained, and since his death they have cherished his memory, which remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew him. Honorable in business, loyal in citizenship, charitable in thought, kindly in action, true to every trust confided to his care, his life was the highest type of Christian manhood. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, to which were added the discipline and embellishments of culture, his was a most attractive personality.









*C. B. Overell*





## CALVIN B. ORCUTT

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**A** CHRISTIAN, who was guided on his path through life by the tenets of his religion, a devoted husband and kind father, a business man of sterling integrity and a citizen who took his civic obligations seriously, were traits embodied in the late Calvin Barber Orcutt, who died January 30, 1911. He was born in Wyoming, New York, September 5, 1847, the son of Phineas C. and Sophronia (Barber) Orcutt. Both parents were of good old New England stock of Vermont and Connecticut, and he inherited from them those traits of character which played so conspicuous a part in his long and successful career.

His early education was derived from the common school, and later he entered the academy at Wyoming called Millbury College. In "An Old Friend's Tribute," which was printed in *The Wyoming Reporter* shortly after his death, there is this account of his early days: "When a small boy he was janitor in the old Academy. When he made his first application for the position he was told he was too small for the work, that he would be apt to turn the bell over when he rang it, but little Calvin thought he was equal to all requirements, and his perseverance got him the job. He always rang the last bell exactly five minutes to the stroke, then scudded down the stairs and took his seat for chapel exercises at the proper moment. A little Latin and half through Arithmetic, he was not under the requirements of the present system of education in the state of New York and did not have to 'pass.' After going to New York City, he studied percentage and brokerage by himself. We remember his being at the family wood pile on Saturday mornings before sunrise, crowing like Chanticleer. We remember he cut and piled a full cord one Saturday and he was about three and a half feet high and the pile was four feet. Older boys liked always to include him in their company on account of his cheery, courageous and helpful presence.

Calvin was a good Sunday school scholar and he never gave up the habit of attendance there."

He began his business career with a wholesale drug house, but later entered the employ of Fisk & Hatch, the well-known bankers of New York City, who dealt largely in government securities. His rise was rapid. The firm was financing the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway and the late Collis P. Huntington was interested in the enterprise. It was the latter who selected Mr. Orcutt to have charge of the marketing of the coal produced along the route, which came to Tidewater at Newport News, Virginia. A large business was built up and later when the Legislature made it necessary to sever the coal agency from the railroad company, the Chesapeake & Ohio Coal Agency Company was organized, and Mr. Orcutt became its president. But his business interests were not confined to this single field. He was one of the organizers of the Newport News Ship Building & Dry Dock Company, and its first president. As such he played a prominent part in our naval development. He also served as president of the Newport News Light & Water Company, and of the Old Dominion Land Company. As director, he was interested in the First National Bank of Newport News and the Seaboard Transportation Company.

He manifested deep interest in all projects for the moral and intellectual well-being of young men. He was a founder of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Elizabeth, which he equipped with an up-to-date gymnasium and locker room as a memorial to his son, Russell B. Orcutt. But not satisfied with this, he paid the remaining debt of seven thousand dollars on the new building in East Jersey street. He was president of the board of trustees, and in 1909 served as president of the association. In speaking of his death, Spencer A. Vanderveer, the present head of the Young Men's Christian Association, said:

"The death of Mr. Orcutt is a great loss to Elizabeth and will be felt keenly, not only by his friends, but by many whom he had assisted in his works of charity. While Mr. Orcutt lived, the poor

were always provided for and his greatest satisfaction was in giving to those who needed his help."

Another institution to which he gave both his time and money was the Elizabeth Rescue Mission. He helped found it nineteen years ago, and his deep interest in it never relaxed. Howard T. Scheckler, the superintendent of the mission paid this tribute to him:

"He was a man always interested in charity and always ready to share his good fortune with others. His only aim in life seemed to be to uplift the poor and needy, and if that is so it can be truthfully said that he accomplished his life's purpose."

Another noble work was his efforts in behalf of the Elizabeth General Hospital, of which he was a director for over fifteen years, and his work for the Home for Aged Women and the Orphan Asylum. "While Mr. Orcutt and I were members of the board of managers," said Lebbeus B. Miller, of the General Hospital, "I always found him to be a liberal man. He was a useful accessory to the board and all his fellow members held a high opinion of him. As a neighbor, he was pleasant and popular." "He cannot be praised too highly," was the tribute of P. J. Ryan, another associate. "He never paraded his charity and was always ready to contribute his money if some unfortunate person needed it. The city cannot lose very many men of his character."

He was an elder of the Presbyterian church and superintendent of its Sunday school for thirty-five years. Its present Sunday school building was largely the result of his liberality. He also gave the church its organ as a memorial to George B. Hooker, who for twenty years was organist. Upon his death the following resolution was adopted by the Second Presbyterian Church:

"Mr. Orcutt united with this church by letter on October 2nd, 1868. He was made Superintendent of the Sunday school on June 16th, 1875, and was ordained and installed as a ruling elder on October 30th, 1887. He was one of our most conspicuous, useful and honored members, a man who loved his Bible, who believed in prayer, who was ever ready to do his part, and whose highest joy

was found in helping others. To the church he was a tower of strength. Over the Sunday school he presided with a dignity, a grace and an efficiency which have seldom, if ever, been excelled. In the prayer meeting his presence and words inspired, uplifted and comforted. Upon his advice and counsel the members of the session had learned to rely. His generous gifts and his helping hand made possible many enterprises, which otherwise would never have been attempted, while as a personal friend he had few equals. He has left a vacancy in both the church and community, which will never be filled, and no one can possibly measure his loss to the circle of the home. Happy we, if, following in his footsteps as he followed Christ, we, at the last receive as did he, the Master's 'Well Done'."

Mr. Orcutt, in addition, served as chairman of the finance committee of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

Despite all these activities, he found time for social recreation of the helpful kind. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, the New England Society, and the Congregational Society in the City of New York, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers of New York, and the Lawyers' Club, Automobile Club of America, the Thousand Island and Chippewa Bay Yacht Clubs, and other organizations.

"How hard it is to explain or in any way to bring back the charm of a person who leaves no adequate record," reads an article on the late Richard Watson Gilder, in the March (1911) "Century." "Much of his life was spent in public activities. He was personally known to a great number of people. Yet when we attempt to set down something of the combination of vigor and sweetness, the virility coupled with a wide charity, which ever sought to find excuses for his living fellow men; the enormous capacity for work, with an almost equal capacity for play; the strength and humility of his character, we feel nigh helpless as though the record were but meager. For personality is a strange evasive thing, which words spoken or written are dishearteningly inadequate to explain."

"If these words had been written expressly for Mr. Orcutt,"



said the one who shared his lot and knew him as no other, "I would consider them most appropriate as they describe him so perfectly."

A fine tribute to his memory were the words spoken at his funeral by his pastor and friend, Rev. E. B. Cobb, D. D. The address was as follows:

"I can think of no more appropriate words in which to give expression to what I am sure you all think, than the words of King David with reference to Abner, 'Know ye not that a prince and a great man is fallen this day in Israel.' For Mr. Orcutt was truly a prince and a great man. First of all he had a 'Princely Mind.' God had richly endowed him with that which for want of a better name, we call brains. And this intellect with which he had been endowed, had been cultivated in one of the best of all schools, the school of experience. More quickly than most, he was able to grasp the meaning of great problems, and to work these problems out through all their intricate details. And what he was able thus to grasp and work out, he was able also to put down upon paper and to express in speech, and his intellect thus disciplined, he further developed by continually measuring up to still larger problems, and by constant and judicious reading. He had a princely mind, and he had also a 'Princely Heart.' Indeed if I should be called upon to state what in my judgment was his most prominent characteristic, I should at once name his big, warm, generous, tender and loving heart, a heart which always beat in sympathy with others, especially with those who were in need, and which was continually impelling his mind to think of ways in which to relieve this need, and his hands and his feet and his purse to execute these ways. He was a truly liberal man, not ready merely to give when asked, but devoting much time and strength also in devising new ways in which to give. In the highest, richest, sweetest meaning of these words, 'He was an ideal friend—he did a Princely Work'."

"If you should go to Newport News, Virginia, where the strength of his business activity was expended, you would see there buildings, organizations and institutions, which would at once arrest

your attention because of their size and importance, which confessedly are the monuments of his broad vision and indefatigable toil. Or if returning to this city (Elizabeth) you should look into the church of which he was a ruling elder, and into the Sunday school of which for thirty-five years he was the efficient superintendent, you would see building, equipment, organization and membership,—another monument of his consecrated life. Or if you should cross the street to the Young Men's Christian Association Building, you would find a fine gymnasium, with all modern equipment fitted up by Mr. Orcutt in memory of a young son of eighteen who preceded him into glory a few years ago. Should you visit the Rescue Mission, or go to the Elizabeth General Hospital, where he was one of its active managers for many years, or any other of the charitable and philanthropic institutions of this city, you would find in them all, to a greater or less degree, other monuments of his generous thought. Or if you should be permitted to look into the hearts of many in this and other communities who have recently suffered financial loss, or passed through the deep waters of affliction, or in other ways have been in distress, you would find enshrined in them all the name of this good man who in quiet and yet numerous ways had ministered to them in their times of need. He has left a 'Princely Name.' A good name which is more to be desired than great riches—the name of a man who feared God and kept His commandments,—who loved his fellow men and prayed unto God always,—a name which will grow brighter and brighter as removed a little farther from him in time, we are the better able to appreciate how great he really was." These words spoken at Mr. Orcutt's funeral describe his personal character most perfectly.

He married, in North Granville, New York, on September 18, 1872, Harriet M., the daughter of Addison and Sarah Melinda (Wyeman) Willett. Their married life was most happy. The children of the marriage were: Mary Willett Orcutt; Russell Barber Orcutt, born October 12, 1883, died October 1, 1901; and Helen Marguerite Orcutt.





*Spencer R. Chamber,*





## ABNER REEDER CHAMBERS

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**A**BNER REEDER CHAMBERS, head of the well-known family of that name in Trenton, New Jersey, is a descendant of a family which has been identified with the history of the State since the latter part of the seventeenth century. The founder of the Chambers family in the United States was John Chambers (2), of Middlesex county, New Jersey. He was directly descended from Robert Chambers, of Sterling, near Edinburgh, Scotland, a Presbyterian who, with thousands of others of the same persuasion, suffered cruel religious persecutions during the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

John Chambers Sr., John Chambers Jr., Robert Chambers and Marion Chambers embarked at Leith, near Edinburgh, Scotland, in August, 1685, on the "Henry and Francis," of New Castle, Richard Hutton, master. This ship landed at Montrose, Aberdeen and Kerkna, in the Orkney Isles, to take on passengers, and from thence sailed for East New Jersey. Their object was to land at New Perth, now Perth Amboy, the following November. After a long and stormy voyage of fifteen weeks, they arrived there, seventy out of the two hundred passengers having died during this time of a malignant fever. John Chambers Sr. purchased land in Piscataway township in 1686, and in 1702 made further realty purchases. John Chambers Jr. located in Old Windsor township, Middlesex (now Washington township, Mercer county), near Allentown, New Jersey, in 1705, where he was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and later was a delegate to the first Presbytery in New Jersey, held in New Brunswick, 1738.

Robert, son of John Chambers (2), married Elizabeth Hammel, daughter of John Hammel Jr., of Mansfield, Burlington county, New Jersey. Robert lived on the lands inherited from his father; in 1760 he bought two hundred and seventy-one acres in old

Windsor township, Middlesex county, on which he lived, and where he died in 1774. This property was inherited by his great-grandson, Abner Reeder Chambers, and is now owned by his great-great-grandson, Robert A. Chambers, of New York City. Robert Chambers was a member of the Presbyterian church at Allentown. His will bears the date, May 24, 1774, and was proved the same year. His children were: John, William, David, Robert, Mary and Elizabeth. The homestead was willed to William, David and Robert, and subsequently the latter bought the interests held by his brothers.

Captain Robert Chambers, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Hammel) Chambers, was born July 28, 1758, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

He crossed the Delaware river with General Washington when but eighteen years of age, on the night previous to the battle of Trenton, December 26, 1776. He participated in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and was with Washington at Valley Forge and Morristown. In the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, there is a Continental note which Captain Robert Chambers received as part pay for services rendered in the Revolutionary army. Captain Robert Chambers married, November 22, 1781, Francina, daughter of John Reeder, of Ewing township, Mercer county, New Jersey, who was a merchant in Trenton, and who had been actively engaged in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Because of the failing health of his wife, Captain Chambers decided to remove to the homestead in Middlesex county, and at the end of a few years, removed to the Crosskeys, where he built five or six houses. He was a scrivener, and wrote many contracts and wills. About 1802 he removed to Trenton, having purchased of a Frenchman, a residence on the west side of Broad street, at that time called Queen street. It was located to the south of where the court house now stands. Both house and grounds were spacious and beautifully kept. Captain Chambers died in Trenton, January 26, 1813, and his wife died July 18, 1814. Both were members of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton.



and were buried near the center of the churchyard. When the present church was built in 1739 the edifice was placed nearer the center of the churchyard, and the graves of Captain and Mrs. Chambers and three grandchildren came inside of the northeastern foundation wall. It was deemed fitting, therefore, to place their headstones in the northeastern outside wall of the church.

Robert, child of Captain Robert and Francina (Reeder) Chambers, was born July 2, 1788. He was a merchant in Trenton, his store being on State street, but on account of ill health he retired from business in early life. He was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Williamson, the duties of which office he discharged many years with signal ability. During this time, Prince Murat, at that time a resident of Bordentown, appeared before him in a suit, as defendant. Mr. Chambers was a director in the Mechanics & Manufacturing Company of Trenton. About 1819 he joined the First Presbyterian Church, and was a consistent and active member throughout his life. In 1830, by purchase, he added extensively to land already owned by him in South Trenton, on what was called the White Horse Road. In 1854 he had it laid out in village lots, building three three-story houses on the corner of South Broad and Cass streets. The corner house contained a store, the next was a dwelling, and the third a tavern with a sign-post "Chambersburg Hotel." This was really the beginning of Chambersburg, now a part of Trenton. A year or two later he built a woolen mill on the southeast corner of Broad and Coleman streets, now Beatty street. This was occupied by Yates, Worthley & Company until it was destroyed by fire. Mr. Chambers also built five or six houses on the west side of Broad street, and about the same date built a cracker factory on the southwest corner of Adaline and Coleman streets. He owned land in Princeton, where he opened Hamilton and Chambers streets. About 1814 he bought the property on the east side of South Broad street, Trenton. He was one of the founders of the Second Presbyterian Church, formerly located in the lower part of South Trenton, now at the corner of Market and Mercer streets. He, with

fourteen other members of the First Presbyterian Church, left this church, then under the pastoral care of Rev. John Hall, D. D., to establish the Second Presbyterian Church. This was once occupied by the Free Will Baptist congregation, which was dissolved and the building sold to the Presbyterians. Mr. Chambers remained in this church some years, attending faithfully all the meetings of whatever nature. After the church had become successfully established, Mr. Chambers returned to the membership in the first church, that he might be with his family, who had always remained in it. He married Catherine Van Dyke, daughter of Abner and Margaret (Van Dyke) Houghton, of Hopewell, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. Children: 1. Theodore Van Dyke, who lived to the age of fifty-two years. 2. Margaret M., married Dr. Edwards Hall, and had children: Charlotte C., unmarried; Sarah F., married Dr. Eugene Austin. 3. Abner Reeder, see forward. Three children who died in early childhood.

The paternal ancestors of Mrs. Chambers were among the early settlers of Hopewell township and its vicinity. On the maternal side she was directly descended from Jan Thomassen Van Dyke, who, with his six sons, came from Amsterdam, Holland, to New Amsterdam, now New York City, in 1652. With others they obtained a grant of land from the Dutch governor and permission to form a colony, casting lots in order to decide their different portions; this was the origin of the city of Brooklyn. Catherine Van Dyke (Houghton) Chambers was a great-granddaughter of Ruloffe Van Dyke, who was delegate from Somerset county to the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, organized October 4, 1775. Upon the adjournment of this congress he was "appointed on the Committee of Safety to act for the public welfare of this Colony in the recess of Congress." He was also on the Committee of Correspondence.

Abner Reeder, son of Robert and Catherine Van Dyke (Houghton) Chambers, was born November 13, 1822, and died January 23, 1908. After attending the common schools he took an academic course and then became associated with his father in the

management of his extensive estate. Upon the death of his father he came into possession of a large part of the estate, and while he supervised this personally, he employed competent men to serve under him. For many years he was a director in the Trenton Bank. He contributed largely to the development of Chambersburg, erecting many stores and residences prior to its annexation to Trenton. Politically he was a Republican, but was never an office-holder, preferring to attend to his private business, and having full confidence in his fellow men to enact and enforce the proper laws. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church and served faithfully as a trustee for many years. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution and a charter member of the Trenton Country Club. Mr. Chambers married Margaret A., daughter of John and Margaret (Bogart) Waydell, of New York City, who died April 1, 1906. Children: 1. Catherine Houghton. 2. Robert, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, who died February 7, 1909. He married, February 17, 1892, Josephine B. Singer, who died November 10, 1909, leaving one son, Robert A. 3. Margaret Waydell, unmarried. 4. Sarah Frances, unmarried. 5. Abner Reeder Jr., see forward. 6. Mary Elizabeth, married, November 19, 1891, Robert N. Oliphant and has children: Abner Chambers, Frances, Emma Coulter, Roberta, Fidelio H. and Margaret Chambers. 7. Josephine, married, July 8, 1912, Joseph H. Tuttle, of New York City.

Abner Reeder Jr., son of Abner Reeder and Margaret A. (Waydell) Chambers, was born in Trenton, New Jersey. He was a student at the State Model School, and then attended the Bethlehem Preparatory School prior to matriculating at Lehigh University. At the end of one year of the regular course at this university, he was obliged to discontinue his studies for a time by reason of illness, and later decided upon a special course at Yale University. Upon the termination of this he supplemented it by a course at Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. Two years were then spent in the New York University Law School, and while at this institution he was a member and treasurer of the Delta Chi legal

fraternity. Several years were passed in the west, attending to business matters in that section of the country, and then the condition of his father's health necessitated his return to the east. He took charge, in Trenton, of his father's business affairs, and then became interested in the organization of The Superior Fire Linings Company, for the manufacture of fire bricks, blocks, tiles and fire mortar for furnaces, cupolas, boilers and pottery kilns. A few years later he became the sole owner of this company, conducting it under the firm name of A. Reeder Chambers. Mr. Chambers is a member of the Trenton Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association of New Jersey. His association with other organizations is as follows: Trenton Republican Club; Trenton Club; Trenton Country Club; Young Men's Christian Association; Philadelphia, Trenton & New York Deeper Waterways' Association, and American Ceramic Society.

Mr. Chambers was married, June 1, 1909, to Eleanor Grier, daughter of Rev. Isaac Matheson and Frances Graham (Linton) Patterson. He is a member and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, of Trenton, New Jersey, and is the surviving executor of his father's estate.



## JAMES HENRY HARRISON

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**J**AMES HENRY HARRISON, a prominent member of the New Jersey Bar, was born August 13, 1878, at Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey. He is the son of George B. and Elizabeth C. (Gould) Harrison, and both paternally and maternally is of distinguished antecedents.

His paternal ancestor, Richard Harrison, of West Risby, Cheshire, England, emigrated to America in 1644, with his sons, Richard and Samuel, and daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, and became a member of the New Haven Colony, where he took the oath of allegiance and became a freeman. In 1667-68, Sergeant Richard Harrison was one of the body of settlers who left New England for what was then called Ochter Cull (New or East Jersey) and founded what has become the city of Newark and the adjacent towns of Orange and Caldwell. The family has been prominent in the up-building of New Jersey from the days of its original settlement.

The boyhood and early youth of Mr. Harrison were passed in Caldwell. He attended the local high school and the Montclair High School, where he prepared for admission to the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and he was graduated from Princeton University in 1899. The following year he became master at St. James's School, Hagerstown, Maryland, and later head master. He soon discovered that the opportunities there offered were not commensurable with his ambitious desires and he determined to seek a broader field in which to give them greater scope. He decided to make the study and practice of law his life work and entered vigorously upon his studies in the New York Law School, from which he was graduated in 1905, and was admitted to practice at the New York Bar. The previous year (1904) he had been admitted to practice at the New Jersey Bar as an attorney, and in 1907 was admitted as counsellor. He became a member of the firm of Munn &

Church, counsellors-at-law, at No. 800 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey, and at once displayed ability of the highest order. His career has been successful, and he has commanded the confidence and respect of a large and intelligent clientage. As an indication of his ability and the confidence which he has inspired may be cited the fact that on April 13, 1911, he was appointed county counsellor of Essex county.

Politically he is a Republican and has been prominently identified with the affairs of the Republican party in Essex county. He has been for several years a member of the Republican County Committee of Essex county. Possessed of qualities of leadership and commanding the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, he has been honored by election to the Borough Council of the borough of Caldwell and served as Mayor of that town from 1908 to 1910. During his incumbency of this office many improvements were planned and consummated. In the field of commercial advancement and in financial circles he has also become a factor and his advice and counsel are sought by important institutions.

He is a member of the boards of directors of the Caldwell National Bank and of the Essex National Bank, of Montclair, New Jersey. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Caldwell, of which one of his ancestors was a founder and which has counted amongst its membership several generations of his forbears. He is a member of the Princeton Club of New York, the Cannon Club of Princeton, the Montclair Club, Essex County Lawyers' Club and the Down Town Club of Newark.







William D. Williams



## EDWARD DORANUS

IN 1850 the U. S. son of Peter Thomas and Rachel Mountain Voeck, New Jersey. During his boyhood he lived in New Jersey, and after his nineteenth year entered the Essex College of Newark, New Jersey, where he first then he carried on, by his own efforts, his business as a grocerman's apprentice. College of Newark, New Jersey, graduated from that institution after a course of

study, leaving the above firm to become a free trader per year Mr. Doranus has been in his business, and

ture and hardy, the leaders, in Red Bank, New

York. Doranus' son, the son, Albert T., started a that was very successful and the largest mercantile

president, New York Doranus as vice president and George C. Hopping as secretary. The same year Doranus, with Hon. Edmund Wilson, R. S. Merritt

and R. S. Merritt, president; New York Doranus, vice-president; W. H. Smith, secretary, these men being



## NEWTON DOREMUS

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**N**EWTON DOREMUS, son of Peter Thomas and Rachel Ann (Terhune) Doremus, was born March 20, 1864, at Mead's Basin (now Mountain View), New Jersey. During his early years he attended the country schools of Pacquanac (now Pequannock), New Jersey, and, after his fifteenth year, entered the New Jersey Business College of Newark, New Jersey, where he studied three months; then he carried on, by his own efforts, his business training in the Coleman's Business College, of Newark, New Jersey, and was graduated from that institution after a course of three months. On his graduation he accepted a clerkship with the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, of Newark, remaining with them two years; leaving the above firm he became bookkeeper for Jacob H. Dawson, leather manufacturer, of Newark, New Jersey. The following year Mr. Dawson discontinued his business and Mr. Doremus returned to his home at Wayne, New Jersey, remaining there a few months, then accepting a position with Hendrickson & Applegate, furniture and hardware dealers, in Red Bank, New Jersey; he was with that firm about two and a half years. On January 1, 1891, Mr. Doremus and his brother, Albert T., started a grocery business that was very successful and the largest mercantile business done here; the firm was incorporated in 1906, with Albert T. Doremus as president, Newton Doremus as vice-president and treasurer, and George C. Hopping as secretary. The same year (1906) Mr. Doremus, with Hon. Edmund Wilson, R. S. Merritt and W. H. Smock, organized the Land & Loan Company, of Red Bank; that company was incorporated by Attorney-General Edmund Wilson, having R. S. Merritt, president; Newton Doremus, vice-president and treasurer; W. H. Smock, secretary; these men being sole owners of that company.

Mr. Doremus is prominent in the financial world of Red Bank.

as president of the First National Bank of Red Bank, and vice-president of the Red Bank Trust Company. In politics he is an Independent. He is a member of several secret societies, namely: Ancient Order of United Workmen, Loyal Association and Royal Arcanum, being trustee in the latter, and having passed through all of the chairs in the above named; beside these he is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. He shows his interest in out-of-door sports by his membership in the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club, and Independent Ice Yacht and Boat Club; is also president of the Y. M. C. A. of Red Bank, New Jersey, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Red Bank, and has served his city in the position of first president of the reorganized Board of Commerce and as a member of the Board of Education.

Mr. Doremus was married, February 17, 1890, at Red Bank, to Carrie Louise, daughter of Captain John P. and Phoebe (Newman) White. Mr. and Mrs. Doremus' children are: 1. John Clinton, born May 12, 1893. 2. Phoebe Louise, born November 5, 1896. 3. Thomas Peter, born April 29, 1899. 4. Burton Terhune, born January 9, 1901. 5. Helen Idell, born February 15, 1903.



## SAMUEL RICHARDS

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**T**HERE is probably no one man, in the entire State of New Jersey, who has been more closely identified with the development of the southeastern portion of the State, than the late Samuel Richards, who, as originator of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad and as president of the Camden & Atlantic Land Company, was mainly instrumental in calling into existence Atlantic City and the well-known resort of Ventnor, a little to the south of Atlantic City.

Owen Richards, the American progenitor of the family which was so ably represented by Samuel Richards, came to America with his wife and several children prior to 1718. The estate upon which he settled was close to the present town of Weaverstown. He was twice married, his children being the issue of the first marriage. Through the marriage of his granddaughter Mary, daughter of his son William, to John Ball, the family became allied with the Ball family of which Mary Ball, the mother of George Washington, was a member. William Richards, father of Mary (Richards) Ball, was a man of influence in his day and held the office of constable. William, his son, early became identified with the iron industry. He was the manager, and subsequently became the sole proprietor of Batsto Iron Works, New Jersey, built in 1766, the second in New Jersey, which was one of the most celebrated plants of its kind in America. Cannon and ball were manufactured there for the Continental army, and the place was one of considerable importance to the colonies. Because of this a part of the British fleet was sent to destroy it, and this effort resulted in the battle of Sweetwater. He was at one time the owner of the property known as the "Ship Tavern," located on Lancaster Turnpike, near the present site of the Pennsylvania Railroad station, called Whiteland. During the early days of the Revolution, he enlisted for military service, having been commissioned by the Pennsylvania Assembly, June 6, 1775, "Stand-

ard Bearer to the Second Battalion of Associators in the County of Chester for the Protection of this Province Against All Hostile Enterprises and for the Defence of American Liberty." This original commission is in the possession of his great-grandson, S. Bartram Richards, of Philadelphia, as is also the "oath of allegiance," which William Richards took, May 30, 1778. The first-mentioned document bears the signature of the Speaker, John Morton, who, a year later, became one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. The oath of allegiance, signed by T. Taylor, reads: "I Do hereby Certify, That William Richards, of Whiteland, Hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the OATH of Allegiance and Fidelity, as directed by an ACT of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 13th day of June, A. D. 1777. Witness my hand and seal, the 30th day of May, A. D. 1778." Another descendant in Philadelphia possesses a memorandum, in the handwriting of William Richards, headed: "Articles sent Wm. Richards, when he went to Camp, Aug. 13, 1776." This reads as follows: "1 bedquilt, 1 blanket, 1 pillow, 1 pare Sheets and Pillow case, 2 knives and forks, 3 spoons, 1 teapot, 1 bole, 1 tin sugar-dish, 1 dish, 2 plates, 2 cups and sasers, 1 tin-cup, 1 table cloth, 2 towels, peaper Case and Box and Clothes Brush, 2 Cote, 2 Jackets, pairs briches, 5 stokes, 5 pare thread stokin, 1 pare ditto worsted, 1 ditto yarn, 1 pare gaiters, 1 doble Morning gound, 1 small trunk, 1 vial camphire in the till Rags, peper, all spice, 4 poket hankerchies, 1 nite cap, 1 Bible, 1 brisket beef, 1 box shaved ditto, 1 ganion, 1 box wafers, pen, ink, sage, balm, sacepan, 1 gridiron, 1 pewter bason." He had eleven children by his first marriage, and eight by his second. His daughter Rebecca married John, a son of General John Sevier, the first governor of Tennessee. His son, Thomas Richards, built the Jackson Glass Works, and was the largest stockholder of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad Company, the first meeting for the organization of which being held at his house; he was the owner of the old Joseph Bonaparte estate, at Bordentown, New Jersey, known as "Point Breeze"; he married Anna Bartram, a granddaughter of John Bartram, the most

celebrated botanist of colonial days, and the founder of "Bartram's Gardens," in West Philadelphia, now the property of the municipality; they had ten children, one of them being Samuel Richards, the subject of this review. Jesse, eleventh child of William Richards, established large glass works at Batsto, and at his death was the owner of a tract of land in that section of more than forty thousand acres; he was active in public affairs and served in the New Jersey Assembly, 1837-38; his son, Thomas Haskins Richards, was a member of the New Jersey Assembly, 1841-42, and was in the State Senate from 1847 to 1849; a daughter, Elizabeth Haskins Richard, married George Augustus Bicknell, who became noted as a judge and as a statesman, and she was the mother of Rear-Admiral George Augustus Bicknell, of the United States Navy, and of the Rev. Jesse Richards Bicknell, assistant rector at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, Maryland. Benjamin Wood Richards, eldest child of William Richards and his second wife, was the senior partner in the firm of Richards & Bispham, the largest commission house in Philadelphia, was at the head of many of the most important financial enterprises of his time in Philadelphia, active in charitable work, served in municipal legislature, in the State House of Representatives and the State Senate, founder and first president of Girard Trust Company, an early manager of the Eastern Penitentiary, and served several terms as mayor of Philadelphia; several of his sons served in the Civil War. George Washington, the youngest child of William Richards, was prominently identified with mercantile pursuits, with manufacturing interests, and other corporations of importance, in many of which he held office.

Samuel Richards, son of Thomas and Anna (Bartram) Richards, was born August 15, 1818, and died February 21, 1895. He was for many years engaged in the glass industry, being the owner of the Jackson Glass Works. During the early portion of his life he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native city, Philadelphia, where his life was chiefly passed. In 1852 his foresight and genius for business evolved what was then an ambitious program—the

building of a railroad to Absecon Beach, on the New Jersey coast. This eventuated in the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, and the transforming of a desert waste into the most noted summer resort in the world—Atlantic City. More than any other man he was responsible for this notable result, he having been active in the incorporation of the road, and one of the master spirits in its construction. For some years he was president of the company. It was largely through his influence also that the Camden & Atlantic Land Company was formed and chartered in 1853. Of this corporation he was president, serving in that capacity for a long period; until his death, more than forty years later.

It was Mr. Richards also who planned and largely brought about the building of another railroad to the famous resort in question, the Atlantic City Railroad, now under the direction of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, the construction of which, in an incredibly short space of time, was effected in the face of almost insuperable difficulties. As president of the Camden & Atlantic Land Company, Mr. Richards was the leading spirit in the building up of the well-known resort of Ventnor, to the south of Atlantic City. His business activity in other directions was equally remarkable. To quote from a memoir of Mr. Richards, written shortly after his death by Richard B. Osborne, a lifelong business associate, the writer said: "It was his privilege, from years of official association and from intimate and valued acquaintance with the subject of this memoir, extending over a period of forty-three years, to personally make some record of the important railroad work undertaken by him in conjunction with a few other well-known citizens of New Jersey, the results of which have opened wider fields of commerce to his native city, have made Philadelphia the emporium of travel from all states of the Union, 'en route to the open sea,' and have revolutionized all Southern Jersey, converting her unprofitable lands into sites of thriving towns and gardens of fruit and flowers. It is most proper and legitimate to connect Samuel Richards prominently with these results, because while others were talking about the



future project he resolutely acted as the primal mover for the actual construction of the original pioneer line from Philadelphia to the wide Atlantic Ocean."

Samuel Richards married, November 29, 1849, Elizabeth Moore, born June 6, 1825, died July 19, 1903, a daughter of John Barker and Hannah (Moore) Ellison. Children: 1. Mary, who died in infancy. 2. Thomas John, of Merion. 3. Samuel Bartram, president of the Camden & Atlantic Land Company. He is mayor of Ventnor, New Jersey, where he is the owner of a large quantity of real estate, and has served in this office for many years. He has two children: Mrs. Edmund Cooper Hoyt, of Merion; and Mrs. Joseph B. Townsend, third, of No. 2101 Pine street, Philadelphia.



## FRANKLIN DYE

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**F**RANKLIN DYE, at present and for over twenty-five years past secretary of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, and holding a number of other responsible offices, is a representative of a family the first member of which in this country came over with the early settlers from Holland and France, and whose descendants are scattered throughout the United States. In the Richmond county, Staten Island, Deeds D, 131, mention is made of the fact that Francis Bodine married Maria Dey (as the name was then spelled), daughter of James Hance Dey, of Staten Island. From thence he removed to Cranbury, Middlesex county, New Jersey, about 1736 or 1737. Vincent Bodine, April 14, 1761, purchased a tract of land from his father-in-law, Lawrence Dey. This land was at that time and is at present (1913) known as the "Old Church Farm," from the fact that the first church in all that section of the State was there erected. The farm is near the Old Red Tavern and east of Hightstown, Mercer county, New Jersey, and has been almost continuously in the possession of the Dye or Dey family until the present time. The Dutch records give the Dey coat-of-arms with the motto, *Semper fidelis*.

Josiah Dey, grandfather of Franklin Dye, was a direct descendant of the Deys of Staten Island and New York City, in honor of whom Dey street in New York City is named. Subsequent to his honorable discharge from the service after the war of the American Revolution, he was a resident for a number of years of Mercer county, New Jersey, as was also Jane Chambers, whom he subsequently married. Later they removed to Middlesex county and settled on the Millstone, east of Hightstown, and at their death were buried in the cemetery connected with the Baptist church of that town, of which they were members. Among his children were: Peter Walsh, of whom further; Elias, who was one of the founders



Franklin Dyer



of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Cranbury, New Jersey, and a ruling elder in it until old age. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1860.

Peter Walsh Dye, son of Josiah and Jane (Chambers) Dye, was born near Hamilton Square, Mercer county, New Jersey, December 15, 1805. He was a progressive farmer and influential business man in Cranbury, Middlesex county, and was a member of the Legislature in 1851. He also was a ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Cranbury. He removed with the younger members of his family to Trenton, Mercer county, New Jersey, about 1865. He married Ann Eliza Bodine, born March 20, 1806, daughter of James and Gitty A. (Wyckoff) Bodine, of Cranbury. James Bodine was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was the son of Vincent Bodine, mentioned previously. During the detention of Washington's army at Cranbury, as per his report to Congress, July 1, 1778, General Lafayette visited Vincent Bodine and his family and was their guest at least for a day, as General Lafayette had been intimately acquainted with the Bodines of France. "In France the Bodine family has borne an honorable part in war and peace, and has given to the world the noted political thinker and philosophical reasoner, Jean Bodin, the father of political science, if Machiavelli be excepted, and the author of "*Livres de la Republique*." Sir William Hamilton (1729-1803) said of him that, from the time of Aristotle until Montesquieu, the six books of Bodin's formed the ablest and most remarkable treatise extant on the philosophy of government and legislation." The children of Peter Walsh and Ann Eliza (Bodine) Dye were: Morgan, deceased; Franklin, of whom further; Peter Hampton, who was in active service throughout the Civil War, and is now a resident of California; Elias, deceased, who married Emmeline Duncan, daughter of Andrew Duncan, of Cranbury Neck; Joseph Chambers, who served as a member of the Common Council of the city of Trenton; Levi, a dry goods merchant of Trenton, deceased; James W.; Cornelia, who married Alfred M. Perrine, of Cranbury, New Jersey;

Gertrude Ann, who after the death of her sister Cornelia became the second wife of Mr. Perrine; Jane E., who married Spafford W. Davison, of Cranbury, and who now resides in Trenton, New Jersey.

Franklin Dye, second son and child of Peter Walsh and Ann Eliza (Bodine) Dye, was born on the old Church farm, near Cranbury, Middlesex county, New Jersey, April 1, 1836. In early life he united with the Second Presbyterian Church of Cranbury, Middlesex county, and in early manhood became conductor of its music, as later for eighteen years he was in charge of the music of the Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church, Mercer county. He received an excellent education in public and private schools, and supplemented this by home study. He took an active part in enlisting soldiers for service during the Civil War, and was active through that dark period in securing funds and supplies for the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and was also secretary of a Union League during the war. Being himself a Sunday school teacher and superintendent, in 1886, he, with two other gentlemen, Sunday school workers, organized the Jamesburg Sunday School Convention, intended for an annual outing for the Sunday schools of surrounding country, and for addresses on Sunday school management and work, interspersed with Sunday school songs. This movement was popular from the start, the first meeting having an attendance of over 3,000. These conventions were continued for thirty-five years under the original management, when they dissolved the organization. He was actively engaged in the cultivation of his Mercer county farm until 1886, when the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture elected him its treasurer, and in 1887 secretary, a position to which he has been reelected from time to time until his present term, which will expire in 1916, when he will have made a continuous service of thirty years. He was instrumental in bringing to a successful issue the efforts of the State Board of Agriculture to improve our roads by State aid, using stone in their construction (see Report of State Board of Agriculture, page 45, 1903-04), organizing for the purpose a State Road Improvement Association, of which he was made

secretary. He is also secretary of the State Commission on Tuberculosis in Animals. Having secured an amendment to the law in 1890 enabling the State Board of Agriculture to hold Farmers' Institutes, the executive committee elected him director, and for more than twenty years he has gone about the State during the fall and winter months, encouraging the farmers to higher ideals, better methods and greater success in their calling. In its early history he was chaplain of the New Jersey State Grange, of which he has been a member for many years. In November, 1911, he was elected president of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers, an organization covering the United States, Canada, Porto Rico and Hawaii. Its object is to improve the agriculture of the countries named, and the methods for its accomplishment. He was one of the organizers and a director of the Interstate Fair Association, and secretary of the Mercer County Board of Agriculture, which he, with others, organized in 1883. On his removal to Mercer county he was elected a member of the executive committee of the Mercer County Bible Society, which still exists; was chosen ruling elder in the Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church, with which he united; and secretary of the Mercer County Sunday School Association for a number of years, which he built up from reporting only fourteen schools to reporting one hundred and one evangelical schools to the State association. He is a member of the National Geographical Society, Washington, D. C., a life member of the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, and of the American Sunday School Union.

Prior to his connection with the State Board of Agriculture, Secretary Dye increased the revenues of his farm, for a number of years, by a series of singing classes which he conducted in surrounding neighborhoods during the winter evenings. These were both popular and useful. Later, at the urgent request of the trustees of the district schools adjoining his farm, he consented to teach them two successive winters, but this requiring day service interfered too much with his farm work and was not longer continued.

He married (first) Sarah Brown Hewitt, born in North Stonington, Connecticut (where they were married), daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Brown Hewitt; the children of this marriage were: Jennie Davison, who married Arthur Parks Smith, of Springfield, Massachusetts; Sarah F., who married Frank H. Barr, of Trenton, New Jersey. He married (second) Anna Stevens, daughter of James S. Stevens, of Slackwood, between Trenton and Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He married (third) June 24, 1902, in Toronto, Canada, Elizabeth Draycott, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Draycott, of Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, who subsequently removed to Muskoka, Canada. On his removal from his farm to Trenton, in 1887, he identified himself with the Fourth Presbyterian Church, with which he is still connected, and in which he is a ruling elder.

His twenty-seven annual reports of the progress of agriculture in New Jersey contain a number of his original articles. His unpublished addresses at Farmers' Institutes and other agricultural gatherings exceed a thousand. He prepared a Hand Book of the State for the Chicago World's Exposition, another and larger one for the Buffalo World's Exposition, and is the joint author of "Farm Lands in New Jersey," published in 1912. He prepared the first document on Entomology published by the State Board of Agriculture (see Report of 1887, pp. 487-535). Professor George T. Hulst was appointed State Entomologist the following year.

In politics Secretary Dye is a Republican. Not being quite old enough by law to vote for Fremont and Dayton, he nevertheless identified himself with the Republican organization when Kansas was the battleground between the Slave State and the Free State settlers, and did all he could to aid the latter.





## ANGELO H. KNAPP

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**A**NGELO H. KNAPP, financier, was for many years a leading and influential citizen of Paterson, New Jersey, and his activity in business affairs, his cooperation in public interests, and his zealous support of all objects that he believed would contribute to the material, social or moral improvement of the community, kept him in the foremost rank of those to whom the city owes its development and present position as one of the leading metropolitan centers of New Jersey. His life was characterized by upright, honorable principles, and it also exemplified the truth of the Emersonian philosophy that "the way to win a friend is to be one." His genial, kindly manner won him the high regard and good will of all with whom he came in contact, and thus his death was uniformly mourned throughout Paterson and the surrounding district.

A son of John Lewis and Antoinette (Halstead) Knapp, Angelo H. Knapp was born on a farm near Johnson, Orange county, New York, the date of his nativity being October 10, 1860. He was reared to maturity on the old homestead farm, in the work and management of which he early began to assist his father. He attended the common schools of Orange county until he had reached his fourteenth year, and at that age he obtained employment in connection with the local business of the New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad, and continued with the above company for sixteen years as agent at various stations. For a period of five years he was general agent for the company at Paterson, having charge of both the passenger and freight business. In 1887 he turned his attention to the coal business in Paterson, and in that connection became a member of the firm of Van Kirk & Knapp, with yards adjacent to the Susquehanna tracks, at the corner of Broadway and East Eighteenth street. In 1892 he bought up Mr. Van Kirk's interest in the business and

changed the name of the firm to that of A. H. Knapp & Company. For a number of years he was a director and treasurer of the Evening News Printing Company, and he was one of the organizers of the Citizens' Trust Company, in which reliable and substantial institution he was a director until death called him from the scene of his mortal endeavors. He was elected president of the Passaic Steel Company in August, 1906, and served in that capacity until his demise, which occurred October 11, 1906. In politics Mr. Knapp was a stalwart Democrat, and, while he did not take an active part in public affairs, he was ever on the *qui vive* to do all in his power to forward the best interests of his home community. He was a valued and appreciative member of the Hamilton Club, and his religious faith was in harmony with the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal church.

September 9, 1891, at Butler, New Jersey, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Knapp to Miss Clara Thurston White, a daughter of James and Isabella R. White. To this union was born one son, James White Knapp, whose birth occurred July 13, 1892.

Angelo H. Knapp was a noble illustration of what independence, self-faith, self-reliance and lofty ideals can accomplish in America. He was absolutely self-made. No one helped him in a financial way, and he was practically self-educated. He died right in the prime of life and it is hard to estimate to what heights his business ability might have carried him. His deep sympathy and innate kindness of spirit make his memory an enduring monument more ineffaceable than polished marble or burnished bronze. "To live in the hearts we leave behind is not to die."



## EUGENE STEVENSON

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**E**UGENE STEVENSON, whose work as a jurist places him in the front rank of representative men of his generation, was born in Brooklyn, New York, June 28, 1849. His services to the State have been of undoubted importance, and by a life of untiring activity and of brilliant achievement he has made a mark upon his time not soon to be effaced.

His ancestry was that of pure Scotch stock, which has been noted for its hardihood in facing danger, for its fearless independence, and for its intellectual energy. This last trait of ambition in the things of the mind is to be found in each generation of the family, leading them to prefer professional to business careers, and winning for them honorable positions in the plane of mental and spiritual achievement.

The founder of the family in America was James Stevenson, the son of a shawl weaver of Paisley, Scotland. He came over in the brig "Commerce," in 1774, and had allotted to him a farm near the present village of Salem, Washington county, New York. At the opening of the Revolution he volunteered for military service, and enlisted in a company commanded by Captain Alexander McNitt. An active and influential member and elder of the Presbyterian church at Salem, he took a leading part in all its work. When the congregation lost its pastor, Dr. Thomas Clark, he rode on horseback through the almost unbroken wilderness to Pequea, near Philadelphia, to persuade Dr. James Proudfit to come to Salem as Dr. Clark's successor. His efforts, it may be added, were successful, and Dr. Proudfit became the second pastor of the Salem church. Mr. Stevenson brought with him from Paisley, Scotland, a large library of excellent books and a quantity of fine linen, and these highly prized heirlooms are still in the possession of the family. James Stevenson was a man of unusual cultivation as well as a prac-

tical man of affairs, and he himself prepared James, his eldest son, for college.

This James Stevenson, the second of the name in the United States inherited the love of learning of which his father had given evidence. His opportunities were greater, however, and we find him passing from one institution to another, acquiring that ripe culture which was afterwards to impress its seal upon the mind of a generation. His diploma (A. B.) from Queen's (now Rutgers) College bears date 1789. He held several positions of distinction in the educational world, and won tributes of esteem from men of such standing as Dr. Taylor Lewis, Dr. Philip Lindsay, vice-president of Princeton College, and Professor Henry Mills, of Auburn Theological Seminary. He married Hannah Johnson, of Morris county, New Jersey, and they had six children.

Paul Eugene Stevenson, father of the Eugene Stevenson, concerning whom this narrative is written, was the fifth child of James and Hannah (Johnson) Stevenson, and was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, October 14, 1809. Though his early inclination led him toward scientific and technical studies, after graduating at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, he changed the purpose of his life and decided to enter the ministry. He thereupon took the course in arts at Union College, graduating A. B. in 1833, and then entered the Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated as Bachelor of Divinity in 1837. After being ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, he became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Staunton, Virginia. Two other pastoral charges after this had been filled by him with eminent success, when he was urged by the presbytery to take the principalship of the Luzerne County Presbyterian Institute in Pennsylvania. The institution was at the time in a very critical financial condition, and in the policy of the presbytery it was important that it should be reëstablished on a secure and influential basis. This Mr. Stevenson succeeded in doing in so thorough a way as to exceed the most optimistic hopes. Some years later he resigned this post to take another posi-

tion. He continued the work of teaching until his death, molding the minds and shaping the character of numberless pupils. He married Cornelia, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Scudder Prince, who came of a family distinguished for mental gifts and eminent in many lines. They had five children who reached adult age, the third of these being Vice-Chancellor Stevenson.

Vice-Chancellor Eugene Stevenson, whose ancestry we have thus outlined, was born with the trend of his character already bent toward an intellectual life. He was prepared for college by his father and he entered New York University as a sophomore, and was graduated A. B. in 1870. He also pursued the study of law in the Law Department of the same institution. His degree having been taken here, he entered the office of Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, where he continued his legal studies. In June, 1874, Mr. Stevenson was admitted to the bar as attorney, and three years later was made counsellor. In 1861 Governor Ludlow appointed him Prosecutor of the Pleas for Passaic county. He served the full term of five years, discharging his duties with fidelity and zeal, but has never sought a reappointment. His practice before he was elevated to the bench was large and important. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor April 16, 1901, for a full term of seven years. In 1908 he was reappointed, his term expiring in 1916. In political convictions he is a Democrat.

Vice-Chancellor Stevenson married June 11, 1884, Helen, daughter of Rev. William Henry and Matilda (Butler) Hornblower, of Paterson, granddaughter of Chief Justice Joseph Coerton Hornblower, and great-granddaughter of Josiah Hornblower. The first steam engine ever used in the United States had been brought by Josiah Hornblower in 1753, and was employed by him in the copper mines near Belleville, New Jersey.

## STEPHEN SYLVESTER DAY

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**S**TEPHEN SYLVESTER DAY, a native of New Jersey, and a lifelong resident of that State, was born in New Providence, June 16, 1850. His parents were Samuel Thomas and Elizabeth (Crane) Day, the former a carpenter by occupation, who met with a sad affliction by the loss of his eyesight soon after his marriage.

After a public school education Mr. Day entered the State Normal School at Albany, from which he was graduated in February, 1876, and from that time for a number of years, he was intimately associated with the educational interests of his section of the State. He commenced teaching on Long Hill, in Morris county, and in the fall of 1876 became principal of the public school at Scotch Plains, Union county, where he remained until January, 1880. He then went to Newark and served eight years as principal of the Newton Street Grammar School, after a period of three years in a like position in the South Tenth Street School. His professional life was marked by signal ability and this combined with perseverance brought him well deserved success, which success has followed him in his later ventures, when in 1891 he resigned his principalship in Newark and entered the life insurance business. His first position in this line was as general agent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company in its ordinary branch, which position he held until 1895, when he resigned and accepted a similar office with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark. Up to 1904 Mr. Day conducted business alone, but in that year he formed a partnership with Robert B. Cornish, under the firm name of Day & Cornish, general agents, and this relationship exists at the present time (1913).

In politics he has held to the tenets of the Republican party until 1912, when he joined the Progressives, and he is now chairman of the Progressive League of Morris county. Mr. Day and family



*John J. [illegible]*

principal of the pub  
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after a period of three years in a  
School. His professional life  
this combined with perseverance  
high success has followed him  
resigned his principalship in  
business. His first position  
the Prudential Life Insurance

Up to 1904 Mr. Day





Stephen L. Day



are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Day is a member of Morristown Lodge, No. 188, Free and Accepted Masons; Madison Chapter, No. 27, Royal Arch Masons; Ode de St. Amand Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar; is a charter member of Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, having demitted to this organization from Mecca Temple, New York. He is also a member of the Topknot Club, of Morristown; the New Jersey Historical Society; the Washington Association, and of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Board of Trade of Newark.

He was married, in Newark, New Jersey, May 7, 1879, to Hattie A. De Voursney, daughter of Marcus L. and Mary (Baker) De Voursney. Mr. and Mrs. Day have had the following children: Mabel Baker, born March 27, 1880; Louis De Voursney, born May 14, 1882; Clarence Mulford, born May 15, 1885; Jessie Madeleine, born November 22, 1889, died in April, 1891; Madeleine Mastin, born February 21, 1892. The family are well known and popular socially and Mr. Day has already achieved marked success in the insurance field.



## JUDGE ALFRED E. MILLS

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**J**UDGE ALFRED ELMER MILLS, a prominent citizen and lawyer of Morristown, was born at Morristown, July 22, 1858, and is a son of Alfred and Katharine Elmer (Coe) Mills. He is a descendant of Samuel Mills, of Long Island, whose son, Samuel Mills, was born in 1720, and died June 17, 1805. He moved to New Jersey, and settled in Morris county, becoming a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, May 3, 1765. He and his wife, Sarah, had several children, among them Edward, who was born in 1749, in Morris county, and died there January 13, 1827. This Edward Mills served during the Revolutionary War, becoming a sergeant of the Eastern Battalion of the Morris county militia. He married Phebe Byram (a descendant of John and Priscilla Alden), and among their children was Lewis, who was born in Morristown, New Jersey, January 19, 1782, and died there March 5, 1869. Lewis Mills, like his father and grandfather, was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, and became one of its elders. He was a very public-spirited man, and took part in many public movements, helping to purchase, in 1816, the land which now comprises the historic "Morristown Green"; and in 1825 being one of a number who invited General de Lafayette to visit Morristown, and arranged for the reception in the Frenchman's honor. On December 11, 1817, he married Sarah Ann Este, and had several children, among them Alfred, born in Morristown, July 24, 1827. Mrs. Sarah A. (Este) Mills, born April 30, 1793, died June 13, 1842, came of distinguished parentage, her father being Major Moses Este, an officer in the Revolutionary army, who married Anne Kirkpatrick, a sister of Chief Justice Andrew Kirkpatrick, of New Jersey.

Alfred Mills has been prominently identified with responsible offices in the State of New Jersey for many years. In 1851 he re-

ceived his attorney's license, and in 1854 his license as counsellor, and has since practiced at the bar, in association with various talented partners at first, and since 1883, independently. In 1874 he was elected mayor of Morristown, having previously, in 1867, been appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Morris county. He has been frequently sought to fill the position of executor, trustee or guardian, and he has had many connections with various Morristown banks and corporations as director. In his church connections, he became vestryman of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, in 1863; three years later became junior warden; and in 1873 became senior warden, serving as such to the present day. From 1864 he has attended as a deputy at the annual conventions of his diocese, and for about twenty-five years served on its standing committee. For a number of years he was one of the trustees of the General Theological Seminary, and on June 12, 1883, became a member of the board of managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church in the United States, and afterwards upon its reorganization, a member of the Board of Missions. In 1874 he was first chosen as a deputy to the general convention of the church and since that time he has been regularly elected for thirteen consecutive times (covering nearly forty years) as one of the lay deputies of his diocese, representing the diocese of New Jersey in 1874 and after the division of the diocese has represented the diocese of Newark (at first called the diocese of Northern New Jersey) and at these conventions has served on many important committees. By his marriage, on September 24, 1857, to Katharine Elmer, daughter of Judge Aaron and Katharine (Elmer) Coe, of Westfield, New Jersey, Alfred Mills had several children, among them being Alfred Elmer, who has followed so closely in his father's footsteps, and Edward Kirkpatrick Mills, an able lawyer who was at one time a member of the New Jersey Senate.

Alfred Elmer Mills received his early education in the schools of Morristown and the Trinity School at Tivoli-on-Hudson. He entered Princeton University in 1878, graduating thence with honors

and the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1882, and later received his degree of Master of Arts in 1885. Under his father's able guidance, he proceeded to master the principles of law at home in Morristown, and has since his admission to the bar as attorney, June, 1886, been associated with his father in practice. In June, 1889, Alfred Elmer Mills was admitted as counsellor. Public office soon sought him, and in 1892 he was appointed counsel for the town of Morristown, serving until 1894. Four years later he became Prosecutor of the Pleas for Morris county, his term expiring in 1903. The appointment of President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Morris county was then tendered to him. He accepted the office and for ten years (covering two successive terms of five years each) has served in that position.

Alfred Elmer Mills is one of the board of managers of the Morris County Savings Bank. In 1896 he was made treasurer of the Washington Association of New Jersey, and in 1910 became one of its vice-presidents and in 1913 its president. He is a vestryman of St. Peter's Episcopal Church of Morristown, and also has been treasurer of its building committee for the past twenty years. He is a member of the Princeton Club, of New York; the Morristown, Morris County Golf, Morristown Field, and other clubs.







*Alvin Jackson,*







## JAMES JACKSON

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THE family of James Jackson, the subject of this narrative, came originally from Ireland, in the early part of the nineteenth century, but has become thoroughly incorporated in the civic life of this country, giving substantial aid to the State and city in which they settled. James Jackson, the American progenitor of the family, was born in Sligo, Ireland, came to America, and married Mary Caroline Burnett, of Springfield, New Jersey. He was a prominent and influential citizen of Paterson, New Jersey, for many years, being thoroughly interested in the industrial and financial prosperity of that city, and assisting much in its growth in the position of president of the New Jersey Locomotive & Machine Company, and as the controlling power and president of the Passaic County Bank, now styled Second National Bank of Paterson.

James, son of James and Mary Caroline (Burnett) Jackson, was born in 1841, at Paterson, New Jersey, and died March 14, 1903, in the same city. After attending the public schools of his native city he spent two years in the State Law School, at Poughkeepsie, New York. Finding, however, that his natural bent was toward business rather than the law, he returned to Paterson and assisted his father in his business affairs until the company, of which his father was president, changed hands. After the sale of that industry he was employed for several years in various manufacturing establishments, among them the Passaic Rolling Mill Company and the Idaho Iron Company of Paterson, in the last named holding the position of treasurer. Leaving that company, he found employment in the Passaic County Bank, an institution which was practically owned by his father, and in that place filled the positions of book-keeper, teller and cashier. The bank was first organized under State laws in 1852; in 1865 it passed into the hands of Mr. Jackson's father, who became its president and owned most of its stock until

his death. After his death the capital of the bank was increased, and by special act of Congress in 1874 the name of the institution was changed to the Second National Bank of Paterson, with Benjamin Buckley as president, and James Jackson as first cashier. Mr. Buckley resigned in 1881, and Mr. Jackson succeeded him and held the office until his death. Beside his financial interests, Mr. Jackson was president of the Gould-Mersereau Company of New York, one of the leading upholstery and hardware houses of the country, and was prominently identified with manufacturing and other enterprises in Paterson. Through his wide and varied experiences in financial and commercial affairs, he was eminently fitted for the responsible position he held so long and ably, and it was a fact to be long remembered and commented on that while Mr. Jackson was at the helm, the business public felt itself in perfect safety because of his untarnished integrity and fine, discerning judgment in all financial matters.

In politics Mr. Jackson was a lifelong Republican. On several occasions he was selected by the courts to take charge of estates, and his careful and discriminating judgment proved in every instance that he was a successful administrator. He was a member of the Hamilton Club of Paterson, the Lawyers' Club of New York, and in his younger days belonged to the H. M. A. Association, an athletic and boat club composed of the young men of Paterson. While it was well known that Mr. Jackson was of a retiring and domestic temperament, few knew what pleasure he had in the home studies which he pursued. He was particularly fond of the sciences, devoting much attention to mathematics and astronomy. He was well versed in literature, being thoroughly acquainted with the works of the best authors, but his greatest delight was the Bible, and to its study he gave much time, and was generally recognized as a Biblical student excelled by few theologians. Mr. Jackson was averse to any display of his attainments, but the friends who were able to draw from him his knowledge, were astonished and well repaid by the intellectual feast he could spread to those who could appreciate his learning.

On April 25, 1883, in New York City, Mr. Jackson married Amelia, daughter of Edwin Haight and Maria Louise (Hart) Mabbett, of Dutchess county, New York. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. James Jackson is Gerald Breck.



## JUDGE GILBERT COLLINS

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GILBERT COLLINS, Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey from March 8, 1897, until 1903, when he resigned to reënter the practice of law, was born in Stonington, New London county, Connecticut, August 26, 1846, and is a descendant of an old English family which originally came from Kent, England. His great-great-grandparents were Daniel Collins and Alice Pell. His great-grandfather, Daniel Collins (1732-1819), of Stonington, served in the Revolutionary War, and according to existing records was first lieutenant in the First Regiment Connecticut Line, formation of 1777; and it is also known that he was in service from 1775. He married Anne Potter. His son, Gilbert (1789-1865), grandfather of the present Gilbert Collins, served several terms in the Connecticut Legislature. His wife was Prudence Frink. Judge Collins' father, Daniel Prentice Collins (born in 1813, died in 1862), was a manufacturer in Stonington throughout his life; he also had business relations in Jersey City, and on this account his son eventually made choice of that city as his field of labor, and his home. His mother, Sarah R., was a descendant of the Wells family of Connecticut.

Judge Collins was prepared for Yale College, but the death of his father changed his purpose. The family, which consisted of his mother and one sister, removed to Jersey City in 1863, and in 1865 he entered the office of Jonathan Dixon, now deceased, and former Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in February, 1869, and as a counsellor in February, 1872. On January 1, 1870, he became a partner of Mr. Dixon, and continued in that relationship until that gentleman was elevated to the bench in April, 1875. He afterward formed a partnership with Charles L. Corbin, one of New Jersey's most distinguished lawyers. In 1881, William H. Corbin was admitted as a

member of the firm, which continued under the style of Collins & Corbin till March 8, 1897, when Mr. Collins was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, which position he held from March 8, 1897, until 1903, when he resigned and reëngaged in the practice of law with his former partners, under the firm name of Collins & Corbin. Both the Messrs. Corbin have since died. A son of one of them is now a member of the firm which still subsists, with several junior partners.

Judge Collins is in politics a Republican; he has been nominated by his party for State Senator (1880) once, and for Congress twice (1882 and 1888). For two years, from May, 1884, to May, 1886, he served as mayor of Jersey City, having been elected by a combination of an independent organization of citizens with the Republicans. For five years previous to 1893 he served as chairman of the Republican County Committee, when he declined a reëlection. He is a member of the Union League and Palma clubs, of Jersey City, and of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

June 2, 1870, Judge Collins married Harriet Kingsbury Bush. Of their six children, two daughters survive. Their son, Walter Collins, was educated at Columbia University, New York, and Williams College, Massachusetts. He studied law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar in 1896, and was a practicing lawyer in Jersey City. He died November 11, 1900.



## ISAAC B. EDWARDS

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**I**SAAC B. EDWARDS, banker, of Red Bank, New Jersey, was born in the township of Millstone, Monmouth county, in the year 1829. His parents were Samuel and Mary (Thompson) Edwards, the former a prominent and successful farmer.

In his youth he profited by such education and advantages as the country schools of his neighborhood offered. At the age of sixteen he accepted a position in a store at Freehold, conducted by the late Richard Davis, deceased, a successful merchant, where he served faithfully a number of years to the entire satisfaction of his employer. In the late Civil War he filled the office of assistant provost marshal for the counties of Monmouth and Ocean.

In May, 1864, he was tendered the office of cashier of the First National Bank of Freehold, and for eleven years occupied that office, discharging its responsible duties in a manner that won him the favor of the financial institution whose interests he so long and faithfully served. While thus engaged he was called to Red Bank to assist in the organization of the Second National Bank, a new bank which had just received its charter from the United States Banking Department at Washington. A board of directors having been elected, John S. Applegate was chosen as the first president of the board. Samuel T. Hendrickson, a judge of the Monmouth Court of Common Pleas; Hon. Andrew Brown, a well-known farmer and a member of the New Jersey Assembly; Charles I. Hendrickson, a retired merchant of Philadelphia; John J. Hopping, a successful farmer of Middletown; John Remsen, a Judge of the Monmouth Court of Common Pleas, and a well-known capitalist of Spring Lake, Monmouth county, and John Trafford Allen, Esq., a successful merchant of Red Bank, New Jersey, constituted the members of the board. The executive ability and financial standing of Isaac B. Edwards marked him out as eminently fitted for the successful conduct





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*P. H. Messinger*



of the new enterprise. He was unanimously chosen the first cashier of the bank, and its principal manager. This position he held for three years, when he was appointed president by the board of directors. This position he has since continued to fill, and under his management the bank has secured an assured financial position and the high favor of the community. It is justly a matter of pride to Mr. Edwards and his friends that this bank to-day enjoys the enviable reputation of being one of the most successful banking institutions in the country.

Mr. Edwards was married to Charlotte B. Stewart, on the 10th day of September, in the year 1857, by the Rev. Dr. Perkins, of Allentown, New Jersey. Two children were born to them. Harry Edwards, born October 20, 1858, who was assistant cashier of the Second National Bank until his death, which occurred on the 19th day of December, 1901. His wife survives him. She was Annie H., daughter of J. Holmes Hendrickson, of Red Bank, married on the 6th day of October, 1881, by the Rev. Thaddeus Wilson. There were born to them three children: Walter, who died young; and Charlotte and Marguerite, who are living.

Mr. Edwards' daughter, Mary Stewart Edwards, born May 15, 1864, became the wife of Stricklin A. Kneass, of Philadelphia. Three children were born to them, all boys, two of whom are attending college at Troy, New York, and one is at school in Philadelphia.

Mr. Edwards was one of a family of eleven children, three of whom—Elizabeth, Alice and Sarah—never married. Cornelia became the wife of George H. Koch, of New York; they have one son, Frank, who is in business in New York City, and Frank has one daughter, who is the wife of Dr. Burr, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Edwards' sister Amanda married Lemuel Freeman, of New York City, who has a son residing in Connecticut. Mary became the wife of Mr. Miller, living near Hightstown, New Jersey. Emma married James H. Sackett, of New York City, and had one son, Charles Sackett, now president of the Mutual Bank, of New York City.

Amanda, Emma, and the subject of this sketch, are the only surviving children of the parents of Mr. Edwards. His brothers were John, Jacob and Samuel, all of whom were farmers; John occupied the homestead; Jacob resided near Cranbury, and Samuel's home was at Manalapan.



## HON. JOHN BEAM VREELAND

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**H**ON. JOHN BEAM VREELAND, of Morristown, a prominent member of the Morris County Bar, was born December 30, 1852, in the city of Newark, New Jersey, son of George W. and Sarah M. (Smith) Vreeland. He comes of an old Holland family, which emigrated to America among the early settlers.

George Washington Vreeland, father of Senator John B. Vreeland, was a native of Passaic county, New Jersey, born February 22, 1820. He soon learned the duties of farming, but in middle life moved to Newark, where he entered into business. In May, 1868, he moved to Morristown, continuing the same line of work. He retired from business, and in 1913, at the age of ninety-three years, was still enjoying the friendship of the many acquaintances gained during his long and industrious career. He married Sarah M. Smith, of Passaic county, whose English ancestors had originally settled in Orange county, New York, coming thence to New Jersey. She died at the age of thirty-three, in Newark. Their children were: Mary E., wife of James O. Halsey; Isaac S.; and John Beam. George W. Vreeland married (second) Harriet N. Faitoute.

John Beam Vreeland received his early education in the public and high schools of Newark, New Jersey. His parents moved to Morristown in 1868, and he has resided there up to the present day. For the next four years he became associated with his father in business, but his early fondness for study reasserted itself, and John B. Vreeland, at the age of nineteen, decided thereafter to follow the legal profession. He entered the offices of Frederick G. Burnham and Colonel F. A. DeMott, to prepare for the bar, to which he was admitted as attorney and solicitor in chancery, November, 1875. He became a counsellor in June, 1879. He has been an active and successful practitioner since that time. From 1876 to 1879 he was a partner of Edward A. Quayle. From November, 1875, to June,

1876, he was deputy county clerk for his county, resigning on the formation of the partnership with Mr. Quayle. Since 1879, Mr. Vreeland pursued his calling alone, until on April 1, 1903, he formed a co-partnership with several other gentlemen, forming the firm known as Vreeland, King, Wilson & Lindabury. His ability as a lawyer has been tested in the extreme, and has won for him the record of a lawyer of surpassing talent. The honesty of his character, and the fidelity to his clients' interests have won him a deserved success.

Mr. Vreeland received in 1892 from Chancellor McGill an appointment as special master in chancery. He has also filled the offices of acting prosecutor of the pleas of the county of Morris, and town counsel of Morristown. He has always been active in supporting Republican principles, and served as township clerk of Morris township before its separation from Morristown, his term lasting three years. The Republican ticket in 1895 offered his name for the office of State Senator from Morris county, to which he was elected by a plurality of fifteen hundred and twenty-six votes. While a member of that body, he introduced the bill known as "the school teachers' retirement fund bill," passed in 1896. He was also a member of several important committees, especially on that for the revision of laws, and was chairman of the joint committee on State hospitals for the insane.

Acting Governor Foster M. Voorhees appointed him as judge of the several courts of Morris county, for a term of five years, beginning April 1, 1898. This office having been filled with great fidelity to the trusts which it imposed upon him, on October 20, 1903, he received the appointment as United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, *ad interim*. On December 16, 1903, he received the full appointment to the same position, for four years, and was reappointed for another term of like length, on December 9, 1907, and held the office until June, 1913. These various appointments were made by President Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Vreeland has been for a long time a liberal supporter of



the South Street Presbyterian Church of Morristown. In many other ways he has also shown his interest in the moral, political and educational progress of the community in which he lives.

John Beam Vreeland married (first) December 18, 1878, Ida A. Piotrowski, who died in 1896. He married (second) June 2, 1897, Ida King Smith. His children, by his first wife, are: Eda A. and Vera E.



## BENJAMIN EASTWOOD

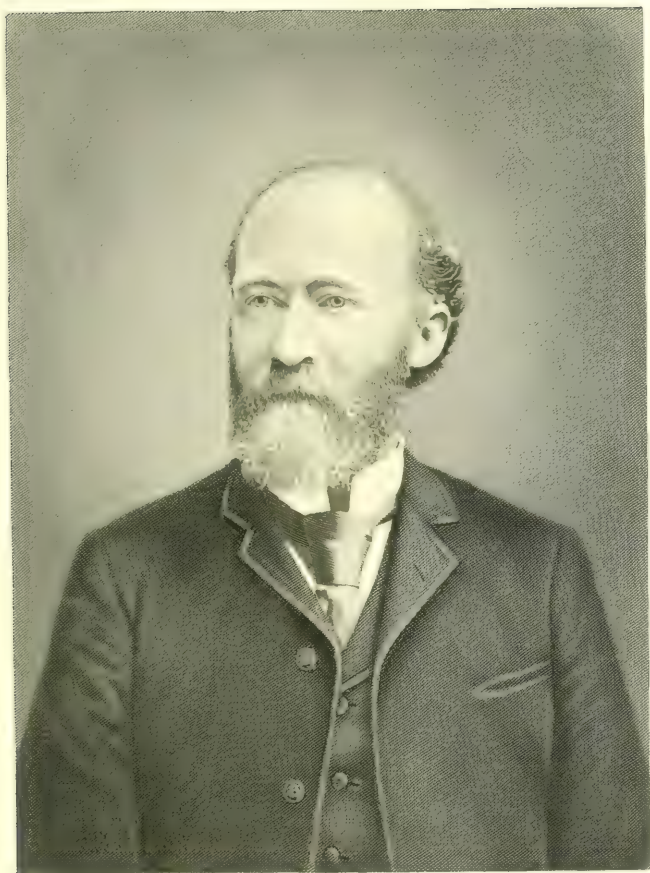
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“**A** TRULY GREAT LIFE,” says Webster, “when Heaven vouchsafes so rare a gift, is not a temporary flame, burning bright for a while and then expiring, giving place to returning darkness. It is rather a spark of fervent heat as well as radiant light, with power to enkindle the common mass of human mind; so that, when it glimmers in its own decay, and finally goes out in death, no night follows, but it leaves the world all light, all on fire, from the potent contact of its own spirit.”

Benjamin Eastwood, who was for many years engaged in the manufacture of silk machinery in Paterson, New Jersey, was summoned to the life eternal on the 24th of April, 1899. He was a native of Burnley, Lancashire, England, where his birth occurred October 31, 1839. He left school at an early age, and his advanced educational training was obtained through mutual improvement classes and by instruction from private tutors. In 1863, at the age of twenty-four years, he immigrated to America. From 1865 to 1870 he was engaged in mining operations in Venezuela, South America, and at Charlotte, North Carolina. About one year was spent in an experimental machine shop, where a specialty was made of small intricate machinery. In 1872 he engaged in the machine business on his own account in lower Van Houten street, in Paterson. Subsequently he removed to larger quarters in the old “Beaver Mill,” at the foot of Broadway, remaining there from 1874 to 1878. In the latter year he purchased a site on Ramapo avenue, near the Erie station, and there erected a new shop, the lateral dimensions of which were forty feet by one hundred; this shop was two stories high. In 1879 a brick foundry was added to the plant, and from that time on the history of the business was one of rapid growth and progress. More real estate was acquired from time to time and other buildings







*Benj<sup>n</sup> Eastwood*



were added as needed, the plant at present occupying over thirty city lots.

At first Mr. Eastwood was occupied with the manufacture of special machinery and with repair work. He early became interested in the special machinery required in manufacturing silk, and with the passage of time the greater part of the entire plant came to be devoted to the making of silk machinery of various kinds. He was the pioneer in the field of making silk power warping machines in the United States. The line was gradually enlarged until it included all preparatory machinery for handling soft silk up to and including silk looms complete with all up-to-date attachments. Mr. Eastwood's attention to the details of the business, his natural ability to grasp matters of a business or financial nature, together with his upright character and genial disposition, were the foundation of the great success achieved by him in the industrial world. Under the well arranged system which he adopted and which has been continued by his two sons, the business has continued to advance since his demise, and at present is one of Paterson's most important industries.

His religious faith was in harmony with the teachings of the Congregational church. Mr. Eastwood was a great lover of music, and in the days of the Paterson Musical Union was an active member of that organization, serving for a time as its president. He was much interested in the work of the Paterson General Hospital, serving on its executive board at the time of his death. A few years before his death he was instrumental in securing subscriptions to a fund of \$10,000, which enabled the General Hospital to pay off all its indebtedness for the time being. Mr. Eastwood personally made a generous subscription to this fund. He was also much interested in the activities of the "Old" Board of Trade of Paterson; he rarely missed a meeting of the board, and for a period was its president.

In his political convictions he was aligned as an uncompromising supporter of the principles promulgated by the Republican party. He never held any public office, but was loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude, and gave generously of his means to all matters

promoting progress and prosperity. In a fraternal way he was affiliated with Passaic Lodge, No. 33, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he had passed through all the official chairs, and he was likewise connected with Lodge, No. 60, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a valued and appreciative member of the Hamilton Club and of the Silk Association of America, and was also a director in the Silk City Safe Deposit & Trust Company.

At Paterson, New Jersey, September 21, 1865, Mr. Eastwood was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Baxter, a daughter of Francis and Mary Baxter. Six children resulted from this union, three of whom are living at the date of this writing. These, in the order of their birth, are: James, Benjamin and Bessie Marian.





## CHARLES C. BLACK

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**J**UDGE CHARLES C. BLACK, a lawyer and jurist of excellent attainments, and author of various valuable professional works, was born July 29, 1858, near Mount Holly, Burlington county, son of John and Mary Anna (Clarke) Black.

He was prepared for college at the Mount Holly Academy, entered Princeton University in 1874, and was graduated with the class of 1878 in his twentieth year. He read law in Mount Holly under Colonel James N. Stratton, and then entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1881, and as a counsellor in June, 1884. After his admission to the bar he located at Jersey City, as senior member of the firm of Black & Dayton, and was busily engaged with a large practice until his appointment to the bench.

Judge Black has also had a notable career in public life. For five years he served as a member of the Hudson County Board of Registration, under the ballot reform law, and was highly instrumental in carrying into effect the provisions of that salutary measure. On March 21, 1891, he was appointed a member of the State Board of Taxation for a term of five years, and was twice reappointed, his service on the board covering the long period of seventeen years. In 1896 he was appointed, by Governor Griggs, a member of the Equal Tax Commission, and again in 1902 by Governor Murphy. On March 30, 1905, Governor Stokes nominated him as a member of the new Board of Equalization of Taxes, and he was at once confirmed by the Senate. He was yet serving in that capacity when, on January 22, 1908, Governor Fort appointed him a circuit judge to succeed Judge Minturn, who had been appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court. His circuit comprises the counties of Bergen, Morris, Passaic, Sussex and Warren, and his term will expire in 1915.

Judge Black has made several valuable additions to professional literature in his "Proof and Pleadings in Accident Cases," "New Jersey Law of Taxation," and "Law and Practice in Accident Cases." He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1904 was the candidate of his party for Governor. He is a member of the Princeton and University clubs of Hudson county, and other clubs and societies. He resides in Jersey City.









## D. WILLIS JAMES

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**D.** WILLIS JAMES is one of those citizens to whom the development of New Jersey municipalities in the direction of beauty and hygiene is mostly due. Too little is known of his career in the business and professional world, for his name has become one to conjure with in the town of Madison, New Jersey, to which, on July 4, 1898, he presented the public park, which has since been the chief adornment of its landscape. In 1897 one portion of Madison consisted of a bare tract, held by several owners, who had no reason to improve the unsightly place, which was covered with dilapidated buildings, standing over unhealthily morasses.

Mr. James, out of his own wealth, and dealing through a representative, succeeded in buying all this piece of property, and spent much money in having it drained and in removing the worthless tenements. A landscape gardner at his request then undertook the improvement of greensward and woodlands, and trees and flowers were placed at proper intervals along the graveled walks and drives. This cultivation of the natural beauties attracted both birdlife and the weary people of Madison. A bridge and pavilion added to the beauty of the artificial lake, and a fountain threw its sparkling crystal to refresh the onlookers. Mr. James' expressed wish was that the park might be "a source of amusement, recreation and health to the people of Madison," and it has reached complete realization.

It has been said that "as long as Madison has an existence will her population hold in grateful remembrance this gentleman, whose deep interest in humanity and the advancement of the race prompted him to give to his fellow townsmen this artistic and lovely spot." Mayor Albright, of Madison, on the occasion of the park's presentation to the city, said: "The great men of the people are the soldiers and orators, and the great men of history are those who control events, but the great men of humanity are they who advance culture

and science. Of the last we have assembled to meet and greet one to-day,—D. Willis James. His object is humanitarian; his work is philanthropic; his modesty and generosity unparalleled." The rejoicing of the whole community over Mr. James' gift was celebrated with a procession of more than one thousand people, and included its civic societies, public and parochial school children, drum corps and bands of music, which marched past Mr. James at his residence, and were reviewed by him, then acting as his escort to the place where the mayor and his officials were gathered for the public exercises.

Mr. James was born in Liverpool, England, the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Phelps) James. He married Ellen Curtis.





## WILLIAM G. BUMSTED

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**T**HOUGH ranking as one of the best known and most active lawyers in the State of New Jersey, William George Bumsted is primarily a man of affairs. He might be more fitly, perhaps, denominated a business man who has also an expert knowledge of the law. He has engaged in large real estate operations, and his connection with any organization is never a merely nominal one. He has made it a rule that his name should never be used as director or trustee of any organization to whose affairs he could not give enough attention to thoroughly understand them, and he has carried out this rule even in the charitable and philanthropic associations, such as Christ's Hospital, in which he has been interested. This thoroughness and conscientiousness is characteristic of the man, and marks his smaller, as well as his larger, dealings.

He was born December 23, 1855, in Jersey City, New Jersey, son of William H. and Mary (Arbuckle) Bumsted. His ancestors had been for generations people of importance in that part of the State. His grandparents on his father's side, William and Mary Bumsted, were born in England, and had come here and settled in Hudson county in 1833. William H. Bumsted died in September, 1874, and was survived by his widow.

William George Bumsted received his early education in Public School No. 14, and Hasbrouck Institute, which was then situated in lower Grand street, Jersey City. He went thence to Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and was graduated from that institution in 1875. His intention had been to go to Yale University, but, though he matriculated there, his father's death about this time required his presence at home to look after his mother's affairs, and he was never able to resume his interrupted collegiate course.

Returning home from college, he entered upon the study of law in the office of William Brinkerhoff, then in the First National Bank

Building, Jersey City. Here he was thrown into association with William H. Corbin, William D. Edwards, John S. Mabon and Frederick S. Frambach, forming the close personal ties that were never subsequently broken. Mr. Bumsted was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1879, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city. He soon built up an extensive office and real estate clientage, and gained an excellent reputation as a lawyer. Shortly after this entrance upon his profession he became a member of the firm of Wallis, Edwards & Bumsted, in 1888. The office was in the First National Bank Building, and has there remained ever since. This partnership was dissolved in 1902 by the retirement of Hamilton Wallis, and by the desire of William D. Edwards to devote himself to litigated practice. His ever-increasing personal affairs pressed heavily upon Mr. Bumsted's attention, so that he decided against forming any new association, and determined to practice by himself. His inclinations had always led him away from the forensic side of practice. Therefore he chose now to devote himself more and more to the work of advising business men and corporations upon the legal questions arising in the conduct of their affairs and finances.

This change left him free to engage in many important transactions in which he had taken a keen interest. He has always had faith in the future of his native city, so that he became a large operator in real estate there and in Long Island. From 1880 to 1895 he was engaged in promoting building enterprises in various parts of Hudson county, through a number of builders. The heavy demands upon his time in later years have, however, prevented his continuing to do much of that type of work. Another article of his belief in his native region is in the ultimately large value of the Hackensack river front, so that he has become one of the largest private owners, in the county, of land on that stream. Mr. Bumsted is one of the charter members of the New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Company. He was one of its original directors, and with his expert knowledge of realty values was of incalculable service to the company, when he acted for a number of years as the chairman of its finance committee.

He is a director also in the Colonial Life Insurance Company, the Provident Institution for Savings, the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, and the Pavonia Trust Company. He has been since 1886 director and part owner of the Raritan Railroad Company, which runs from South Amboy to New Brunswick, through the rich clay districts of Middlesex county. Since the death of his old friend and business associate, Frank H. Earle, he has filled the presidency of the railroad company, and discharged the duties of the office with that thoroughness which has become synonymous with his name.

As a young man Mr. Bumsted was an athlete, and devoted to many forms of sport, and he is now, in middle life, a man of robust and vigorous health. In his youth he served a term of enlistment in the Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard. In political preference he is a Republican, but it has never been one of his ambitions to hold office. He is regarded in Jersey City as one of its most valuable and public-spirited citizens.

He married, in 1885, Minnie G., a daughter of Diedrich and Julia Gale, of New York City. They have had no children.



## WILLIAM I. BARRY

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**I**N May, 1895, was summoned to the life eternal the soul of a man whose sterling integrity and most exemplary Christian character have left an indelible impress upon the hearts of his fellow men. At the time when he was called from the scene of his mortal endeavors he was in his forty-fifth year and for a quarter of a century he had been a resident of Passaic, New Jersey. The prestige which he gained as a fair and honorable man was the result of his own well directed endeavors and his success was on a parity with his ability and well applied energy.

The Barry family was founded in Massachusetts in the colonial era of our national history, but the name of the emigrant ancestor and whence he came to America is not known. William Barry, grandfather of the subject of this review, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 22, 1776, died August 11, 1855. He married, September 6, 1802, Esther Stetson, born July 23, 1784, and a daughter of John Stetson, of Randolph, Massachusetts. William Barry was a son of John and Mary (Blake) Barry, whose marriage was solemnized April 14, 1757. John Barry was born in Boston, in 1734, and died December 5, 1784; and Mary (Blake) Barry was born April 3, 1732, and died May 29, 1801. John was a son of Charles and Mary Barry, the former of whom was born in Boston, in 1710, and the latter of whom was born in 1713; she died October 4, 1764.

Henry Barry, son of William and Esther (Stetson) Barry, and father of William Isaac Barry, of this notice, was born in Boston, where for many years he was a member of the firm of Pollard & Barry, hatters, and where he was later connected with the Prang Lithographing Company. He married Edith Adams. The Barry family is of Puritan descent and many representatives of the name have been clergymen of wide renown. A brother of Henry Barry was graduated from Harvard and Andover and settled in Chicago,







Yours very truly  
Wm. L. Barry





where he became the founder of the "Chicago Historical Society." Another brother, John Stetson Barry, wrote a valuable history of the State of Massachusetts.

William Isaac Barry, son of Henry and Edith (Adams) Barry, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 12, 1850. His educational training was obtained in the Boston and Cambridge public schools. In 1869 his brother, Henry A. Barry, in company with his intimate friend, Peter Reid, came to Passaic and opened up a business of bleaching and dyeing. This enterprise progressed so rapidly that the plant was soon increased in size and with the passage of time it became one of the important business industries of this section of the State. William I. Barry came to Passaic in 1870 and became connected, as an employee, with the firm of Reid & Barry. In 1888, after serving the firm for eighteen years, he became a partner with Peter Reid in place of his brother, Henry A. Barry, who then retired and who died a few months later. William I. Barry's familiarity with the business of the firm made him well able to cope with the new responsibilities imposed on him. Too much work, however, impaired his health and he made an extended tour of the United States and Europe in order to recuperate. His natural business talent and sagacity enabled him to accomplish much in the way of building up the firm's interests and he rapidly gained distinctive prestige as a wealthy and prominent citizen. In addition to his connection with the firm of Reid & Barry he was a heavy stockholder in the Passaic National Bank.

He was a Republican in politics and while he was too busy for active participation in public affairs he was deeply and sincerely interested in all that affected the good of his home community and was a generous contributor to all matters and enterprises tending to forward progress and improvement. Religiously, he was a zealous member of the Presbyterian church, being president of the board of trustees at the time the First Presbyterian Church of Passaic was built. He was also actively interested in and contributed to the sup-

port of the local Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was a member of the board of directors. He was genial in his associations, affable in his address, generous in his judgment of his fellow men, and courteous to all. As a citizen and enthusiast of his town, it is but just to say that communities will prosper and grow in proportion as they put a premium on men of his mould. He died in May, 1895, right in the prime of life, and had he lived longer his career of usefulness would have broadened out even more in its scope and importance. He was a member of the Passaic and Kenilworth clubs.

October 26, 1881, at Passaic, New Jersey, occurred the marriage of Mr. Barry to Miss Lizzie A. Bartlett, a daughter of Lewis Watson and Pamela (Walker) Bartlett. Children: Marion Bartlett, born December 2, 1882; and Henry Adams, born October 3, 1890.



## ALPHEUS S. ALLEN

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**A**LPHEUS SYLVESTER ALLEN, a well-known ex-alderman of Paterson, New Jersey, and one of the foremost citizens of that progressive city, was the son of Stephen and Catherine (Courter) Allen, born May 27, 1833, in Paterson. His surname is one recorded numerously in both England and America, and occurs as early as the fifteenth century, when Thomas Allen was sheriff of London. There are twenty-five coats-of-arms belonging to different English families of this name. Walter Allen, earliest known of A. S. Allen's line, was born in England in 1601, and died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, July 8, 1681. He came as early as 1640 to Newbury, Massachusetts, and removed thence to Watertown and Charlestown, buying property in both places, and disposing of his estate at Newbury. In old records he is mentioned as farmer, planter and "haberdasher of hats." He married twice, and his first wife, Rebecca, who died November 29, 1678, was the mother of his son, Joseph, born in England, who died in Weston, Massachusetts, September 9, 1721. He was a cooper by trade, but also owned property. By his wife, Anne Brazier, he had, among other children, a son, Joseph (2), born June 16, 1677, and died November 1, 1729, both in Weston. He is called "Ensign" on his tombstone in the old burial ground at Weston Center. By his first wife, Elizabeth (Robbins) Allen, one of his children was Joseph (3), born at Watertown Farms, April 2, 1709. He held many positions of trust and honor, and though his trade was that of housewright, he became as early as 1740 a captain of militia, and later was selectman, assessor, clerk and treasurer of the town. He was a deacon in the church for nearly fifty-seven years, before his death, August 18, 1793. His house at Hardwick, Massachusetts, being destroyed by fire, he built the one which is still standing in 1913.

David Allen, born August 18, 1738, was the son of Joseph (3)

Allen, who had the reputation of being one of the most energetic as well as one of the earliest pioneers of Hardwick. David Allen was also a prominent citizen, and filled the offices of selectman and assessor. He died August 5, 1799, and left several children. Daniel Allen, a son of David Allen by his first wife, Elizabeth Fisk, was born in Hardwick, September 20, 1767. He was a millwright, and carried his business into New Jersey, upon his removal to Newark, where he settled and became widely known as a mill builder. While at Mexico, New York, engaged in constructing a water wheel, he fell into the wheelpit, and was injured so seriously that, when he returned home, gangrene followed his injury, and he soon died. Among the five children left with his widow, Jane (Personette) Allen, was Stephen, born about 1800, at Newark, New Jersey. Stephen Allen moved to Paterson, New Jersey, when a very young man, and opened a tobacco establishment, to which in later years he admitted his son, Alpheus S. Allen, as a partner. He was made captain of the General Godwin Guard, a Paterson organization. At one time he served as a member of the board of chosen freeholders of Passaic county. His wife was Catherine, daughter of John Courter, of Paterson, and their only living children are: Alpheus S., the subject of this sketch, and Louise, who married Charles H. May, also of Paterson.

Alpheus Sylvester Allen is a man of great knowledge of the world and long business experience. He has continued residing in Paterson all his life, and has had part in its many municipal interests. His early education was received in private schools of his birthplace, at Poughkeepsie, New York, and at Bloomfield, New Jersey. The trip to California was made in those days by way of Cape Horn, through the Straits of Magellan, and in 1851 he went by this route to spend two years on the then little-known Pacific coast, spending most of his time in Oregon, and visiting Panama. He had returned by 1854, and was then admitted by his father to partnership in the tobacco company, with whose details he had become familiar in boyhood. His father died in 1885, but the firm of Stephen Allen &

Company was changed to the style of Allen, Reynolds & Company many years before, by the admission of John Reynolds and John Allen, and in 1872 the business was sold out entirely. Alpheus S. Allen was soon after able to retire from active business, upon the property which his many industrious ancestors had acquired, and which his own capable intellect had multiplied.

The field of politics had also attracted Alpheus S. Allen, and in 1870 he became an alderman in Paterson. In May, 1872, he was appointed receiver of taxes for his home city, and continued to serve in that capacity for eighteen years. In financial matters Mr. Allen has also taken prominent part, being director for over twenty-five years in the Paterson Savings Institution, and for a similar period in the First National Bank of Paterson. He is deeply interested in the fraternity of the Knights of Pythias, being a member of Fabriola Lodge, No. 57, and for many years occupied prominent positions in the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of Joppa Chapter, No. 29, and Melita Commandery, No. 13; also a member of the Old City Blues and Paterson Light Guard.

His marriage to Maria, daughter of Edward and Ann (Stagg) Osborn, of Paterson, took place on May 11, 1858, and was solemnized by Rev. William H. Hornblower. Mrs. Allen was a native of Paterson, and born April 12, 1837. Their children are: 1. Annie Vernet, born April 21, 1859; married, December 15, 1881, Willard P. Whitlock. Children: Harold Allen, born August 15, 1882; Louis Ivey, March 21, 1884; Willard P., March 16, 1886; Herbert, July, 1897. 2. Stephen Lincoln, born March 25, 1865, died January 10, 1871. 3. Jessie Elizabeth, a twin, November 15, 1867. 4. Jennie Rebecca, a twin, November 15, 1867; married, November 25, 1890, Jerome C. Read, and has two children: Allen Jerome, born July 30, 1893; and Jane C., July, 1903.

## WALLACE M. SCUDDER

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**W**ALLACE McILVAINE SCUDDER, son of Justice Edward Wallace Scudder, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and Mary Louise Drake, his wife, was born December 26, 1853, in Trenton, New Jersey.

He was surrounded from infancy with culture and refinement. His father held the high respect of the people among whom he lived, not only for his loyal legal attainments and statesmanlike qualities, but also for his high character and personal worth. His mother possessed much dignity and presided over a home which dispensed a gracious hospitality. The education of the family was a matter of careful consideration, and he went to the State Model School, preparatory to entering Lehigh University, from which he graduated in 1873 with the degree of mechanical engineer, afterwards commencing the study of law with Garrett D. W. Vroom. He attended Harvard Law School, after which he entered the office of John R. Emery. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, practiced in Newark until 1883, at which date he started in Newark the "Evening News," as editor and publisher, which paper rapidly attained large circulation and usefulness. He served a term on the Newark Board of Education, but since beginning his newspaper work has had no political connection and refused all political positions or preferment.

The Essex Club, Automobile Club, Essex County Country Club, Morris County Golf Club, and the New Jersey Historical Society claim him as a member. Of the latter useful and flourishing organization he is vice-president. His family attend St. James Episcopal Church of Newark, of which he is a vestryman.

Mr. Scudder and Ida, daughter of James M. and Phebe (Swazy) Quinby, were married October 21, 1880, in Newark. Their children are: Edward Wallace Scudder, married Katherine C. Hollifield; and Antoinette Quinby Scudder. He married (second) April 17, 1906, in New York, Gertrude Witherspoon. Child, Wallace McIlvaine Scudder, 2nd.



*[Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly a signature or name.]*

Wallace Scudder, of the City of New Jersey,  
Louise Drake, his wife, of  
New Jersey.

In the high respect of the people

and to the State Model School  
city, from which he graduated

He entered the office of the  
in 1877, practiced in Newark

Essex County Country





Frederic W. Litchfield



## EDWARD THEODORE BELL

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**E**DWARD THEODORE BELL, banker, of Paterson, New Jersey, is a representative citizen, and one who has most truly exemplified the term of public spirited. He was born at Stanhope, New Jersey, March 26, 1843, son of Edward Sullivan and Catherine Louisa (Beach) Bell.

After a preparatory education in the public schools and a finishing course at the Collegiate Institute at Newton, New Jersey, he began business life in 1860 as a messenger for the Hackettstown Bank. In these days of specialization it is not only necessary for a man to choose his vocation with a careful regard to his aptitude, but also to concentrate to some extent within that line in order to be a pronounced success, and Mr. Bell chose wisely in making the realm of finance his vocation and banking his specialty. In 1864 he became teller of the Bank of Jersey City, and later in the same year was elected cashier of the First National Bank of Paterson, New Jersey. The latter office he held until 1875, when he retired, still retaining his connection, however, with the corporation through his position on the board of directors. In 1882 he was elected vice-president and returned to active service in the bank in 1883, and in 1894 he was elected to the highest office, that of president, succeeding Hon. John J. Brown, and this office he is still ably filling at the present time (1913).

The First National Bank is not the only institution that has been benefited by the wisdom of Mr. Bell's counsel, and his capable management. The preparation of the charter and organization of the Paterson Savings Institution, in 1869, was largely due to his efforts, and he is now (1913) vice-president of this institution; also president of the Paterson & Passaic Gas & Electric Company, and director of the Paterson & Ramapo Railroad Company, besides being executor and trustee of several estates. He was a member of the

New Jersey Commission to the Paris Exposition in 1878, and while there had charge of the arrangements in the American section for the banquet tendered General Grant. He was one of the original Park Commissioners of Paterson, and much credit is due him as a member of this commission, as well as the originator of the idea of the erection of a City Hall as a Centennial Memorial; he was chairman of the commission for the erection of a city hall until 1898, when he resigned.

In politics Mr. Bell is a Republican, and his religious affiliations are with the Church of the Redeemer (Presbyterian) of Paterson, in which he is president of the board of trustees. He is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society; the Washington Headquarters Association, Morristown, New Jersey; contributing member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City; president of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Paterson, New Jersey; honorary member of the board of managers of the Paterson General Hospital Association, Paterson, New Jersey; member of the advisory board of various charitable institutions; member of the Board of Trade of Paterson. His clubs are the Union League of New York City, the Hamilton of Paterson, and the Arcola Country Club of Paterson, New Jersey.

Mr. Bell married, at Newton, New Jersey, June 9, 1870, Anna D., daughter of Judge Daniel Stuart Anderson. Their children are: Mae Anderson, now Mrs. Edward Van Ingen; Edward T., deceased; Thornton Beach. Mrs. Bell died November 23, 1908.







*Julius Bander.*

## BRONDES' WORKING LIFE

From 1870 to 1875, Brondes was employed by the Paterson Cigar Ribbon Mill, which was then the largest of its kind in the world. He was employed as a foreman, and was in charge of the mill during the absence of the owner, Mr. W. W. Wick. He was in charge of the mill during the absence of the owner, Mr. W. W. Wick.

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## JULIUS BRANDES

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**F**OR many years Julius Brandes has been connected with the upbuilding of Paterson, New Jersey, and he has just reason to be proud of the fact that to his efforts can be traced many a substantial enterprise or advancement contributing greatly to the growth and prosperity of this section of the State. In every sense of the word he is a representative citizen and a business man of marked capacity. It is to the inherent force of character and commendable ambition and the unremitting diligence of Mr. Brandes himself that he steadily advanced in the business world until he now occupies a leading place among the active and representative men of Paterson, where he is chief owner of a silk ribbon mill that has in its employ seven hundred men and women.

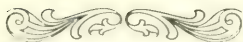
Julius Brandes was born in Hanover, Germany, in the year 1851. He was educated in his native land, and as a youth began to work in his father's dyeing establishment in Hanover, later receiving a thorough business training in a chemical works at Bremen, Germany. In 1868 he immigrated to America, and located for a time in New York, subsequently finding employment in various textile centers of the United States. He was employed in various silk mills in different capacities until 1878, when he was given the position of manager of the ribbon department of William Wicke & Company, which concern had just started up a few looms to make cigar ribbons. A few years later he was admitted to partnership in the above firm, and given full charge of the textile branch of its business. Under his able management the production, which then amounted at the utmost to five thousand yards per day, was increased to two hundred thousand yards, and the same embraced narrow ribbons and silk bindings of every description.

In 1898 Mr. Brandes severed his connection with the William Wicke Company, and erected on his own property what is acknowl-

edged to be one of the model ribbon factories in the United States. This factory, known as the Julius Brandes Manufacturing Company (organized in 1899, with an authorized capital of \$300,000), is located on the corner of Marshall and Dakota streets, Paterson. It is equipped to make all its own machinery—reeds and harnesses; to do its own dyeing and finishing in all its branches, drawing its water supply from a driven well; generating its own electric power; and capable of turning out any and every article that can be made on a ribbon loom, and producing at the present time, in 1912, 200,000 yards a day. The factory is located along the lines of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, whence the coal supply is delivered direct to the boilers. The plant consists of two four-story brick buildings, each two hundred by fifty feet in lateral dimensions; a one-story machine shop, one hundred by fifty feet; a one-story dye house, one hundred by forty-five feet; together with engine and boiler houses, a separate pump house and a finishing shop (added in 1902) that is one hundred by forty-five feet in lateral dimensions. The buildings have a floor space of one hundred and twenty thousand square feet. The power for operating the looms is generated by two Hewes & Phillips Corliss engines of one hundred and fifty horsepower each, and two one hundred and twenty-five kilowatt Westinghouse multiphase alternating current dynamos supply all the electric power necessary to operate the machinery and furnish electric lights. As already noted, the machine shop is fully equipped for the manufacture of its own machinery, and the plant boasts a fire-proof vault of ample dimensions for the storage of silk.

The Jeanette Mill, located on the corner of Sixth avenue and Twelfth street, College Point, New York, is an annex to the above factory, and this concern has an output of fifty thousand yards of narrow ribbon per day. The throwing of the silk is done in Hawley, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, by the Hawley Silk Company, of which Mr. Brandes is treasurer and general manager, and the entire output of which is used exclusively by the Julius Brandes Manufacturing Company.

In view of the foregoing facts it is necessary to dwell upon the important position occupied by Mr. Brandes in the industrial world of Paterson. In addition to his manufacturing interests he is a member of the board of directors of the German American Trust Company. Politically, Mr. Brandes is a stalwart Republican. He was Commissioner of Public Works in 1908 and 1909. His social and fraternal connections are as follows: Beethoven Lodge, No. 154, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was worshipful master in 1896-97-98 and in 1907; Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of New York; the Hamilton Club, Mecca Club, New Jersey Automobile Club, Paterson Turn Verein, and the Mozart Singing Society.



## JAMES E. HOWELL

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**J**AMES EDWARD HOWELL, lawyer and jurist, was the eldest son of William Chauncey and Julia A. (Schofield) Howell, and was born in Beemerville, Wantage township, New Jersey, June 25, 1848.

He acquired his early education in the public schools of his district, after which he served in the capacity of school teacher, in the meanwhile preparing himself for college and studying law. In 1868 he matriculated at the Michigan University Law School, entering the class of 1870, and after his graduation therefrom he located in Newton, where he continued his reading, and in 1872 was admitted to the bar of New Jersey. The following two years he practiced his profession in Newton, and at the expiration of that time removed to Newark, where he has remained up to the present time (1913). In January, 1876, he entered into partnership with Joseph Coult in the practice of law in Newark, this connection continuing until April 9, 1907, a period of thirty-one years, an uncommon occurrence in the law practice. In the last named year Mr. Howell was appointed one of the Vice-Chancellors of the State of New Jersey, in which capacity he is rendering most efficient service. He held several minor offices in the gift of his party, the Republican, one of them being membership on the board of the county sinking fund commission, which he resigned in December, 1908, in order to devote all his time to court work.

He was one of the commissioners for the erection of the Newark City Hall, and is one of the trustees of the Newark Free Public Library, and a member of the Essex Club and the Lotos and Republican clubs of New York. He was formerly vice-president of the Second National Bank and one of its directors. He attends the Reformed church. Vice-Chancellor Howell is a man of scholarly attainments, and possesses a weight of character, a native sagacity, a far-

seeing judgment and a fidelity of purpose that commands the respect of all.

He married, June 13, 1877, Mary Lillian, eldest child of James H. and Mary (Thomson) Cummins, of Newton, New Jersey. One child, Thomson, was born December 21, 1888.



## JOHN PALMER HUTCHINSON

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**J**OHN PALMER HUTCHINSON, attorney-at-law and master in chancery in Bordentown, Burlington county, New Jersey, is a descendant of one of the old English families of this country. His American progenitor was John Hutchinson, who came from England with William Penn about 1700, settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he became a wealthy landed proprietor, and married Phebe Kirkbride. The grandfather of Mr. Hutchinson was Randal Hutchinson, Sr., born April 20, 1795, died December 28, 1851, married Mary Keler, born in 1800, died in 1837. His direct maternal ancestor was Caleb Shreve, son of Thomas, of the Rhode Island Colony, who removed to Long Island, and finally settled in Burlington county, New Jersey; he was born September 27, 1796, died August 10, 1834, married Martha R. Aaronson, born July 10, 1797, died February 20, 1868. Another ancestor was Diederick Aaronson, who came from Holland and settled on Long Island. All of these ancestors achieved success as merchants and agriculturists. Mahlon Hutchinson, father of the subject of this sketch, was born May 10, 1823, died September 10, 1896. He was an attorney and counsellor-at-law of note in his day, and was a member of the New Jersey Legislature between 1850 and 1855. He also served as a presidential elector. He married Amy Newbold Shreve.

John Palmer Hutchinson was born in Bordentown, Burlington county, New Jersey, March 29, 1849. For his preparatory education he attended the Lawrenceville School, at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, from which he was graduated in July, 1865. He at once matriculated at the Princeton University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1868, the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts being conferred upon him by that institution. He established himself in the active practice of the legal profession in 1872, having chosen this as his life work in accordance with the ex-



## S. HARRISON AARONSON

Mr. Aaronson is a native of Bordentown, Burlington county, New Jersey, is

land with William Penn about 1700, settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he became a wealthy landed proprietor and married Phoebe Kirkbride. The grandfather of Mr. Harrison was Randal Hutchinson, who died April 20, 1795, died December 28, 1811.

maternal grandfather of Caleb Shreve, son of Thomas, of the

Bordentown, New Jersey; he was born September 27, 1796, married Martha R. Aaronson, born July 10,

land and settled on Long Island. All success as merchants and agriculturists. The father of the subject of this sketch, was born July 10, 1836. He was an attorney and judge, and was a member of the New York bar in 1850 and 1855. He also served as a judge of the court of the city of New York. He married Amy Newbold Shreve.

He was born in Bordentown, Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1846. For his preparatory education he attended the Lawrenceville School, at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and was graduated in July, 1865. He at once entered the law office of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1867, from which he was graduated.

He was called to the bar by that institution. He





*John H. H. H. H.*



pressed desire of his parents, whose only son he was. The success which has attended his efforts in his professional work has been of a highly satisfactory character, and he has been connected with the settlement of some of the most important estates in that section of the county, as he has made that branch of the law a specialty. He is the senior partner in the firm of which one of his sons is also a member, and they have offices in Bordentown, and in the Drexel building in Philadelphia. Mr. Hutchinson is connected with a number of important enterprises of varied character, some of them being: Bordentown Banking Company, Burlington City Loan & Trust Company, Camden & Burlington Railroad Company, Union Transportation Company, New Jersey Historical Society, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. His fraternal and social affiliations are with the Philadelphia Club of Philadelphia; Lodge No. 848, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; American Jersey Cattle Club; Blooming Grove Hunting and Fishing Club, Pennsylvania; Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture; New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania is the treasurer of the American Jersey Club. He has given his unvarying and strong support to the principles of the Republican party, in whose interests he has been active. His religious membership is with the Society of Friends and the Presbyterian church. He is fond of outdoor sports of every character, those appealing especially to him being golfing, boating, fishing and shooting.

Mr. Hutchinson married (first) December 11, 1872, Annie, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Conover) Harrison, granddaughter of Thomas and Sarah (Abbott) Harrison and of Theodorus and Rachel (Webb) Conover, and a direct descendant of Richard Harrison, who came from England to New Jersey, in the flie boat "Martha." He married (second) November 12, 1888, Alice, daughter of Michael Earl and Rebecca (Stockton-White) Newbold, granddaughter of James and Lydia (Earl) Newbold, and of Charles Haight and Rebecca (Stockton) White, and a descendant of Michael Newbold, who came from the parish of Handsworth, Yorkshire, to

Burlington, New Jersey, in 1679, and died in Burlington county, 1692. Children by the first marriage: 1. John Harrison, is an attorney and counsellor at law, and is associated with his father in legal work. 2. Isaac Harrison, is a farmer and horticulturist in Jobstown, Burlington county, New Jersey. Children by the second marriage: 3. Mahlon, farmer and horticulturist in Georgetown, New Jersey. 4. Newbold, a farmer and forester in Georgetown, New Jersey. 5. Alice Lydia, also resides in Georgetown, New Jersey.

Mr. Hutchinson is a man of fine character and sterling worth, daring all in his defense of the right, and modest and retiring when his services are not in demand. He is gifted with a clear and analytical mind, a trait which has been greatly developed by his many years of practice in the legal profession. His presentment of a case is a concise and convincing one, and his conduct of it always calm and deliberate, this alone ensuring the success which he attains in the majority of instances.



## THOMAS B. HOLMES

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**T**HOMAS B. HOLMES, editor of the "Daily State Gazette," Trenton, New Jersey, was born in Uncasville, New London, Connecticut, on May 15, 1859. He was the son of Thomas B. and Mary Eliza (Sleuman) Holmes, and their only surviving child.

The Holmes family is of English descent, and only two generations resident in America. Thomas B. (1) Holmes was born in Bishop's Cundle, England, receiving his early education in the schools of his native land. When eighteen years of age he emigrated to America. His trade of machinist developed the inventive side of his intellect, and he soon attained some renown as the deviser of various improvements. He was given the position of chief mechanic in a large Connecticut cotton mill, where he worked until his death in 1864. His wife was the daughter of Charles Sleuman, who had married Betsy, daughter of Jonathan Maynard, all Connecticut residents.

Thomas B. Holmes inherited from his inventive father a mind of extreme intellectual keenness, endowed with all the wit, grasp of current events and their meaning, literary ability, and brilliant thought which make a successful writer of editorials. His native talents were developed through the medium of the public schools of New London, to which was added the course offered by the village graded school. He also did much study by himself in his rare hours of leisure, and like every man of brains grasped the slightest opportunity for self-improvement. His family was not a wealthy one and consequently following the custom of the time young Holmes was apprenticed at the age of thirteen years for two years following. After this he went to work in a cotton mill at Palmertown, Connecticut, keeping at work there eight months. He then returned to Uncasville, to work for a short while in a general dry goods store;

then started to learn the trade of weaving in a woolen mill. Failing health forced him to resign this position at the end of six months.

A grocery store at New London, Connecticut, offered the opportunity for which he looked, of occupation which was not so confining and deleterious in its general effect as factory work. He showed such enthusiasm in taking up his new trade that by the end of two months his employers trusted him with the management of the business. However, six months of this kind of store work also proved too much for his enfeebled health and he resigned again, and went west to Red Oak, Iowa.

His literary gifts were now called into play to earn his living, and in a short while he was made city editor of the Red Oak "Express." He was now about nineteen years of age. The wide prairie afforded him plenty of outdoor life, and he took long horseback rides across it, gathering in subscriptions for the "Weekly Express" of Red Oak. Moving on to Fargo, Dakota, he began anew his newspaper career, entering the employ of the "Daily Argus" as a reporter. He was later promoted to city editor on this journal, and remained for two and a half years. Being of a roving disposition, and tiring of the far west, he then found a new home at Minneapolis, Minnesota, where, as telegraph editor of the "Evening Journal," and later as managing editor of the St. Paul "Herald," he became very well known among the newspaper fraternity. After several years of this experience he became a special writer for the Chicago "Herald." Returning to St. Paul he was placed in charge of the St. Paul department of the Minneapolis "Daily Tribune." Another connection was with the St. Paul "Daily Globe," as its police reporter, being raised in a year to assistant editor, and made managing editor of the Sunday editions.

In 1887, after nine years of editorial experience, he sought the Pacific slope, and settled at Oakland, California, becoming managing editor of the Oakland "Herald." Moving later to San Jose he was there connected with the "Evening Herald." He then passed on to El Verano, a town which he is said to have built and where for

two and a half years he stayed, publishing a weekly paper known as the "Whistle," another called the "Vitagraph" which was exclusively devoted to fruit culture, and a thirty-two page monthly called the "Californian," which related the details of the wine-growing industry.

Eastern fields now attracted the migratory editor, and Mr. Holmes returned to Connecticut. He settled at Hamburg, on the Connecticut river, engaging in special writing for magazines and newspapers. In 1894 he moved to Trenton, New Jersey, and was tendered the editorship of the "Daily State Gazette." He has occupied the chair of editor with the utmost credit and won for himself a high reputation as a man of versatility, executive ability, and considerable originality. The public affairs of city, county and State, are of course topics with which he deals and his efforts are crowned with success in attracting the attention and respect of an increasing number of readers.

In benevolent matters he takes part, having served as a member of the board of managers of the State Home for Girls seven years, and treasurer of that institution six years. On the Board of Health of Trenton he has also served both as a member and as secretary nine years. He is commissioner of Public Reports of New Jersey, a position to which he was appointed in 1909 by Governor Fort. In Masonic circles he belongs to Ashler Lodge, No. 70, Free and Accepted Masons; has attained the thirty-second degree of Masonry; has been vice-grand mogul of the Supreme Forest, Tall Cedars of Lebanon; and belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Loyal Order of Moose. He is strong in his support of Republican principles.

Thomas B. (2) Holmes married, November 16, 1886, Florence S. Adams, daughter of William and Charlotte (Quincey) Adams. Their family consists of two sons: Thomas B. (3), and Erwin William.

## ALEXANDER BENNELL

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**H**ON. ALEXANDER BENNELL was born in Chelmsford, Essex county, England, March 1, 1844, the son of James and Caroline Bennell. He received his education at Sherman's private school in that city, and at the age of fourteen years was apprenticed to the grocery trade.

In 1867 Mr. Bennell came to America, and in 1869 started a grocery business in Jersey City under the firm name of Turner & Bennell. They soon became the leading merchants of that city, building up a very large business of fancy groceries, wines and cigars. This firm gradually came to be known all over the State, and continued in business for twenty-five years. The firm of Turner & Bennell dissolved partnership in 1888, Mr. Bennell starting a grocery business in Morristown, New Jersey, under the firm name of Alexander Bennell & Company. The business here soon became very successful and was the leading store, commanding all the finest trade in Morristown and its suburbs. After twenty-five years in Jersey City and twenty in Morristown, Mr. Bennell in 1893 sold his business to Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, of New York City, and retired.

In Jersey City, Mr. Bennell was one of the organizers of the Palma Athletic Club; for many years manager of the Philharmonic Society, and a member of the Masonic Lodge of the Temple, No. 110. During the years 1906-07, Mr. Bennell, as mayor of Morristown, elected on the Republican ticket, started improvements on the Morristown Green, signed the first bond issued by the city for the sewerage disposal plant, started work on the Morristown Municipal Building, and was the instigator of the free playground to be set aside for the use of children. He was always active in all city improvement work, and is a member of the Washington Association, the New Jersey Historical Society, Public Improvement Association,





Hon. Alexander Bennell



Civic Association, Cincinnati Lodge, Tapkaow Club, and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

In 1886, Mr. Bennell married Matilda LaFevre, daughter of William and Matilda H. Coulter, of Jersey City, New Jersey. William Coulter was for forty-five years (1840-1885) master of the Pennsylvania express train running between New York and Philadelphia, and brought the body of Abraham Lincoln from Washington to New York. Mr. Bennell has one son, Raymond James.



## WILLIAM C. PARRY

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**D**R. WILLIAM C. PARRY, who, at the time of his untimely death, was one of the best known and highly respected citizens of Burlington county, was born at Warminster, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of May, 1849. After teaching school for a year, he entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which he graduated with the class of 1872. He commenced the practice of his profession at Edington, Pennsylvania, and remained there until his marriage, June 16, 1875, to Mary M. Haines, the only daughter of Barclay Haines, formerly a prominent railroad man of South Jersey. He then continued the practice of medicine at Mount Holly, the historic county seat of Burlington county. About ten years later he removed to Hainesport, a picturesque village two miles from Mount Holly, where he spent the remainder of his life. His attractive home there, with the beautiful arranged grounds sloping down to the banks of the winding Rancocas creek, was always a center of social activity.

In the early nineties, he was actively interested in organizing the farmers of South Jersey into organizations, aiming to improve their conditions, and for a time he was secretary of the New Jersey Dairy-men's Association. For a number of years he was a director of the Mount Holly fair and his efforts were instrumental in bringing to the fair the prosperity which it then enjoyed.

In the fall of 1894, he was nominated as the candidate for State Senator, by the Burlington county Republican convention. At the ensuing election he received 7,147 votes to 4,317 for his Democratic rival, or a plurality of 2,830. He served his three-year term in the Senate with marked fidelity and ability. His colleagues in the Senate included such men as Former Assistant Postmaster-General William M. Johnson and Former Governors Foster M. Voorhees and Edward Caspar Stokes. He was active in the work of the

Senate, both in the committee room and on the floor of the Senate. His fight on the oleomargarine bill and in favor of a bill decreasing the salaries of judges attracted wide attention. He also made a strong fight in favor of a measure providing for a small board of freeholders. He was regarded as the chief champion of the farmers of the State in the Senate and waged many an earnest battle in their behalf.

After the expiration of his term in the Senate, he became interested in the development of the trolley line from Moorestown to Mount Holly and Burlington. It was through his efforts more than that of anyone else that the people of Burlington county finally secured this line. At the time of his death he was president of the Burlington County Transit Company which controlled the line.

Born of good old Quaker stock, he was an active member of the Society of Friends and was for a number of years the superintendent of the Friends Sabbath Day School at Mount Holly.

For a number of years he was a member of the staff of physicians of the Burlington County Hospital at Mount Holly, where his counsel and service were ever cheerfully and freely given. He was an active member of the Burlington County Medical Society and frequently represented it at State and National conventions. Although his many other duties curtailed his practice in his latter years to some extent, he remained true to his profession to the end, healing the sick and bringing relief to the suffering. He was a member of the State Tuberculosis Commission at the time of his death and was an earnest and active advocate of stamping out the causes from which tuberculosis arises.

Always interested in local affairs, he was a director of the Mount Holly Safe Deposit & Trust Company from its organization and for several years preceding his death he was a member of the Lumberton Board of Education. He died on the 28th of November, 1911, from pneumonia, after an illness of only four days. His death was a shock to the entire community as perhaps no man in Burlington county had a wider circle of friends or was more loved. His funeral

was held in the Friends' meeting house at Mount Holly and was the largest that had been held there for years. The service of the order of the Elks was read at the grave. Few men were more unselfish or devoted their lives so cheerfully to the service of others. As Charles H. Engle said in a beautiful tribute at the Friends' Sabbath school at Mount Holly: "In Dr. Parry the friendless had a friend, the fatherless a father, the poor a benefactor. In the bottom of his heart was rooted every tender and sympathetic virtue."

He is survived by his widow and two children, Lydia M. Parry, a graduate of Swarthmore College, and William H. Parry, a member of the Essex County Bar, with offices at Newark.







*James H. Ingham*



## THE TRENCHARDS

crimination, his thorough

and his own century. Thomas Trenchard, Knight  
a cousin of James Whitaker Trenchard, was high sheriff

street. For his country's good, matters of this nature to



## JAMES WHITAKER TRENCHARD

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**J**AMES WHITAKER TRENCHARD occupies a most enviable position in the financial and general business circles of Bridgeton, New Jersey, due to his excellent powers of management, his keen discrimination, his thorough reliability and his indefatigable energy. By his well directed efforts in the financial affairs of the city he has assisted materially in advancing its general prosperity, and he is well deserving of mention among the prominent and representative citizens. The Trenchard family from which he is descended is old English stock, and the name had gained fame in England long before it was brought to the shores of this country.

Pogames Trenchard, the earliest known ancestor, was a land-owner in Dorset county, England, in 1090, during the reign of Henry I. They intermarried with the Damosels and Moleynes in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Thomas Trenchard, Knight, the direct ancestor of James Whitaker Trenchard, was high sheriff of Dorset, and was knighted by King James I., December 14, 1613.

John, a grandson of Thomas Trenchard, Knight, was a member of parliament for Taunton, February 20, 1678, and a member of the club of Revolutionaries which met at the King's Head Tavern, in Fleet street. For his activity in public matters of this nature he was arrested as a conspirator, released for lack of evidence, and, upon the intercession of William Penn, who was a firm friend of the Trenchard family, a free pardon was obtained, and Sir John was again elected to parliament. He was one of those who united in the invitation to William of Orange to come over and seize the English throne. He was knighted at Whitehall, October 29, 1689, was appointed to the office of chief justice of Chester, and held this until his death.

George, one of the four sons of Sir John Trenchard, was the

first of this branch to come to America, and he made his home in Salem county, New Jersey.

George Trenchard, a son of the preceding, was sheriff of Salem county from 1723 to 1725, served as deputy sheriff for West Jersey, and as assessor for the same district. His grandson, Edward Trenchard, was in the United States Navy, was in command of the "Constitution," at the siege of Tripoli, in command of the "Madison," during the War of 1812, and had command of a number of other famous men-of-war. George, a grandson of George Trenchard, the immigrant, was attorney-general of West Jersey from 1769 to 1776, prominent in the Salem Committee of Safety, and the Camden Second Battalion, Salem County Light Horse, and one of those to whom Colonel Mawhood's letter was addressed; he married Mary, a daughter of Judge Andrew Sinnickson, of Salem.

John Trenchard, of the seventh generation, was engaged in important milling, lumber and shipping interests, and was a member of the New Jersey Legislature, 1827-28.

James Howell Trenchard, a son of the preceding, was engaged in the general mercantile, milling and lumber business for many years. Surveying, however, had always had a peculiar attraction for him, and from his earliest youth he had displayed unusual ability as a mathematician. So complete and extensive was his knowledge of all matters connected with the survey and titles of property in that section of the country, that he was frequently in request in order to settle disputes as to boundaries and to act as commissioner and surveyor. He held the office of city surveyor at the time of his death, and while holding this position he established the present grade of the streets of Bridgeton. At this time he was also serving his second term as a councilman, representing the Second Ward of the city. It was a result of his efforts that Bridgeton has its present fine system of water supply. He married Mary, daughter of Judge William D. Barrett. William Barrett Trenchard, his second son served as county clerk for many years, at last absolutely declining reelection.

James Whitaker Trenchard, son of James Howell and Mary

(Barrett) Trenchard, was born at Centreton, Salem county, New Jersey, September 17, 1843. The public schools at Centreton and Fairton, Cumberland county, furnished his early education, and when he had completed the course prescribed for the attendants at them, he commenced his business career as an employee in a general country store at Fairton. He was thus usefully occupied until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Twenty-fifth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, was commissioned as sergeant of Company D, served through the full nine months of his enlistment, being mustered out of the service June 20, 1863. He took part in many of the important engagements of this momentous struggle, among the most notable being: The battle of Fredericksburg, and the engagement near Suffolk and Chancellorsville, which drove General Longstreet into retreat. He resumed his position as general clerk in a store after he was mustered out, and in 1870 accepted the position of clerk in the Cumberland National Bank of Bridgeton, with which institution he was connected in various capacities until 1883. At that time he became cashier of the Bridgeton National Bank, an office he filled faithfully for a period of twenty years. So valuable had been his services in the interests of the bank during this long period, that it was recognized at this time, 1903, in a most fitting and appropriate manner. Mr. Trenchard was elected to the chief office of the institution in which he had served so long a time, and as president of the bank since that time, the affairs of the enterprise have prospered, and his unanimous election to this office has been for the benefit of all concerned. The political affiliations of Mr. Trenchard are with the Democratic party, of which he is a staunch supporter. His religious allegiance is with the Presbyterian church. He is a past grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in New Jersey; is a member and past commander of the A. L. Robeson Post, Grand Army of the Republic; recording secretary of the Second Battalion, Veteran Association, Twenty-fifth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. Another financial enterprise with which he is closely connected is the West Jersey Marl & Transportation Company.

Mr. Trenchard married (first) Gertrude C., daughter of Levi Bond, of Bridgeton, New Jersey; she died, leaving one son: Frank Fisk, born May 5, 1870, died June 11, 1894. He married (second) April 14, 1885, Amanda M. Powell, a widow, of Fairton, New Jersey. Mr. Trenchard maintains a constant and lively interest in all that touches the advancement and improvement of Bridgeton, and has the welfare of the community deeply at heart. He is honored in business circles and highly esteemed by all who have dealings with him, whether of a business or social nature.



## GILBERT JOHNSTON

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**D**R. GILBERT JOHNSTON, a leading osteopathist and prominent citizen of Paterson, New Jersey, was born January 29, 1850, in Coventry, England, where he was educated in the public schools, and later in the Rugby School, which was distant twelve miles from his home. He was the son of Thomas and Ann Maria Johnston; his father was a builder and contractor.

Dr. Johnston was graduated from London Medical College in 1873, with the degree of M. D., but he did not then engage in the curative art. Instead, he studied mechanics, especially with the development and introduction of new ideas applied to the safe operation of trains upon railroads. For three years he was engaged on this work on the London Northwestern railway. He then came to the United States and engaged with Union Switch & Signal Company, of Pittsburgh, with his headquarters at Philadelphia. He had charge of the installation of the Saxby and Farmer interlocking system for railroads on the Pennsylvania railroad, which was the first to adopt the semaphore system in the States. He was the first and is the oldest signal engineer in the United States. He continued in this work until 1900, but in the meantime, in 1898, he studied osteopathy, and in 1900 was graduated from the Columbia College of Osteopathy of Chicago, and in the latter year began practice in Paterson, which he continues. He was the first and is the oldest osteopathist in Paterson. Dr. Johnston was also a graduate of the College of Optics of Chicago, but owing to an unfortunate accident which deprived him of the use of his left eye, he discontinued special optical practice.

On July 4, 1874, in Coventry, England, Gilbert Johnston was married to Mary Ann Bromfield, daughter of William and Ann Bromfield, her father being a watchcase finisher of Coventry. Their eldest child, Ann Maria, was born there. Coming to America in

1876, Dr. Johnston lived in a number of places, including Philadelphia, and his other children were all born in America: Gilbert W., Henry, Donald Edgar and Amelia. In 1888, Dr. Johnston made his permanent home in Suffern, New York, where he has been as always a most active citizen. He was one of the originators of and is treasurer of the fire department of Suffern, foreman of the hose company there, and was city treasurer for eleven years until 1912, when he declined to longer fill the office on account of so many other pressing duties.

Dr. Johnston is a Mason, Shriner; a member of the original Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, the mother of the American order, and is next to the oldest living member of the oldest lodge of Odd Fellows in the United States. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters and of the Knights of Pythias. He is vice-president of the Market Street Business Men's Association of Paterson; member of the committee of transportation of the Board of Trade of Paterson; secretary and treasurer of the Paterson Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, and president of the Rockland County (New York) Beekeepers' Association. At the sixth annual exhibition of the Empire Poultry Association, held in the Grand Central Palace in New York City, in 1912, his display of white Orpingtons took second prize. In 1911, at the Paterson exhibition, Dr. Johnston won the silver cup given for first prize, and also won the silver cup first prize in 1912. This extraordinary catalogue of activities shows how versatile is Dr. Johnston's nature. His good wife is still living in the home at Suffern.









*G. L. Linn*





## JOHN S. LESLIE

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**I**F those who claim that fortune has favored certain individuals above others will but investigate the cause of success and failure, it will be found that the former is largely due to the improvement of opportunity, the latter to the neglect of it. Fortunate environments encompass nearly every man at some stage of his career, but the strong man and the successful man is he who realizes that the proper moment has come, that the present and not the future holds his opportunity. The man who makes use of the Now and not the To Be is the one who passes on the highway of life others who started out ahead of him, and reaches the goal of prosperity in advance of them. It is this quality in John S. Leslie that has made him a leader in the business world and won him an enviable name in connection with manufacturing interests in the vicinity of New York City, Paterson, Passaic county, and at Lyndhurst, Bergen county, New Jersey, where he is at present president and general manager of the Leslie Company, founders and manufacturers. His home is at Paterson, New Jersey.

John Samuel Leslie has been a resident of the United States since 1884. He was born in the township of Garafraxa, county of Wellington, province of Ontario, Canada, July 18, 1851. He supplemented a public school education with a course of study in the Institute of Technology, at Toronto, Canada. From 1871 to 1884 he was connected with the postoffice department of Canada and in the latter year became interested, with his brother, Major Edward Leslie, in the development of the rotary snow plow. In the fall of 1883 and during the ensuing winter the first working model of the above plow was built at the Polson Iron Works, Toronto, and tested on the tracks of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In June, 1884, Mr. Leslie came to New York City and organized the Rotary Steam Snow Shovel Manufacturing Company to

promote the rotary snow plow in the United States. He was elected the first president of the company and held that office until January, 1900, when the Leslie Brothers Manufacturing Company of Paterson, New Jersey, was incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey and purchased the business of the former company. He was elected president and general manager of the Leslie Brothers Manufacturing Company and retained that incumbency until 1896, when he disposed of his interest in that concern to Mr. John S. Cooke, president of the Cooke Locomotive & Machine Company, of Paterson. From 1896 to 1905 he carried on in his own name a successful business in railroad and marine specialties. In 1905 he organized and had incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, the Leslie Company, founders and manufacturers, of Lyndhurst, New Jersey. He was immediately elected president and general manager of this corporation and he has retained those incumbencies to the present time, in 1912.

In connection with the rotary snow plow it may be said here that this was the first implement of its kind to successfully cope with and remove any snow or ice found on railroad tracks, even through the most northerly and westerly zones, both across the plains and through the Rocky Mountains. It proved a distinct innovation in the operating of railroads across the North American continent.

The Leslie railroad and marine specialties manufactured were of the highest class of materials used in railroad and marine service and were adopted by the leading railroads on this continent and by the leading steamship companies on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Great Lakes, and by the United States Navy and other departments of the United States Government. So successful was the business that in order to meet the demand for the specialties handled it became necessary to establish a factory for their production. This resulted in the organization and incorporation of the Leslie Company, founders and manufacturers, referred to above. In 1905 this concern purchased a tract of eight acres of land on the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad in the town of Lyndhurst, town-

ship of Union, Bergen county, New Jersey, the same being located about eight miles distant from the City Hall Square, in New York City. On this site was erected a large, modern plant, equipped with the very latest and most up-to-date machinery adapted to the manufacture of its various and numerous products. One of the leading articles manufactured is the Leslie pressure regulator.

During the past twenty-eight years Mr. Leslie's close connections and business relations with the personnel of the leading railroad, steamship, shipbuilding, mining and manufacturing companies and with the various engineering bureaus of the United States Government have enabled him to form an unusually wide circle of business and personal friends throughout the United States. His extensive travels have enabled him to visit and to thoroughly familiarize himself with almost every climate on the North American continent.

The Leslie family home is maintained at No. 687 East Twenty-sixth street, Paterson, New Jersey. Mr. Leslie manifests a deep and sincere interest in community affairs, but does not participate actively in politics, all his time being devoted to his extensive business interests. He is a man of fine mentality and broad human sympathy. He is always courteous, kindly and affable, and those who know him personally accord him the highest esteem. His life has been exemplary in all respects and he has ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation.



## WILLIAM HESTON PRUDEN

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**A**MONG the professional men of Paterson, New Jersey, William Heston Pruden, D. D. S., admittedly occupies a leading position, gained through natural ability, combined with close application and perseverance, factors that have contributed most, in this country, towards making our successful men, for a man's material inheritance may be squandered without leaving him better, perhaps worse, for having possessed it, but what he gains through his own efforts has a double blessing attached, from the value of the possession and the benefit of the experience to the spiritual and mental growth of the possessor.

Dr. Pruden was born May 15, 1861, at Hanover Neck, Morris county, New Jersey, son of John J. and Emmaline (Irwin) Pruden. His father was a farmer and also followed the trade of a carpenter; and both he and his wife were of respected families in the community. Dr. Pruden was amply fitted by preliminary education for taking up his profession, having spent seven years in the district schools of Hanover Neck, two years at the private school of Miss Anna Cook, at Westville, New Jersey, and four years at Honesdale Academy, Honesdale, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1878. After deciding upon the profession of dentistry he studied five years in the office of Dr. B. F. Luckey, of Paterson, later taking a course in the New York College of Dentistry, graduating therefrom in 1888, at which time he received honorable mention for the first prize. Later in that same year he opened an office on his own account in the rooms previously occupied by Vice-Chancellor Stevenson, where he remained four years, moving from there to the Muzzy Building. This last location was in the path of the great fire of 1902, and owing to that catastrophe Dr. Pruden was compelled to seek other quarters. He thereupon purchased the plot on the south-





W. H. Pruden



west corner of Church and Ellison streets, and erected the Pruden Building, where he is practicing at the present time (1913).

He is a member of the Central Dental Association of Northern New Jersey, and has served that organization as president. He holds membership in Joppa Lodge, No. 29, Free and Accepted Masons; Lodge No. 60, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Hamilton Club; the North Jersey Country Club, and the Ridge-wood Country Club. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion he and his family are attendants of the First Baptist Church of Paterson.

Mr. Pruden married, May 6, 1890, Margaret Van Houten, daughter of William and Catherine Van Emburg (Demarest) Van Houten. Dr. and Mrs. Pruden have two children: Kenneth Clyde, born August 7, 1894, and Florence, born July 17, 1896.



## SAMUEL H. BULLOCK

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AS a cosmopolitan nation, America is distinctive. From the four quarters of the globe men have come to her shores, and the most heterogeneous elements have been rapidly assimilated. To no country, however, does she owe more than to England, from whose provinces have come men of undoubted integrity, of determined purpose, of mental vigor and endurance, men who are both builders and conservators. When one man passes another on the highway to prosperity and high standing in the community, it is because he has the power to properly use the advantages which surround the entire human race. It is this power which has made Samuel H. Bullock, of Trenton, Mercer county, New Jersey, one of the leading men in the city.

His father, a native of England, came to America in 1867, and lived for a time in the State of Ohio, where he was engaged in the manufacture of bricks. Removing to Trenton, New Jersey, he became identified with the pottery business as a salesman, and continued in this line until his death. His wife was Emma Nutt, who was heiress to a large estate of which her guardians never gave a proper accounting. They had several children.

Samuel H., son of Charles and Emma (Nutt) Bullock, was born at Longton, Staffordshire, England, December 14, 1861, and has practically spent his entire life in the United States. At the age of nine years he became a pupil in the public schools of Trenton, where his parents were then residing, and was graduated from the New Jersey State Normal School in the class of 1877. A supplementary course in Latin and Greek was then taken, from which he was graduated with honor in 1880. For a period of two years he was identified with the profession of teaching, during this time doing substitute and coaching work. Being of a very ambitious and energetic nature, he had utilized his spare time while he was still at school in working as an errand boy in a grocery store, and in this manner

had gained a very practical knowledge of this line of business. He now put this experience to practical use, and in association with his brother, Edward C., established a grocery business on a modest scale. The excellent management of Mr. Bullock soon enabled him to increase the scope of this enterprise so that, in the course of about fifteen years the business had increased enormously, and their annual sales amounted to approximately seventy-five thousand dollars. But it is not to business alone that Mr. Bullock has given his energies in so beneficial a manner. He has ever had the public welfare deeply and truly at heart, and has ever been ready to devote his time and means to the public service. As a Republican appointee he has been a member of the city board of education since 1897, and when the Democratic party was in power, Mr. Bullock was appointed by that faction. During this time he has served at times as president of the board, and as chairman of the committee on grounds and buildings, and as member of the committee on teachers. For many years he has been a member of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, of Trenton, has been senior warden of the parish and superintendent of the Sunday school. His fraternal affiliations are as follows: Past president of the Sons of St. George; past president and trustee of the National Union; past chancellor and trustee of the Knights of Pythias; and past officer of the Knights of Khorassan. On the 5th of November, 1909, he was elected to the office of surrogate of Mercer county by a majority of over 3,000, over Edward L. Katzenbach, his Democratic opponent, who is one of the most widely known lawyers in the State.

Mr. Bullock married, at Trenton, New Jersey, August 26, 1891, Emily, daughter of Thomas and Edna Bettely. Children: John E., born July 11, 1892; Arthur D., June 21, 1895. Throughout his career Mr. Bullock has always maintained the fidelity to principle and earnestness of endeavor that characterized him in his youth. His success has not been merely that of gaining prominence among his fellow men, but he has won the confidence of his associates and has the supreme satisfaction of knowing that his efforts for the common good have not been made in vain.

## HUGH H. HAMILL

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**A**MONG the leading citizens of Trenton, New Jersey, who attained a distinct recognition by reason of the services performed by him in advancing the welfare and prosperity of the city, was the late Hugh H. Hamill, who was prominently identified with financial and social affairs for many years. He was the son of the Rev. Samuel M., D. D., and Matilda (Green) Hamill, the former having been for many years the preceptor and head master of the Lawrenceville Classical and Commercial School.

Hugh H. Hamill was born in Lawrenceville, New Jersey, August 11, 1851. His preparatory education was conducted under the preceptorship of his father, after which he matriculated at Princeton College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1871 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He at once devoted himself to the study of law in the office of his cousin, Hon. Caleb S. Green, of Trenton, was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law in 1877, and as a counsellor-at-law in 1888. Having established himself in practice in Trenton, he was fully occupied with his professional work until 1890, when he became president of the Trenton Trust & Safe Deposit Company and the Real Estate Title Company, to which he was compelled to devote a large share of his time. For this reason he, to a great extent, was obliged to give up his professional work, but he was still heard in court on especial occasions. He was elected to a number of other corporation offices, among them being directorship in the Mercer Trust Company, National Carbon Company, New Jersey Public Service Corporation, Schenectady Trust Company, American Light & Traction Company, etc. As a director of the Princeton Theological Seminary, his efforts in behalf of that institution were of great benefit. The important business affairs with which Mr. Hamill was connected did not permit him to accept public office, although frequently invited to do so. The only exceptions he



Henry C. H. H. H.

## MEMOIR OF J. GREEN

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and with his professional work until

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ay, National Carbon Company, New





Wm. H. Starnell



made to this rule were in favor of the solicitorship of Lawrence township, Mercer county, and membership in the Trenton School Board. From an educational point of view, Mr. Hamill was particularly fitted to serve in the last mentioned office, because of his practical experience in work of that class. For a period of six years he had been the vice-principal of the high school of Lawrenceville, and, under his father, who was the head of the faculty at that time, he filled several professorships there.

Mr. Hamill married, 1879, Elizabeth Drinker, daughter of the late Hon. Barker and Elizabeth (Stryker) Gummere, of Trenton, New Jersey. They had several children, of whom there are now living: Barker, Hugo and Mathilde. Mr. Hamill was a member and elder of the Old First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, and he and his wife were staunch and liberal supporters of all the charitable projects undertaken in the city of Trenton. Public-spirited to a degree, it was in a large measure owing to his personal efforts, as a member of the committee appointed for the purpose, that the appropriate Battle Monument, which is now such an ornament to the city, was secured and dedicated with such impressive ceremonies. His enormous business interests naturally claimed the greater part of his time, yet Mr. Hamill always managed to find time to get through a vast amount of reading of all kinds, and no man was better informed upon current subjects, as well as general literature, both ancient and modern, than Mr. Hamill.



## JOSEPH FULFORD FOLSOM

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**J**OSEPH FULFORD FOLSOM, Presbyterian clergyman and a man of many-sided ability and activity, is a direct descendant of the Puritan, John Folsom, of Hingham, England, who came with his family to America on the ship "Diligent," landing at Boston, August 10, 1638. He is also a direct descendant of Major John Fulford, who was in command of the defences at Annapolis, Maryland, during the Revolutionary War. He is the pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, South, of Newark.

Mr. Folsom was born in Bloomfield, Essex county, New Jersey, and throughout his minority lived in his native town, where he received his common school education. After leaving high school he was engaged in office work in the city of New York for a few years. A part of 1885 was spent in Fargo, Dakota, where he had secured a position in the real estate office of a distant kinsman. He then took up a course of theological study under the preceptorship of his pastor, Rev. Henry W. Ballantine, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield, later entering the Union Theological Seminary in New York City, from which he was graduated in 1892. He was ordained and installed as pastor of the Pound Ridge Presbyterian Church, Westchester county, New York, June 21, 1892, and served in this pastorate for a period of three years. His next charge was the Knox Presbyterian Church of Kearny, Hudson county, New Jersey, where he was installed, July 8, 1895, and where he remained until his removal by the Presbytery of Newark to Newark, Essex county, New Jersey, in order to take ministerial charge of an unorganized field in the Clinton Hill section of the city. Here he commenced his duties, November 21, 1904, in a commodious chapel previously erected by the committee of Presbyterian church extension, and on February 15, 1906, the congregation was organized as the Clinton Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Folsom was unani-

mously elected the first pastor. In 1912, with a membership of over five hundred, this church entered into an agreement whereby it was merged with the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark, and became the Collegiate Third Church, South. Under the agreement the chapel was enlarged for Sunday school and social work, and a handsome new church edifice exclusively for religious services was erected. In 1897 Mr. Folsom was moderator of the Presbytery of Newark.

In 1895 Mr. Folsom was elected the first chaplain-general of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, and served two years; being reelected to the same office in 1907, he served another two years. He is also a member of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In 1904 he was elected recording secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, which office he is still holding at the present (1913) time. In 1909 he was appointed librarian of this society, and when the office was made elective in 1912, he was chosen to fill it. For a number of years he has been greatly interested in the State and local history of New Jersey. He made original researches for material on the folk lore of the State, and wrote a number of articles on witchcraft, omens, magic and illusions. He was a pioneer in writing articles on old houses and their traditions. He has written many articles on colonial history, biography and bibliography.

Mr. Folsom called general attention to the services of Daniel Bray and other New Jersey patriots who, in 1776, at great peril and discomfort to themselves, brought down the Delaware the boats needed for Washington's attack on Trenton, and wrote the "Ballad of Daniel Bray." This poem, printed in the "Patriotic Poems of New Jersey," compiled by W. C. Armstrong, was also published as a broadside by the Free Public Library of Newark, and is a favorite piece for school declamation. In connection with his work for the New Jersey Historical Society, Mr. Folsom conducts a department on historical matters in the "Newark Evening News," familiarly known as the column by the "Lorist." He is a member and director of the Carteret Book Club, and has been engaged to write a history

of Philip Carteret, the first Governor of New Jersey, to be published by the club. He is also engaged in writing a second volume of the history of the Washington Association of New Jersey.

In the poetical field, Mr. Folsom has also done occasional work, his contributions having appeared in the "Independent" and other publications, but more frequently in the daily press. Poems suitable to special occasions have frequently come from his pen. At the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Washington at Newark, 1912, he read "The Horseman Washington," which he had composed for this event. His poem on the Lincoln statue appears in the volume entitled "The Newark Lincoln," compiled by John Cotton Dana.

In 1912 Mr. Folsom edited the local history entitled "Bloomfield, Old and New," published in connection with the celebration of the centennial of the incorporation of Bloomfield, his native town. He is the author of the first three chapters of the book. Mr. Folsom issued a pamphlet in 1913 called "New Jersey's part in the Revolution," which contains a paper previously read on several occasions, notably at the Old Barracks, Trenton, and printed in the "Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society." He is also the author of the chapter on the history of the churches in the "History of Newark," edited by Frank J. Urquhart. Among the fraternities of which he is a member are the Delta Upsilon, the Masonic and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Folsom married, 1892, Isabel Markham Kirk. They have had three children: Joseph Kirk (Rutgers College, 1913), Isabel, and Evelyn Fulford. His worth to the community is highly estimated and the county numbers him among her most valued citizens. Respected in public life, esteemed by his friends, he commands the confidence of all with whom he is brought into contact.







Edward Perkins







## EDWARD STEWART PARKINSON

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**E**DWARD STEWART PARKINSON, of Trenton, New Jersey, is one of those men whose general ability classes them among the leaders of the community in which they reside. He is of English descent, the American ancestor of the family being Edward Parkinson, who served in the Irish war, and emigrated to America in 1825. He settled in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, later removing to Mount Carmel, Illinois, where he died. Robert Parkinson, his son, and the father of Edward Stewart Parkinson, came to America with his parents and also resided in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and in Mount Carmel, Illinois. He held office as the first postmaster of Friendsville, Wabash county, Illinois, returned to Mount Carmel at the expiration of his term of office and engaged in the mercantile line of business, in the course of which he was twice forced into bankruptcy, and each time paid his creditors in full. The authority on titles in Wabash county, Illinois, once said of him: "Robert Parkinson handled more real estate than any other man in Wabash county, and I have failed to find one instance where any of his dealings was not upright and square. His name was never connected with any transaction in which there was any fraud." He married Frances Jane, daughter of Abraham and Hannah (Stewart) Russell. Edward Stewart Parkinson is of the ninth generation of his family in this country in the maternal line, the American progenitor having been Robert Rand, who died in 1639 or 1640. Nathaniel Rand, his son, was a sergeant freeman in 1668, selectman in 1690, and was probably the Nathaniel Rand who participated in King Philip's War under Captain John Cutter. Captain Abraham Russell, of the sixth generation in descent from Robert Rand, sailed from Nantucket in the early part of April, 1798, and nothing was ever heard of the vessel or those on her. Eliza Ann Russell, a sister of Frances Jane (Russell) Parkinson, married William, a son of Edward Parkinson,

the immigrant ancestor, and he was killed at the battle of Shiloh (Pittsburgh Landing), April 6, 1862.

Edward Stewart Parkinson was born at Mount Carmel, Wabash county, Illinois, October 18, 1861. The common schools of his native State furnished his early education, this was continued in the State schools of New Jersey, and supplemented by a course at the Capital City Commercial College of Trenton. Thus thoroughly equipped for every line of business activity, Mr. Parkinson established himself in the general fire insurance business in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1885, and has been identified with business of this nature since that time. In addition to this he gave a considerable share of his time and attention to the public affairs of the community, and in 1904 was appointed deputy tax receiver for the city of Trenton, a position he filled very efficiently for a period of six years. Later he was elected to office as comptroller of the city of Trenton, and so capable and faithful did he prove himself in this office, that he was reelected for another term of three years, which expired January 1, 1910. His property interests in Mercer county are varied and extensive, and his enterprise and influence have a beneficial effect upon the residents of the city.

Mr. Parkinson has ever had the public welfare of the city deeply at heart, and never loses an opportunity of furthering its interests in every possible manner that lies in his power. Republican in his political affiliations, his opinions have carried weight in the councils of that party. It was largely through his instrumentality that the present Republican Club, on East Hanover street, was purchased, and in this manner a permanent home for the organization was secured in the city of Trenton. His religious attendance is at the Methodist Episcopal church. Warm-hearted and charitably inclined, Mr. Parkinson frequently heads the list in matters of public benefaction, and he is a member of the advisory board of the Union Industrial Home for Friendless Children in Trenton. In the Masonic fraternity, he has gone through all the degrees with the exception of the thirty-third, and he is also a member of the Independent Order of

Odd Fellows. Mr. Parkinson is a justly popular man in both business and social life. Possessing a remarkable command of language, he is a most interesting speaker, and is regarded as an authority in many matters. He is a man of broadminded views, and tolerant in his estimation of others.



## EDWARD P. MEANY

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**B**RIGADIER-GENERAL EDWARD P. MEANY, counselor-at-law, Judge Advocate General of New Jersey, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, May 13, 1854, the son of Edward A. and Maria Lavinia (Shannon) Meany. He is of Irish and English ancestry. His father was for a number of years conspicuously identified with the jurisprudence of the south, occupying an honored place upon the bench and as a member of the bar. Commodore Barry and Captain John Meany, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, were members of his father's family. His maternal grandfather was Henry Gould Shannon, who settled in 1810 at Louisville, Kentucky.

General Meany was educated in the schools of his native State, and at the St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri. He was prepared for the practice of his profession in the most careful and thorough manner by his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He was for many years counsel for the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and held several positions of prominence and confidence in that corporation and in many of its associate companies.

General Meany has also acted on many occasions as an officer and director of important railway, financial and other corporations. In 1884, as vice-president of the New Mexico Central & Southern Railway Company, he represented that company in Mexico and Europe, particularly as a representative of that company in connection with its affairs with the government of the Republic of Mexico. He is vice-president and director of the Trust Company of New Jersey, a director of the Colonial Life Insurance Company of America, the National Iron Bank of Morristown, New Jersey, the Carteret Trust Company, and the Laurel Coal & Land Company and Pond Fork Coal & Land Company of West Virginia.

He was appointed Judge Advocate General of New Jersey in 1893, with the rank of brigadier-general. In 1894 he was appointed



ALFRED J. HARRIS

**B**orn in New Jersey, Judge Advocate General of New Jersey, was born in 1858.

He is a member of the bar.

Mr. Harris was educated in the schools of his native State, and at the University of St. Louis, Missouri. He was prepared for his profession in the most careful and thorough manner, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He has since acted as counsel for the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and has held several positions of prominence and importance in many of its associate companies. He has also acted on many occasions as an officer and director of various railway, financial and other corporations. He is a resident of the New Mexico Central & Southern Railway Company, and has represented that company in Mexico and in the Government of the Republic of Mexico. He is also a director of the Trust Company of New Jersey, and of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of America.





Edm. A. Meany



one of the Palisades Commissioners of the State of New Jersey, and has been a trustee and treasurer of the Newark Free Public Library. General Meany is a Democrat in politics. He was a delegate from New Jersey to the National Democratic Conventions of 1896 and 1900, and at both conventions he earnestly supported the principles advocated by the Old-Line Democracy, and vigorously protested against the abandonment by the party of those principles.

He married Miss Rosalie Behr, daughter of Peter Behr, Esq., of St. Louis, Missouri, and has one child now living, his son, Shannon Lord Meany.



## GUSTAV EDWARD KISSEL

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**G**USTAV EDWARD KISSEL, a prominent resident of Morris county, New Jersey, was a noteworthy figure in the business interests of the community. A man of commanding personality, he would have made his mark in any line of activity in which he chose to engage, and he was a signal example of the important influence one man of strong character and magnetic power may wield over the more average men of the time. His was a compelling force and few who knew him were able to resist the potency and charm of his nature.

Born in New York City, September 30, 1854, Mr. Kissel was, on his father's side of German extraction, his father having been a native of Germany and a merchant of marked force and strong personality. Gustav Hermann Kissel had married Charlotte Stimson, of Dedham, Massachusetts, a member of an old New England family in whose veins ran with the intense Puritanic blood that traditional avidity for the best in ideals, in conduct, and in the whole output of life which has made what Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes called the "Brahmin" caste of America. These two strong influences combined to make of the young Gustav E. Kissel an unusually forceful man. His father's Teutonic stamina and staying power with that thoroughness and system for which it is noted throughout Europe united with his mother's New England ideality, exactness, and buoyant elasticity of nature. His parents were living at the time of the boy's birth on Clinton Place, in that old aristocratic portion of New York City, the last stronghold of that old régime of patrician exclusiveness which New York has in the last few decades cast away in exchange for the noisy cares of a metropolitan city. Here the young boy spent his early days and gained its best influences from a neighborhood where families still cherished amid the charm of a cultured and comfortable manner of life the old American ideals of the early republic.

The first school to which Gustav E. Kissel was sent was that of Professor Charliers, a cultivated man and a ripe scholar of that type of education which trained a man to be at once a scholar and a gentleman. He was a man of much influence with boys and it is without question that he made a lasting impression upon the susceptible mind of the young boy whose after life showed such a fastidious preference for personal dignity and the most scrupulous honor. He next went to the private school of J. H. Morse, also of New York City, and began the development of those unmistakable signs of ambition and energy that bespoke the future man. His parents were anxious that his education should not savor of provinciality, but should have all the breadth that can only be attained by "changing the skies and the manners." They believed with Shakespeare that "home-keeping youths have ever homely wits." He was, therefore, sent to Europe, going first to Lausanne, in Switzerland, and continuing his studies at the *lycée* for which the town is so well known. Here he soon became thoroughly equipped with a mastery of the French language, fortunate in his gaining it at so early an age that it came as a natural acquisition, and not as the result of laborious study and an analysis of grammar. Another important advantage of continuing his school studies in a foreign country is the fresh eye he gained upon many ideas and concepts that have become custom-worn and stale. He sees the new country and his own from a fresh point of view and learns to compare, select, and revise to the great benefit of his critical judgment and often to the great strengthening of his patriotism, the latter result often existing side by side with an abundant respect for the institutions of the foreign country. His preparatory work at Lausanne at an end he went to Heidelberg, and gained an insight into those treasures of Germanic philosophy, science, and literature which are the goal of the ambitious young intellectual throughout Europe and America.

Upon his return to the United States Mr. Kissel decided to enter upon a business career and looked about for the work he pre-

ferred to devote himself to. In 1883 he became a partner in the banking firm of Kessler & Company, changing it from a wholesale dry goods business, a branch of Kessler & Co., of Manchester, England, which had been opened by his father, Gustav Hermann Kessler, in New York, during the 50's. The enterprise prospered under his direction, but in 1897 he was obliged through ill health to withdraw from the firm. A year later he went abroad with his family. Upon his return from Europe he opened a private office and became interested in various enterprises. Later he entered into a partnership with his nephew in the firm of Kinnicut & Potter. In 1905 he founded a new firm and became full partner, under the name of Kissel, Kinnicut & Company, and was its head when he died, in 1911. He was a member of the board of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company and of the Morristown Trust Company.

In his political views Mr. Kissel held with the Republican party, never caring, however, to hold office of any kind. He was a member of the Unitarian church. He belonged to the Century, the Racket, the New York Yacht, the Union, and the Knickerbocker clubs of New York, and was also a member of the Morris County Golf Club of New Jersey.

He resided the greater part of his life in New York City and on Staten Island, traveling abroad for months at a time and renewing the old friendships he had made as a youth in Europe. In the autumn of 1887 he bought a handsome place near Morristown, New Jersey and became extremely interested in its development making extensive improvements and setting out many trees and shrubs for the adornment of the grounds. He showed in this hitherto latent taste for landscape gardening that strongly marked artistic bias which had been evidenced by other cultivated tastes.

He was, indeed, a man of the finest instincts and tastes in all directions and he knew and enjoyed the best books, finding in them a pleasure that was sincere and unalloyed. His enjoyment of music was keen and unaffected, and one which in his student days had added

greatly to the pleasure he derived from his stay in Germany. In addition to these cultivated tastes, he was a man with a passionate love for the open, deriving a satisfaction and an invigoration from the pursuit of out-of-door sports that was in a measure a key to the man's character. A man of fine instincts, and highly cultivated mind he had more than the usual interest of an intelligent man in science, and was a trustee of the Museum of Natural History, serving also in that capacity the Children's Aid Society, the Blind Institute and the American Geographical Society. His interest in and alliance with these organizations and institutions show the high character of his tastes and his impulses. They show the lighter side of a character of rigorous integrity of conduct and principle, determining factors that placed him in the front rank of his associates in business. The death of such a man leaves a wide gap in any community.

Mr. Kissel married, in New York City, December 9, 1884, Caroline, daughter of William Knapp and Emilie (Vanderbilt) Thorn. Their children were: William Thorn, born December 29, 1885; E. Dorothy, born January 29, 1887; Jeannette Thorn, born August 30, 1889; and Louise Baring, born April 10, 1892.



## CHARLES BRADLEY

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**I**F those who claim that fortune has favored certain individuals above others will but investigate the cause of success and failure, it will be found that the former is largely due to the improvement of opportunity, the latter to the neglect of it. Fortunate environments encompass nearly every man at some stage of his career, but the strong man and the successful man is he who realizes that the proper moment has come, that the present and not the future holds his opportunity. The man who makes use of the Now and not the To Be is the one who passes on the highway of life others who started out ahead of him, and reaches the goal of prosperity in advance of them. It is this quality in Charles Bradley that has made him a leader in the business world and won him an enviable name in connection with large financial interests in New Jersey, especially in the vicinity of Newark, which place has long represented his home.

The Bradley family is an old and honored one in American history and the ancestry is traced to Francis Bradley, who settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1660, and who had previously lived in Brandford, near New Haven, Connecticut. He married Ruth Barlow and their eldest child was John Bradley, who had a son Joseph Bradley I., great-great-great-grandfather of Charles Bradley, of this sketch. Joseph Bradley I. was born in the fall of 1701 and he had a son Joseph Bradley II., who lived in Berne, county of Albany, New York, where occurred the birth of Joseph Bradley III., whose son Philo (born March 23, 1795) was the grandfather of Charles Bradley. Philo Bradley married Miss Mercy Gardiner when both were seventeen years of age and their eldest son was Joseph P. Bradley, who became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Hon. Joseph P. Bradley was born March 14, 1813, at Berne,





*August 1891*

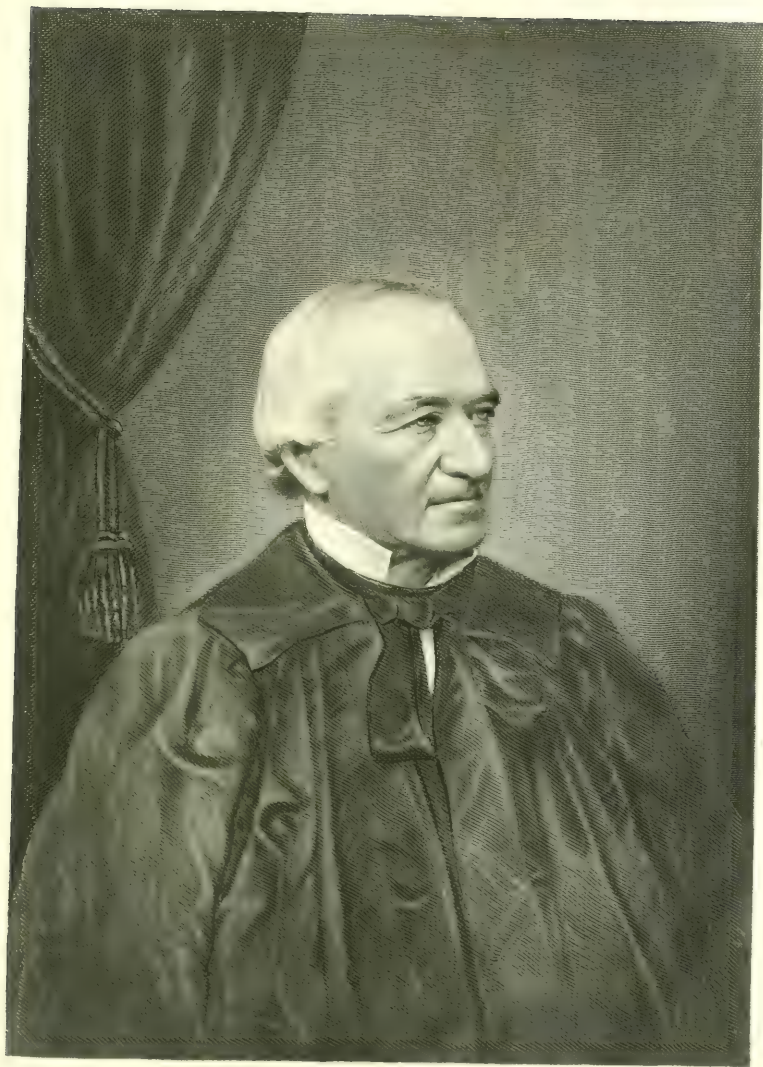
and honored one in American his-  
Francis Braley, who settled in

ie. county of Albany,

Bradley III., whose grandfather of Charles

United States.

1 km. long



Joseph P. Bradley



Albany county, New York. He passed his boyhood and youth on the old paternal homestead and obtained his preliminary educational training in the neighboring district schools. By teaching he managed to earn a little money and he immediately began to prepare for entering Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in which he was graduated as a member of the famous class of 1836. For a short time after completing his collegiate course he was principal of the Millstone, New Jersey, Academy and then, on the persuasion of two of his class-mates, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen and Cortlandt Parker, he came to Newark, New Jersey, and began the study of law in the office of Archer Gifford. About this time he was appointed inspector of customs and the salary of this office was sufficient to defray his expenses until he was admitted to the bar, in November, 1839. His success was certain from the beginning and before many years had passed he became known as one of the ablest lawyers in New Jersey, figuring in many important litigations in both the State and Federal courts. Early in the year 1870 he was nominated, by President Grant, to fill a vacancy then existing on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States and his nomination was confirmed by the Senate March 21, 1870. Considerable study and much travel, combined with unusual knowledge along legal lines, soon gained him recognition from his associates as their peer. He immediately established the family home in Washington and in due time began to figure prominently in the social affairs of the Capitol City. He served as Associate Justice through five administrations—Grant, Hayes, Arthur, Cleveland and Harrison—and attended faithfully to the duties of his office until a short time prior to his demise, which occurred January 22, 1892, aged nearly seventy-nine years.

October 23, 1844, Justice Bradley was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hornblower, of Newark, youngest daughter of Chief Justice Hornblower. Children: Mary Burnet, born September 26, 1845, married, February 16, 1870, Henry V. Butler; Caroline, born November 2, 1847, married, June 29, 1893, Joseph C. Hornblower; Joseph Hornblower, born October 6, 1849, died September 12,

1854; Harriet, born October 4, 1851, died April 26, 1856; William H., born September 13, 1853, married, November 17, 1880, Eliza McCormick Cameron, he is deceased; Charles, the subject of this sketch; and Joseph Richard, born June 28, 1862, died February 7, 1864.

To return to Charles Bradley, sixth in order of birth of the seven children born to Justice and Mrs. Bradley, his nativity occurred at Newark, New Jersey, August 31, 1857. As a boy he attended Mr. Grant's Private School, the Newark Academy and Rutgers Preparatory School. He was graduated in Rutgers College, his father's alma mater, as a member of the class of 1876, and subsequently obtained a law degree in the Columbian Law School, at Washington, D. C. In 1878 he was employed in the Drawback Division of the New York Custom House and from 1879 until 1883 he was with the H. V. Butler Jr. & Company, paper manufacturers in New York City. In the latter year he became associated with P. Ballantine & Sons, Brewers, at Newark, New Jersey, as secretary and manager, which offices he filled until 1905, when he was elected vice-president and treasurer, retaining the latter incumbencies until the present time. He is interested financially and officially in numerous other important business enterprises in New Jersey, being vice-president and treasurer of the following concerns: The Saranac Realty Company, the Alliance Investment Company, and the Passaic Transportation Company. He is a director of the Newark Board of Trade, is a trustee of the New Jersey Brewers Association, is trustee of the New York Brewers Board of Trade, is vice-president and trustee of the Newark Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, is vice-president and trustee of the New Jersey Historical Society, and is treasurer and trustee of the Newark Museum Association and director of the Murphy Varnish Company. In 1892 he was a director of the Newark City National Bank, from 1900 to 1901 was president of the Rutgers College Alumni Association, and in 1911-12 was president of the Rutgers Club of Newark, New Jersey. In 1910 elected life trustee of Rutgers College, but declined to serve.

His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and while he has been frequently urged to run for public offices he has persistently refused to accept any other than honorary offices. For nine years he served as State director of the United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Company and in 1896 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. He is a member of the Delta Phi College fraternity and is a valued and appreciated member of the following clubs: Essex Club, Morris County Golf Club, the Morristown Club, the Whippany River Club, the Downtown Association in New York, the University Club in New York, and the Somerset Hills County Club. He and his family are devout members of the Dutch Reformed Church and to its good works are liberal contributors of their time and means. Mr. Bradley is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens and is everywhere honored and admired for his fair and straightforward career. He is an unusually gifted business man, has done a great deal of most creditable genealogical and historical work and is active in all matters tending to improve the general welfare of his home community.

April 12, 1882, at Newark, Mr. Bradley married Julie E. Ballantine, a daughter of Robert F. and Anne E. Ballantine. This union has been prolific of four children, whose names and respective dates of birth are here entered: Charles Burnet, born April 15, 1883; Robert Ballantine, December 20, 1886; Anne Brown, October 5, 1894; and Francis Barlow, July 2, 1897.



## GEORGE LA MONTE

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**G**EORGE, son of Thomas W. and Elizabeth Maria (Payne) La Monte, was born August 5, 1834, in Charlotteville, Schoharie county, New York. He received his education in the public schools and New York Conference Seminary at Charlotteville and at Union College, Schenectady, New York, from which institution he was graduated with the degrees of B. A. and M. A. After his graduation he taught in Virginia and was president of Farmville and Danville Female colleges until 1865. He is now a manufacturer of paper and is the inventor of National Safety Paper for the prevention of fraudulent alteration of checks, drafts, etc. This paper is largely used by banks, in this and foreign countries, and for money orders. Mr. La Monte has been president of the First National Bank of Bound Brook since its organization in 1888. In politics he was a Democrat, but later joined the Prohibition party and was a leader in the early days of that party in New Jersey, being candidate for governor. He is a Son of the American Revolution and the founder of the Washington Camp Ground Association; to this association he gave the land at Middlebrook Heights, where the flag was first given to the continental army. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bound Brook.

Mr. La Monte married, June 28, 1858, at Romney, Hampshire county, West Virginia, Rebecca Thweatt, daughter of John and Rebecca Thweatt (Mason) Kerr. Children of Mr. and Mrs. La Monte are: 1. Mary (Mrs. Ellis Dunn Thompson). 2. Caroline B. 3. George Mason. 4. Robert Rives.

Mr. La Monte is a man much interested in all good works, one whose philanthropy is so broad that no good cause appeals to him in vain, and he is also interested in the general affairs of the world and especially in those of his own State and city.





Wm. A. Bennett

28, 1858, at Romney, Hampshire  
Sweett, daughter of John and Re-  
Children of Mr. and Mrs. La



*Geo. La Monte*







*W. M. Harris*

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## HENRY M. NEVIUS

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**H**ENRY M. NEVIUS, deceased, who was a bright light at the bar of New Jersey, was born at Freehold, New Jersey, January 30, 1841, son of James S. and Hannah (Bowne) Nevius.

For his early education he was sent to the public schools and to the Freehold Academy and graduated from the Freehold Institute in 1858. In the following year, 1859, he went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he took a post-graduate course in the high school, and in the spring of 1861 entered the law office of General Russell A. Alger.

When the Civil War began he enlisted, August 12, 1861, as private in Company K, First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry, under Colonel MacReynolds. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and Mr. Nevius, holding the rank of regimental quartermaster-sergeant, resigned December 31, 1862, being promoted for gallantry to second lieutenant, Seventh Michigan Cavalry, one of the four regiments, namely, the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh, which comprised the brigade under General George A. Custer, under whom he served until the winter of 1863-64, when he resigned in order to take position in a regiment then forming at Trenton. The raising of this regiment was abandoned and Mr. Nevius then enlisted as a private in March, 1864, in Company E, Twenty-fifth New York Cavalry, where his promotion was rapid, and upon the capture of Imboden with nearly one hundred of Mosby's men he was promoted to first lieutenant, and as such, July 11, 1864, he commanded his company in front of Fort Stevens, about five miles from Washington, as the centre of a small band who resisted the attack of General Early upon the city and led the charge which forced the enemy back. His left arm was shattered by a bullet, but he held his men until the crisis was passed and then fell to the ground. That night the President made him a major. In May, 1865, he was discharged,

and in the following year was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for Monmouth county, New Jersey.

After this he opened an office in Marlborough as an insurance agent, which he continued until 1868, when he entered the law office of General Charles Haight, with whom he remained until he was admitted to the New Jersey Bar as an attorney in February, 1873, and as counsellor in 1876. Between these two latter dates he had his office in Freehold, but shortly before being made counsellor he went to Red Bank, where he formed a co-partnership with the Hon. John S. Applegate. After four years he set up in his profession for himself and continued so until 1888, when he entered into partnership with Edmund Wilson, a former student of his, and this partnership continued until 1896, when he was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court by Governor Griggs, a position which he held for seven years with the approval and admiration of the entire bar of the State. He is the second "Judge Nevius" to sit upon the bench in New Jersey, and Whitehead says of him: "His career on the bench has made it manifest that he is a lover of justice. His willingness to preside continuously, his uniform courtesy to the bar, his ability to grasp and state tersely the legal principles involved, have combined to make his court a popular arena for litigation." In 1904 he became Prosecutor of the Pleas for Monmouth county, and served as such until October, 1908, when he resigned in order to accept his election as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. A year later, when his official term as commander-in-chief expired, he resumed his private practice as a counsellor-at-law, and a special master and examiner of chancery.

Judge Nevius was always a Republican, and from 1880 until 1890 he was being continually urged to accept nominations both to the Assembly and the Senate and also to go on the stump for his party. In 1887 he was unanimously nominated for the Senate, and after declining the nomination three times he was forced to accept, and in a strongly Democratic county, after an exciting canvass, in which he made effective addresses, he was elected by a majority of

four hundred on the Republican ticket, the county going twenty-five hundred Democratic the previous year, and his own township giving him eight hundred majority. In 1889 his name was proposed as a candidate for Governor, but he retained his senatorship, and when he retired in 1890 it was as president of the Senate. It was during his last session that he investigated the Hudson county frauds which resulted in the sending of sixty-eight men to the State prison. He also did most efficient work speaking throughout the State in behalf of General Harrison in both of his campaigns, and in that of 1884 Mr. Nevius made as many as sixty speeches.

In 1884 he was elected commander of the Department of New Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic, and reelected in 1885, and he organized Arrowsmith Post, No. 61, of which he was commander until 1885. He always took a deep interest in the Grand Army, and attended all the meetings of that order. After being chosen by the Toledo meeting in 1908 as commander-in-chief, he devoted almost the whole of his time to the Grand Army, and made the enviable record of traveling in one year nearly forty thousand miles on inspections. He died January 28, 1911. He married, December 27, 1871, Matilda, born October 1, 1846, daughter of William H. and Gertrude (Schanck) Herbert.



## GEORGE F. CURRIE

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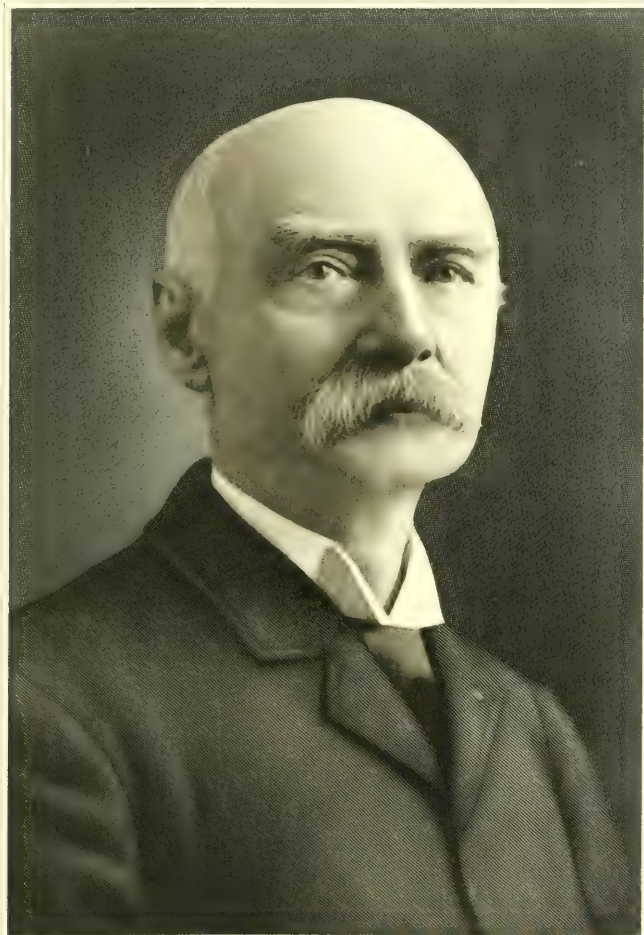
**T**HE LIFE of George F. Currie is a noble illustration of what independence, self-faith and persistency can accomplish in America. He is a self-made man in the most significant sense of the word for no one helped him in a financial way and he is self-educated. As a young man he was strong, vigorous and self-reliant. He trusted in his own ability and did things single-handed and alone. Today he stands supreme as a successful business man and a loyal and public-spirited citizen. Most of his attention has been devoted to the hardware and stove business, but since 1886 he has also been interested in banking enterprises. He has been a resident of Atlantic City since 1868.

George F. Currie was born March 11, 1835, in Dubs, France, and there was reared to maturity and educated. In 1851 he immigrated to the United States, landing in New York City, where he sojourned for a short time and whence he removed to Philadelphia. Subsequently he lived in Delaware for a time and during the panic of 1857 located at Millyville, New Jersey, where he engaged in the hardware and stove business, later removing to Absecon. At the time of the inception of the Civil War he gave proof of his intrinsic loyalty to the land of his adoption by enlisting as a soldier in the Union army. He participated in a number of important battles marking the progress of the war and received his honorable discharge in 1865. In 1868 Mr. Currie came to Atlantic City and erected a store building at No. 1216-18 Atlantic avenue, there engaging in the stove and hardware business. He prospered in his business ventures and in due time became one of the essentially representative citizens of Atlantic county. In 1881 a meeting was held in his store and the Atlantic City National Bank was organized. Five years later the Second National Bank was incorporated and of this substantial institution Mr. Currie has since been president. Later when



Wm. J. Lewis





Geo F Currie





the Trust Company connected with the bank was started Mr. Currie became a heavy stockholder in that enterprise and since 1894 he has been its president. Mr. Currie is a man of unusual executive ability and his splendid success in life is the more gratifying to contemplate inasmuch as it is the direct result of his own well applied efforts.

In his political convictions Mr. Currie is aligned as an unswerving supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. He has served on the city council for several terms and for seventeen years was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. In the time-honored Masonic order he is a member of Absecon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, which he helped organize and of which he was first junior warden. He is connected with the American Star Lodge, No. 148, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was first noble grand.

In 1859 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Currie to Miss Mathilda D. Haley, of Haleyville, Cumberland county, New Jersey. To this union were born four children—two sons and two daughters.



## WILLIAM T. A. STRANGE

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**T**HIS FAMILY, which held a prominent position in the industrial world of America, was English in origin and came to this country early in the nineteenth century.

William Thomas Albert Strange, the subject of this narrative, son of Albert Bruton and Elizabeth (Fleet) Strange, was born March 1, 1838, in Chichester, England, and died January 16, 1899, in New York City, where he had made his home for several years after giving up his residence in Paterson. As a youth, William Strange received a sound and thorough education in America, supplementing it by further studies in France and Germany. His first acquaintance with business affairs was in the position of clerk in the employment of Naylor & Company, merchants, on John street, New York. A few years later he became identified with the firm of Strange & Brother, wholesale silk importers and dealers. To understand the prominent position held by William Strange in the trade of which he was one of its pioneers and leading men, it is well to give a short sketch of the beginning and growth of the firm with which he was allied from early years:

The wholesale house of Strange & Brother was started in 1838, at the corner of William and Beaver streets, New York, and up to 1908 was located at No. 96-98 Prince street, to which premises it removed from those it formerly occupied at Park Place, the corner of Broadway and Reade street, Walker street, and No. 423 Broome street, respectively. In the incipient stages, the proprietors of the house were E. B. and Albert B. Strange, the latter the father of William Strange. After thirty years of mercantile experience as silk importers and dealers, the Stranges became manufacturers of silks, convinced that they could successfully produce in this country the class of goods which they had been importing. Their first factory started in 1863, occupied a site in Williamsburg. Five years later, the works were transferred to Paterson, New Jersey, and there conducted under the name of William Strange & Co., and the management of William Strange. At the death of A. B. Strange, in 1887,







*Wm. Strange*



E. B. Strange having died previously, the firm incorporated under the style of The William Strange Co. \* \* \* An anecdote exemplified the habitual and just confidence of the Stranges in the future of their business undertakings. While the great Paterson factory was yet in its infancy, William Strange attempted to sell its products to a leading New York ribbon house, but was told that it was impossible to make as good ribbons in Paterson as abroad and that there was no use in seeking the custom of the concern for such goods, because they purchased only the best quality. To this objection Mr. Strange replied: "All right, gentlemen, we shall see in the future!" The event justified his expectations. For many years after, the concern which then declined to buy American goods has ceased buying ribbons exclusively from abroad and has purchased largely from the Strange factory in Paterson.

From the above extract taken from "America's Successful Men," it is readily seen why Mr. Strange held his prominent place in the silk industry, and why their factory was one of the largest silk manufacturing establishments in the country.

In politics Mr. Strange was affiliated with the Republican party, and was a member of the Republican Club of Paterson. While in his military record Mr. Strange could not boast of any active field service, he was the man who made possible the military and social organization first named the Paterson Light Guards, which was formed in 1879. Two prominent citizens of Paterson, Joseph W. Congdon and Samuel V. S. Muzzy, saw the need of a military company in their city, and after several conversations with other interested men, Mr. Strange said that he would finance the organization if they would furnish the men. In so doing he fostered and brought to fulfillment the patriotic spirit which was needed by his material help, and in that way did active service for his State and country which was as valuable, if not more so, than active field warfare. The first formal meeting of the Light Guards took place December 19, 1879, and Joseph W. Congdon was elected major, his first order being issued January 31, 1880. After a few months of independent existence, the Light Guards felt the necessity of becoming a part of the National Guard, and were taken into that organization as the First Battalion National Guard of New Jersey, May 25, 1880.

From the battalion Mr. Strange was promoted to the Governor's staff and commissioned lieutenant-colonel and quartermaster of the division. Mr. Strange again served his State and city in 1884-85 by financing and acting as chairman of the committee for the relief of the destitute during the panic of those years; he also made good the deficit when the committee was dissolved. He was president of the Paterson National Bank, and a director in the Paterson Safe Deposit & Trust Company.

Mr. Strange devoted the most of his time to the industry founded by his house, but was also part proprietor of the Read & Lovatt Company; in consequence of his interest in their objects he was connected with the American Protective Tariff League, the Paterson Board of Trade, the Paterson Ribbon Manufacturers' Association, the Silk Association of America, and the Washington Association of New Jersey. He was a member of Joppa Lodge, No. 29, Free and Accepted Masons, and Cataract City Chapter, No. 10, Royal Arch Masons. Being a man of cultivated mind and agreeable manners, he was exceedingly popular in social life, as is shown by his membership in the Union League, German Liederkrantz, United Service, Princess Anne, Orange County Country, Merchants' Central, Hamilton and Amabelish Fishing clubs, and the Blooming Grove Park Association, besides being president of the Park Commission of Paterson. He and his family were members of the Presbyterian church of Paterson.

On May 2, 1863, at Brooklyn, New York, Mr. Strange married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Jehial and Sylvia (Kendrick) Read. Their children were: Sylvia Elizabeth, born June 14, 1864, died September 6, 1875; Blanche Louise, born June 8, 1865; Albert Bruton, born August 20, 1870; Edwin Louis, born April 6, 1877, died August 17, 1878.







*James Wilson*

## JAMES WILSON

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Mr. Wilson was res-

Wilson & Son.

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hood, James Wilson began to work in coal  
operated by his people in Scotland. These  
of the system owned by the Wilson & Clyde  
of which Mr. Wilson's cousin, Sir John

ties which bound him to leave  
America, locating in Paterson,  
in the lumber business, and in 1870  
ce with John Dunlop and James H.  
name of J. H. Westervelt &  
coal. The place of business of this concern  
near the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna



## JAMES WILSON

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**I**T is not necessary that the man who achieves success be made of sterner stuff than his fellow man, but there are certain indispensable characteristics that contribute to the prosperity of the individual; these are energy, enterprise and determination, and the ability to recognize and improve opportunities. These qualities were cardinal elements in the character of James Wilson, and accompanied him in his progress from a humble station in life to one of prominence and affluence. Mr. Wilson has resided in Paterson, New Jersey, since 1864, and now is a member of the corporation known under the title of James Wilson & Son.

James Wilson was educated in the public schools of Airdrie, Lanarkshire, Scotland, where he was born March 21, 1842. He is descended from the Scotch peerage, and is a son of Thomas and Jessie (Beveridge) Wilson, the former of whom was a mine operator and merchant in Scotland during the greater part of his active career. After leaving school, James Wilson began to work in coal and iron mines owned and operated by his people in Scotland. These mines are now a part of the system owned by the Wilson & Clyde Coal Company, Limited, of which Mr. Wilson's cousin, Sir John Wilson, Bart., M. P., is chairman.

In 1864 Mr. Wilson severed the ties which bound him to home and native land, and immigrated to America, locating in Paterson, New Jersey. Here he engaged in the lumber business, and in 1870 entered into a partnership alliance with John Dunlop and James H. Westervelt, under the firm name of J. H. Westervelt & Company, dealers in lumber and coal. The place of business of this concern was on Barclay street, near the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. In 1874 Mr. Wilson withdrew from the above firm and engaged in the coal business on his own account, opening up yards on Marshall street, this site being now used as coal pockets

and storage plant by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. About the time of the sale of the property on Marshall street, Mr. Wilson admitted his son, James Wilson Jr., into a business partnership, and they purchased property at Railroad avenue, Slater street and Dale avenue, whereon they erected their present large coal pockets, which at the time of their construction were the first of their kind in this section of the State. In 1908 the business was incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, under the style of James Wilson & Son, Incorporated. A very extensive trade is controlled, and the same represents one of the big business enterprises in Paterson.

In addition to his coal interests, Mr. Wilson Sr. is a director in the Silk City Safe Deposit & Trust Company. In politics he is a stalwart Republican. In 1887 he was appointed by Mayor Beckwith as one of the commissioners who selected the sites of the Eastside and Westside parks. He was appointed by Mayor Beveridge a member of the first Board of Public Works in Paterson, and for two terms served as president of the board. Socially, he is a member of the Hamilton Club, and in religious matters he is a devout member of the Presbyterian church, having served at one time as a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church in Paterson.

May 25, 1864, Mr. Wilson married, at Hill Place, Glasgow, Scotland, Miss Margaret Miller, daughter of Dr. Andrew and Christina Miller, of Glasgow. Six children have been born to this union; following are their names and respective dates of birth: Christina, February, 1865; Jessie, May, 1866; Jean, January, 1868; James, August, 1874; David, July, 1877; and Clyde, June, 1882.









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## JOHN HENRY DOREMUS

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**J**OHN HENRY DOREMUS, one of the leading citizens of Passaic, New Jersey, and the largest dealer in wood and slate mantels, tile work, slate work, and fire-place furnishings in the State of New Jersey, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, August 11, 1866. He was the son of John Doremus, and grandson of Henry Doremus, both of whom were likewise natives of Paterson, the family being one of the oldest in that section. John Doremus is still living in New York State; his first wife, mother of John H. Doremus, was Amelia (Barnard) Doremus. She died when her son, John H., was only one year old, and he remained with an aunt in Paterson until he was ten years old, and attended the public schools there. From the time he was ten until he was fifteen Mr. Doremus lived with an uncle John Garrabrant, at Richfield, New Jersey, continuing his scanty schooling. His uncle died, and he then lived with the widow in Brooklyn for a year, clerking in a bakery for a Mr. Van Riper. Mr. Doremus then went to Paterson when sixteen, and worked for J. A. Van Winkle in the hardware business for nearly three years. In 1885 he went to Passaic and worked for six years for Peter Van Winkle, also in the hardware business, his employer being no near relative to his former employer. In 1891 Mr. Doremus' life was diverted into the channels in which he was destined to make such a conspicuous success after he became his own employer and free to work out his own success, for in that year he became office manager in charge of office work, buying materials, etc., for Cornelius Kevitt, a contractor and builder, of Passaic, with whom he remained two years. In 1893 he first launched out for himself by becoming a partner with John C. Blauvelt, in the firm of Blauvelt & Doremus, dealers in mantels, tiling, etc. At the end of three years he bought out Mr. Blauvelt and continued the business under his own name until 1909, when he incorporated it under the name of John H. Doremus Com-

pany, of which he is president and treasurer, and his son, Alfred Van Riper Doremus, is secretary. Their business has grown to very large proportions, and extends to all the adjacent territory, and carrying more than five hundred mantels in stock.

In politics John H. Doremus is a Republican, having served as a member of the City Council in 1898. His patriotism found other methods of expression, one of which cost him more heavily than can be expressed in any terms known to any of those who have not suffered a like calamity. For seven and a half years he had been second lieutenant of Company D, Second Regiment National Guard of New Jersey, when in 1898 he went out to the Spanish War. He only reached Jacksonville, Florida, where in camp he lost his health so completely that he resigned his commission and returned home, but his illness cost him the sight of both eyes, and he is totally blind—surely a high price to pay for devotion to duty. Yet one who is unaware of this affliction may meet and converse for a long time with Mr. Doremus in his office and never suspect that his eyes are no longer windows to his soul. He is so alert, cheerful, natural, keeps such track of all details, and of current events that it is a pleasure to know him. He is a past commander of General A. S. Burt Camp, No. 2, United Spanish War Veterans, of Passaic; a charter member of the National Union, a fraternal order of which he is also a trustee; also a charter member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and a trustee of the Junior Order United American Mechanics; a member of the Republican Club, and of the Board of Trade of Passaic, and a trustee of the Passaic Baptist Church.

On November 3, 1886, John H. Doremus was married to Agnes S. Marshall, who was born in Scotland, daughter of Alexander and Agnes (Kinloch) Marshall. They are the parents of five children: Alfred Van Riper, in business with his father; Agnes May, Amelia Lillie, Alexander Marshall and Evelyn Mildred.

In addition to his regular business, Mr. Doremus is largely interested as an owner of real estate, and built and owns the finest apartment house in Passaic, located on Bloomfield and Grove streets, including seven stores and eighteen apartments.

## WILLIAM JOYCE SEWELL

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**W**ILLIAM JOYCE SEWELL was one of the splendid men which the North of Ireland has contributed to the ranks of foreign-born Americans, whose good citizenship and patriotism in the land of their adoption rivals that of the best native stock, and for whose eminent services we must forever stand indebted to the lands across the sea. He was born in Castlebar, Ireland, December 6, 1835, and came to the United States when but sixteen years of age, where he soon became completely identified with the interests of the new land, taking part in its affairs and business with entire disinterestedness and public spirit. Upon arrival he found employment in a shipping house for which he made several voyages in the merchant's marine service. He later went to Chicago and engaged in business there for a period, but in 1860 he came to Camden, New Jersey, where he made his home for the rest of his life.

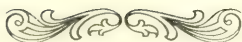
The time of Mr. Sewell's coming to New Jersey was a critical one in the history of the United States, with the great controversy over slavery and the right of secession about to be precipitated into civil war, and no one took a more vital interest in the progress of events than did Mr. Sewell, so that on the outbreak of actual hostilities the following year, he volunteered his services in the cause of the Union and was commissioned as captain in the Fifth New Jersey Regiment, August 28, 1861. It was not long before he had an opportunity to display his courage and gallantry, which were notable, and his promotion was accordingly rapid, so that ere long we find him colonel of his regiment, still the Fifth New Jersey. In the battle of Chancellorsville a great opportunity came to him to distinguish himself, of which he took advantage in a striking manner. It happened that in this engagement, General Mott, who commanded the brigade of which Sewell's regiment was a part, was badly wounded, so that the command fell to Sewell at a most critical point

in the battle. Seizing the leadership, he led his forces forward to so gallant a charge that the tide of war was turned and one of the most brilliant victories of the war was won, in the course of which his command retook the lost colors of a New York regiment and captured no less than eight regimental standards of the enemy. General Sewell added to his laurels in the terrible battle of Gettysburg, but was here badly wounded while at the head of his troops which formed a part of Sickles' gallant corps. Sickness resulting from over-exposure and the effect of his wound compelled him to retire temporarily from the service in July, 1864, but in September of the same year he was made colonel of the Thirty-eighth New Jersey with which he returned to the field. On April 9, 1866, he was made brevet brigadier-general of volunteers for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chancellorsville." On the close of the war he was honored still more highly, being brevetted major-general. He now returned to Camden, only to continue the distinguished services to his country in time of peace, which had been so well begun in the period of her strife and peril. The Hon. Joel Parker, Governor of New Jersey, on the occasion of his reelection, appointed General Sewell a member of his personal staff, a position which he held along with his rank as major-general through a special act of the Legislature permitting him to do so.

In 1881 he was elected by the State Legislature to the United States Senate, and was twice reelected, for the third time in January, 1901, but did not live to fill this term. In 1898, during his second term in the Senate, he was appointed by President McKinley a major-general of volunteers for service in the Spanish War, but upon the unanimous petition of the Republican members of the Senate, the President requested him not to take the field.

General Sewell was greatly interested in the World's Fair, at Philadelphia, and was among the first to suggest that the National and State governments contribute to the support of the undertaking. He was at the time a member of the New Jersey Legislature, and proceeded to put his suggestion into effect, by influencing that body

to vote an appropriation of \$100,000 for the undertaking. During his term in the United States Senate he was very active and served on the Senate committees on appropriations, military affairs, territories, interoceanic canal, and immigration, and was chairman of the committee on engrossed bills. He died in Camden, universally honored, December 27, 1901, not quite a year after his election to the United States Senate for the third time.



## JOHN RODERICK McPHERSON

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**J**OHN RODERICK McPHERSON, stock farmer, financier and statesman, was born May 9, 1833, in York, Livingston county, New York, of pure Scotch parentage. His grandfather, James McPherson had come from Culloden, Scotland, in 1801, and settled in Delhi, New York, and his father, Donald McPherson, married Jean Calder, whose parents had also come from Scotland.

Mr. McPherson gained his education in the public schools and later in the Geneseo Academy. He became interested in stock raising and, upon graduating from this institution, he took up the same as a business and engaged in it successfully until his twenty-sixth year. He then removed to Jersey City, then Hudson City, and following up his interest, became a dealer in cattle, an important industry of the place. In this city, in 1863-64, he constructed the city stock yards, of which he became part owner. He also designed and built the enormous stock yards and abattoir at Harsimus Cove, New Jersey, for many years the finest in existence. These great yards cover an area of twenty-two acres, over which entire region the tide ebbs and flows. There is storage capacity here for seven thousand head of cattle and twenty thousand sheep, and a slaughtering capacity of two thousand cattle and ten thousand sheep daily. Mr. McPherson was keenly alive to the abuses existing at that time in the transportation and storage of cattle, and it was to remedy these that his inventive genius and resources were called into play. Besides the improved yards and abattoirs which he devised, and which revolutionized these constructions, he also invented a new form of stock car in which it was possible to feed and water the animals en route, and which have now come into practically universal use. Mr. McPherson became in course of time wealthy from his various enterprises, and his probity and business acumen brought his services into great demand, so that



he served upon various boards and committees in connection with many business concerns. He founded the Peoples' Gas Light Company, of Hudson City, and served as the first president for a number of years. He was very active in politics also and was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Hudson City from 1863 to 1869, and president of that body for the last three years. In 1872 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the State Legislature, an office he held for three years. During this time he took a strong stand against the undue encroachments of the great railroad monopolies in the State and was instrumental in securing the passage of the general railroad law governing these bodies. In 1877 he was elected by the State Legislature to the United States Senate to succeed the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, and was twice reelected, occupying this high office from 1877 to 1895, and during his third term was chosen chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. He was offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury, but declined this honor, and two years after the expiration of his term as Senator he died, October 8, 1897.



## JOHN P. STOCKTON

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**J**OHN P. STOCKTON, lawyer and statesman, is a member of the family of that name which need yield to none in its claim upon the gratitude of New Jersey, or in the record of the services it has rendered to the State which has so long been its home. Richard Stockton, the elder, the ardent patriot, the staunch opponent of British oppression in colonial days and finally Signer of the immortal Declaration, was his great-grandfather, nor were the intermediate generations less distinguished. His grandfather was the eminent jurist and statesman, Richard Stockton, the younger, whose career and personality has done so much for the traditions of the New Jersey Bar, and his father, Robert Field Stockton, the gallant commodore and prudent Senator. John P. Stockton thus represents the fourth generation in direct descent which has contributed to the fair name of New Jersey and the third which has served her in the Senatorial capacity.

He was born in Princeton, the old Stockton home, on August 2, 1826, and received his education there, graduating from Princeton College with the class of 1843, when only seventeen years of age, whereupon he took up the study of law and used his time to such good advantage that he was admitted to the bar in 1846. It was not long before his gifts had advanced him to a leading position in his profession and he was appointed to the responsible position of Reporter of the Court of Chancery. During his occupancy of this office he published the three valuable volumes of "Equity Reports," which bear his name. He was engaged in many of the important cases then before the courts, and was counsel for the Pennsylvania railroad in what was the greatest railroad war that ever took place in the State. In 1858 President Buchanan appointed him Minister to Rome, and he removed to that city, where he remained until 1861, when, at his own request, he was recalled. In 1865 he was

elected to the United States Senate, but a dispute arose regarding the formality of his election and, after much discussion and the presentation of evidence which by many was considered ample to support his contention, the Senate declared his election informal and he was consequently unseated. After this he returned to his private practice, which he pursued with success until 1868, when the Legislature again sent him to Washington as United States Senator from New Jersey to succeed Frederick T. Frelinghuysen. During his term he served on the Senate Committees on Foreign Affairs, Navy, Appropriation, Patents and Public Buildings. In 1877 he was made Attorney-General of New Jersey, an office he held until 1892. In 1882, Princeton College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. Toward the end of his life he retired somewhat from public life and died January 22, 1900, in New York City.



## FREDERICK THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN

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IN a list of the United States Senators from New Jersey, the eye cannot but be struck by the recurrence of the name of Frelinghuysen. Three times does it appear in that notable roster, representing three generations of the one distinguished family engaged in their country's service. The first of these was General Frederick Frelinghuysen, Revolutionary hero and patriot, who risked his life and fortune in the cause of freedom; the second was Theodore Frelinghuysen, the eminent jurist and upright man; and the third, Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, the subject of this memoir, who inherited not only the name but, in full measure, the worth and ability of his illustrious forebears. From the gifted Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, the first of the name to come to the New World, for five generations downward, there had been no time when the name was not represented by men in the front rank of citizens, men who were playing a great part in the affairs of State. Theodorus himself had left the security of the Old World for a life of hardship and difficulty in the New, and he is honored as one of the most sincere and eloquent of the many worthy divines who worked and preached in the cause of religion in the American colonies. Not less gifted in the same worthy qualities was his son, the Rev. John Frelinghuysen, who succeeded his father in the arduous labors which his post involved. Indeed, from these two excellent men, the long line of worthy descendants seem to have inherited a strong sense of the reality of religious things, consistently applying their principles to the conduct of their daily lives.

General Frederick Frelinghuysen left three sons, of whom the second, Theodore, followed in his father's footsteps to the exalted position which he occupied in the estimation of his fellow citizens. The third, Frederick, also gave great promise of future ability, having despite his early death left a name for himself of an enthusiastic







*John F. Johnson, New York.*





eloquent man and an able lawyer. He died at the early age of thirty-two, leaving a young wife and five children, of whom Frederick Theodore was the youngest.

Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, jurist and statesman, was born August 4, 1817, at Millstone, New Jersey. His father dying when he was but three years of age, he was adopted by his uncle Theodore, who had no children of his own and lavished all his care upon the little nephew. Among other things, the boy was given the best possible education, attending at different times the Newark and Somerville academies. At length he entered Rutgers College and graduated therefrom with the class of 1836. It is said of him that, as a student, his talents were generally of a high order, but that he had no special genius for any subject, his preference being for moral philosophy and allied subjects and for rhetoric and oratory. After his graduation he took supplementary courses at the college which finally brought him the degree of A. M. It is not to be wondered at that, with the traditions of his family pointing thither, and the example and inspiration which he had in his uncle, the young man should have chosen for himself the profession of the law. The study of this he took up under the tutelage of his uncle, at the same time he was doing his post-graduate work at Rutgers, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. It was in this year that his uncle abandoned his practice of the law to become Chancellor of the University of the City of New York, and it thus befell that young Frelinghuysen had one of the largest law businesses of the State ready for him to take up. To inherit thus an established law office and library and a large business to hand was undoubtedly an advantage, but let it not be thought an easy position for a young and inexperienced man, launched thus upon a sea of the gravest responsibilities. To the handling of so difficult a position, young Frelinghuysen brought a happy combination of qualities. Inheriting from his father the fervid, persuasive address and profoundly religious tone of the Frelinghuysens, and from his mother personal beauty and great charm of manner, he was at once a winning and convincing figure, and he

drew and bound to himself many of his uncle's prominent friends, among whom may be mentioned Chief Justice Hornblower, Governor Pennington, and many others. In 1842 Mr. Frelinghuysen married Miss Matilda Griswold, the daughter of George A. Griswold, of New York City. In 1849 he became the City Attorney for Newark and the following year a member of the City Council. From this time forward his political career was unbroken in its progress upward. He seemed the child of fortune and it is said that only once did he fail to secure any position for which he was a candidate. In this case he was pitted against William L. Dayton for the office of Attorney-General of New Jersey. This Dayton won, but not long afterwards, upon his appointment by President Lincoln as Minister to France, Frelinghuysen was at once chosen to fill the vacancy. This appointment was by Governor Olden in 1861, and three years later he was reappointed to the same office by Governor Ward. In 1861 he was also sent as a delegate from New Jersey to the Peace Convention in Washington. In 1866, Governor Ward appointed him United States Senator to fill the place of Senator Wright, and in 1867 the Legislature confirmed his selection. In 1869 he was offered the position of Minister to Great Britain by President Grant but declined the honor. It was learned after his death that his reason for so strange a refusal was the fear of Mrs. Frelinghuysen of subjecting her children to the unrepudicated influences of court life. He was again elected to the Senate in 1871 and during this term he distinguished himself highly, taking a leading position in the deliberations of the body. In 1881 he was made Secretary of State by President Arthur. At the close of the administration in 1885, Mr. Frelinghuysen retired to private life, but his great exertions had undermined his health and he was almost immediately stricken with a sickness from which he never rallied. He died May 20, 1885, at his home in Newark.

Mr. Frelinghuysen was a Whig and Republican in politics, a conservative man of strong convictions, and this tendency was

reflected also in his religious beliefs which were eminently orthodox. On occasion, he could take the radical side, however, as can be seen in his attitude towards the enfranchisement of the negroes in the reconstruction period when he voted with the most radical Republicans. At his death all united to offer a tribute of praise to the good man and distinguished citizen, and his city erected a splendid monument and statue to his memory.



## ROBERT R. ARMSTRONG, M. D.

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**D**R. ROBERT ROBINSON ARMSTRONG, one of the leading members of the medical fraternity of Passaic county, actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Passaic, where he is highly honored and respected by all who know him, was born in Shawville, Province of Quebec, Canada, July 15, 1871.

Robert Robinson Armstrong, father of Dr. Armstrong, was born in county Fermanagh, Ireland, about 1838, died March 1, 1899, in Paterson, New Jersey. He was reared, educated and grew to manhood in his native land, and there married Rebecca McKeown, living at the present time in Paterson, aged seventy-six years. Mr. Armstrong was a coal merchant. Accompanied by his family he removed from Ireland in 1871, locating in Canada, where he remained until 1885, when he removed to Paterson, New Jersey, where the remainder of his life was spent. His career was one of usefulness and activity, and his influence for good was felt in the various communities in which he resided. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong.

Dr. Armstrong obtained his literary education in public and private schools of Quebec, Canada, and Paterson, New Jersey, whither his parents removed when he was fourteen years of age. He pursued his medical studies in the New York University Medical School, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1895. He at once began his professional career in Paterson, remaining for three years, during which time he gained valuable experience to add to the theoretical knowledge obtained in his preparatory course, and also the esteem of his patients. He then went abroad, spending one and a half years in Vienna and Leipsic, this proving of great value to him along the line of his work. Upon his return to his native land he located in Passaic, New Jersey, where he is engaged in active practice at the present time.

He is thorough and painstaking in his diagnosis and treatment of every patient who consults him, and by reading and research keeps well informed on all matters pertaining to his profession. In January, 1907, he was elected by the Board of Freeholders as County Physician, and so capably did he perform his duties that he has been reelected three times since. For five years he served as a member of the Board of Health of Passaic.

NC-18



## FRANK PETER VENABLE

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**F**RANK PETER VENABLE, actively and prominently connected with the business interests of Paterson, New Jersey, his native city, is a lineal descendant of Baron Kanderton Venables (as the name was originally spelled in France), who came from Normandy to England with William the Conqueror.

Peter N. Venable, father of Frank P. Venable, was a native of England, from which country he accompanied his parents to the United States during his childhood, but he was deprived by death of their care and protection when he was twelve years old. After completing his education he learned the trade of machinist, was connected with locomotive works of Paterson, and for twenty years served in the capacity of foreman of repair works of the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad. He was a man of high character, and won and retained the respect of all with whom he was associated. He married Sarah, daughter of George and Martha (Morehouse) Addy, the former of whom was the owner of farms, brick yards and mills, served as alderman of Paterson, died 1902, and the latter died in 1903. Peter N. Venable and Sarah (Addy) Venable are in 1913 living in Paterson. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Venable: Frank Peter, of whom further; Martha; George N., principal of schools in West Hoboken, New Jersey; Anna, wife of Edgar M. Tilt, of Paterson, New Jersey.

Frank Peter Venable was born in Paterson, New Jersey, August 22, 1881. He attended the public schools of his native city and Rutgers College, New Brunswick, leaving the latter named institution in his sophomore year to engage in business pursuits. In 1902 he gave his attention to the conduct of his mother's real estate, and has continued to do so to the present time (1913). In the spring of 1909 he established the Rambler Auto Company of Paterson, which is now in successful operation, bringing in substantial returns, and

he is also secretary and treasurer of the Addy, Venable Company of Paterson, which owns mills and leases them to tenants, deriving therefrom a lucrative income. Mr. Venable is a member of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, of Paterson, and independent in politics.

Mr. Venable married, in Paterson, New Jersey, June 14, 1905, Sadie Hoyt, of Paterson, born February 8, 1881. Children: Ruth, born November 7, 1907; Eleanor, born October 6, 1910; Frank Raymond, born June 27, 1912.



## JOHN JOSEPH RITTER, M. D.

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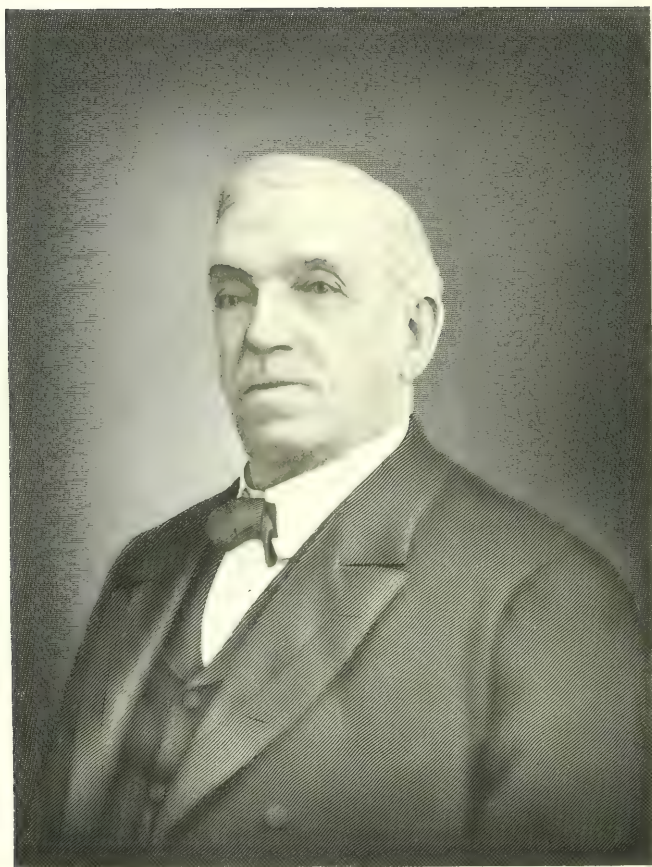
**D**R. JOHN JOSEPH RITTER, one of the leading physicians of Paterson, New Jersey, was born in that city, May 2, 1871, the son of Martin Ritter, who was born in Austria but came to America at an early age, and of Lena (Kramer) Ritter, who was born in Kingston, New York, daughter of Peter and Rosalie Kramer. In Austria, Martin Ritter was a schoolmaster, but upon coming to America he established himself in Paterson as a silk weaver. He died December 20, 1891. His widow still lives in Paterson, New Jersey.

Dr. Ritter was educated by private tutors and in the public and parochial schools of Paterson. Choosing a professional career, he attended the Baltimore Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1901, in which year he established himself in general practice in Paterson, where he has a very large practice. Dr. Ritter is physician for the Outdoor Department of St. Joseph's Hospital and of Mount St. Joseph's Home for Boys at Paterson. He ran for coroner on the Democratic ticket in 1902, and with his ticket was defeated. He has served for six years as medical inspector of the public schools of Paterson. Dr. Ritter is a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Elks Club, of the Improved Order of Heptasophs, and of the Roman Catholic church.

On September 24, 1903, Dr. Joseph J. Ritter was married to Clara Anna Buschman, daughter of William and Hannah (Kohlhouse) Buschman, of Paterson, New Jersey. Her father died June 1, 1910, and her mother still lives in Paterson. Dr. and Mrs. Ritter are the parents of five children: Katherine Anna, William Charles, John Joseph, Clara Buschman and Margery. They make their home at No. 16 Smith street, Paterson.







1871





## AARON PECK CONDIT

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**A**ARON PECK CONDIT, late of Madison, New Jersey, was born December 17, 1839, at Orange, Essex county, New Jersey, son of Samuel and Phoebe (Peck) Condit, and a lineal descendant of John Cunditt (or Condit) who was first of record in this country in 1678. The family was in all probability of Norman descent, but the ancestor came to this country from Wales. They were people of distinction in England, even at that early day, and in America the family is one of the largest, best known and most respected in the country. It has given to the republic statesmen, judges, lawyers, divines and business men of high standing in the communities where they have located. The main characteristics of these people are a sturdy independence, excellent judgment, sound common sense, downright integrity and adherence to truth and righteousness. These characteristics have descended from father to son and are as pronounced among those bearing the name to-day as they were among the earlier generations.

Aaron Peck Condit was the sixth in lineal descent from John Cunditt, the immigrant ancestor, the line being as follows: Samuel Condit (5), born March 22, 1798, died October 22, 1864, and Phoebe Peck, his wife, daughter of James Peck. Samuel Condit (4), born August 16, 1761, died August 31, 1822, and Hannah Harrison, his wife, daughter of Ichabod Harrison. Daniel Condit (3), born December 27, 1723, died November 11, 1785, and Ruth, daughter of Gershom Williams. Samuel Condit (2), born December 6, 1696, died July 18, 1777, and Mary Dodd, born November 8, 1698, died May 25, 1755. Peter Condit (1), died in 1714, and Mary, daughter of Samuel Harrison. Peter Condit (1) or Cunditt was a son of the original John Cunditt. Two of these ancestors were patriot soldiers in the revolution.

Until he was fifteen years of age Mr. Condit attended the pub-

lic schools of East Orange, afterward continuing his studies under the tuition of Rev. David H. Pierson, a distinguished teacher who for many years conducted a seminary at Elizabeth, New Jersey. Mrs. Pierson was a cousin of Mr. Condit. For four years after leaving school he remained with his father on the farm, but a business life appealed to him and he went to Fremont, Ohio, and entered into partnership with his brother, Samuel D. Condit, carrying on a dry goods business under the firm name of Condit Brothers. Later, William W. Brant, of Belleville, New Jersey, was admitted to the firm and shortly after this Mr. Condit returned to New Jersey on account of ill health, retaining his connection with the store, however, as resident buyer, his brother having retired from the business. Mr. Condit was also interested in a dry goods business at Mansfield, Ohio, under the name of A. P. Condit & Company, this store being in charge of Captain A. H. Condit, formerly of Morristown, New Jersey. In 1875 he retired from the dry goods trade and until his death, February 11, 1912, was a dealer and broker in real estate, in which he was rewarded with rare success.

Mr. Condit was connected with the Republican party from its organization. For eight years he was a member of the Common Council of the borough of Florham Park, which was a part of Chat-ham township, Morris county, and was also on the Republican Committee of that borough. In 1881 he transferred his membership to the First Presbyterian Church of Madison, where he became a faithful attendant. For seventeen years he was a member of the board of trustees and part of that time acted as president of that body. He was made a Master Mason in Brainard Lodge, No. 336, Fremont, Ohio, and became a Royal Arch Mason in Fremont Chapter, No. 64, of Fremont; he was made a Knight Templar in Toledo Commandery, No. 7, of Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Condit also held membership in the New Jersey Historical Society, and the Sons of the American Revolution of New Jersey.

On December 17, 1861, at Hanover, Morris county, New Jer-

sey, Mr. Condit was married to Sarah Antoinette Ward, born September 2, 1839, daughter of Joseph C. and Eliza (Camp) Ward, who survives him with the following children: Grace, born October 14, 1862, married Chester C. Brown; Henrietta W., born October 15, 1864; Charles B., born December 21, 1865; two others, Rowland, born in 1868, and Mortimer B., born in 1870, died in infancy.



## HENRY EWALD WOELFLE, M. D.

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**D**R. HENRY E. WOELFLE, already known as a brilliant young surgeon of Jersey City, has been in active practice here for the past ten years or more, and promises to add considerable distinction to his name in the course of the next decade. He is of German ancestry and birth, having been born at Fehrman, Germany, on June 19, 1878, where his mother had gone for her health. His parents, Urban and Gertrude (Menzel) Woelfle, were German, though citizens of the United States and residents in Orange, New Jersey, where Mr. Woelfle was a hat manufacturer and in business until his death in September, 1904.

Dr. Woelfle has passed his entire life as a citizen of New Jersey, spending his childhood and earlier years in Orange, where he received his primary education. He then attended the Newark High School until 1898, when he entered the medical school of Cornell University, having a strong inclination toward making medicine his profession in life. He was an excellent student, and after the regular four years' course was graduated in 1902 with the degree of M. D. While in college he was popular among his classmates, and being of social disposition, was a member of the Greek letter fraternity, Alpha Kappa Kappa, of the Cornell Medical Club, and of other student bodies.

After his graduation, Dr. Woelfle served his internship at Christ Hospital, and having thus acquired the necessary experience, entered upon the general practice of his profession in which he has ever since been engaged with so much success and distinction. He has served for a period of five years as surgeon on the staff of the outdoor patient department of Christ Hospital, where his work reflected upon him an unusual amount of credit; since the expiration of his services here, he was appointed surgeon at City Hospital



where he continues in the same line of work and with equal satisfactoriness.

In his professional capacity Dr. Woelfle is connected with a number of associations and institutions, and is a member of the leading medical organizations of the State; belonging to the Hudson County, New Jersey State, and American Medical societies. He is also a member of the Practitioners' Club of Jersey City, and stands very high in the esteem and confidence of his brothers in the profession. His practice is a constantly widening one and bids fair to bringing him in the next few years an enviable reputation.

Beside his professional associations Dr. Woelfle is interested in many other important matters of social and civic character; and is an enthusiastic automobilist, belonging to the Jersey City Auto Club. He belongs also to the Carteret Club of Jersey City, and is a Mason in high standing. He is a great student and exceedingly fond of literature, having a splendid library of his own which embraces both medical and general subjects; here much of his spare time is passed in reading and acquiring further knowledge in his profession as well as in the general cultivation of his unusual intellect.

In politics he is a member of the Republican party; and he has served on the Board of Health for a period of four years through the appointment of the mayor, Otto H. Wittpenn. Dr. Woelfle is a man of family, having married Miss Anna D. Williams, daughter of A. Ford Williams, of Chatham Centre, New York; and has two daughters, Gertrude and Evelyn.



## EARLE L. CREVELING, M. D.

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**A**S one of the rising young physicians of this city, perhaps none stands higher in the public estimation than Dr. Earle L. Creveling, who though not yet thirty years of age, has made for himself a name in this section of the community that might well be the envy of many a longer established practitioner.

Dr. Creveling is a native of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, where he was born on October 9, 1886; he is the son of William E. Creveling, his mother having been a Miss Lucretia Crotzley before her marriage. After receiving a good fundamental education in the schools of Phillipsburg, he attended the High School there from which he was graduated in the year 1904. Giving his attention to the study of medicine which he purposed to make his profession in life, Dr. Creveling then entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1909 with the degree of M. D.

During the last two years of his medical course he was attached to the medical and surgical dispensaries of Flower Hospital, from which he gathered much valuable experience, continuing with them for some time also subsequent to his graduation. He then became connected with the Blackwell's Island Clinic and with the Clinic of Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, both of which contributed to his store of valuable information and aided him materially in reaching the goal of his ambition.

He then became house surgeon in the Hahnemann Hospital, in New York City, remaining there for the following eighteen months; after which he occupied the same position for nine months in St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, New Jersey. In the year 1912 he took a post-graduate course in the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital in Philadelphia, in order to perfect himself along special lines; and at the expiration of this course located in Jersey City, where

he entered at once upon the general practice of his profession. He has continued here ever since, building up an extensive and lucrative practice, and becoming one of the best known and most highly regarded practitioners in this locality.

Dr. Creveling continues his interest in his former associations, and is a member of various alumni societies of colleges and hospitals. He was always extremely popular with his fellow laborers and students, and is ex-vice-president of the Phi Alpha Gamma college fraternity. He is a member of the Hahnemanian Society and of the Machaon Club. In all out-of-door exercises Dr. Creveling is keenly interested, and is a member of the New Jersey Motor Club, being one of its most prominent representatives. He is also a Mason in high standing, belonging to the Amity Lodge, F. and A. M., of Jersey City, in which he holds chairs. In politics he is an Independent, lending his influence always in favor of the candidate for office whom he esteems the most fitting representative of the interests of the people at large.

Dr. Creveling is a man of family, having married Miss Bertha Thomas, of Jersey City; they are the parents of three interesting children, Lucretia, William and Earle Creveling, and have a pleasant home at No. 917 Bergen avenue, Jersey City, where they dispense a delightful hospitality.



## CHARLES BERNARD PAUL KELLEY, M. D.

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**A**MONG the rising young physicians of Jersey City, one of the most active and influential along many lines, is Dr. Charles B. P. Kelley, who was born in this city, March 27, 1886, and has the interest of the locality of which he is thus a native very strongly at heart. He is the son of James Kelley, of this place, his mother having been a Miss Mary Morris prior to her marriage.

Dr. Kelley, who is now only in his twenty-eighth year, received his general education in the schools of Jersey City, finishing at the High School where his studies were pursued with very gratifying results. He then turned his attention to the study of medicine for which he had a marked inclination; and after passing through the New York Preparatory School, entered the Medical College of New York University, from which he was graduated in the year 1909, having conferred upon him the degree of M. D.

After his graduation at the University, Dr. Kelley entered the Jersey City Hospital as interne, serving there for a period of eighteen months and acquiring a most valuable and beneficial experience. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city, and is now physician for the contagious wards of Jersey City Hospital, and surgeon to the surgical clinics, and his sphere of usefulness is rapidly widening. He possesses an immense amount of energy and ambition, and covers a unique field of endeavor, and he has filled the responsible post of Medical Examiner for the Colonial Life Insurance Company of Jersey City for several years. He is a member of the Alumni Associations of New York University and Jersey City Hospital, and belongs to the Hudson County, New Jersey State, and American Medical associations.

Dr. Kelley is prominent also in business circles in this city, being a stockholder in the Five Corners Building and Loan Association. He is a member of the Order of the Knights of Columbus,

of the Foresters of America, and of the Royal Arcanum, in all of which his standing is of the highest. He is a devout church member, being a communicant of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church and is very active in the Holy Name Society. In April, 1913, he was married to Miss Anna Hitz, a daughter of Theophile and Elizabeth Hitz, prominent in the social circles of Paterson, New Jersey, of which city Mrs. Kelley is a native. Dr. and Mrs. Kelley are established in a very comfortable and pleasant home in Jersey City, and they are the center of a circle of very warm and sincere friends who have a high estimate of the doctor's valuable work in the community.



## JAMES AUGUSTUS WEBB

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**J**AMES AUGUSTUS WEBB, a prominent resident of Madison, New Jersey, and one who promoted the best interests of the community in every way, was born February 3, 1830, in Norwich, Chenango county, New York, son of Augustus Van Horn and Phoebe (Baker) Webb, of New York City. He died suddenly in New York City on October 29, 1910. His ancestry dates from colonial times, when Orange Webb, a leading shipowner and merchant in New York City, resided at No. 19 Maiden Lane, opposite Little Green street, now Liberty street. He attended and was an elder in the old Brick church at the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets. He married and among his children was Augustus Van Horn, who received his education and began his business career in New York City. He removed to Norwich, New York, in 1830, to engage in manufacturing woolen goods. From his father he inherited considerable inventive genius, which trait led to his invention of a fluid and lamp for lighting purposes, a substitute for the candles and whale-oil, then in general use for illuminating. After his return to New York City in 1836 he invented "Camphene," and also designed a lamp which became of world-wide reputation under the name "Webb's burner." His successful career as manufacturer of these novel lamps led to his establishing agencies in various cities of the United States, while his central office was at No. 418 Broadway, northeast corner of Canal street. The fortune accumulated in this business was later largely lost through financial reverses. He retired from business and died at a ripe old age, honored and beloved by all who knew him.

James A. Webb received an elementary education at the academy of Barry & Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, New York City. His business career began in his father's establishment, but was not of long duration there. The wholesale dry goods establishment of









James H. Webb



Messrs. Doremus, Suydam & Nixon was located at the corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, opposite the old South Dutch church. Entering their employ in August, 1843, he remained until August, 1848, proving an able and energetic employee. Arnold, Southworth & Company, wholesale importers and dealers in fancy goods, next offered him a position, and he was their accountant for five years. They were anxious to admit him as a partner, but in March, 1853, he resigned his position, preferring to go into business for himself. Following out his father's inventions in the production of camphene and alcohol, the younger Webb started a refinery for the above-mentioned products, and for their manufacture into burning fluid. His centres of operation were in New York City and Newark, New Jersey. In 1855 he opened a store at No. 165 Pearl street, in New York, where he carried on the business with great success until 1904, a remarkable instance in a city where so many changes of business centres occurred in those forty-nine years.

Mr. Webb's loyalty to the interests of his superiors and faithfulness to his duties, wherever employed, made him in turn an ideal employer, ready to reward his employees to the extent of their abilities, and providing for them when they were unable to continue working because of their age or illness. It has been said that "a clerk never left his employ to receive better treatment or higher compensation, and it often occurred that, when an employe of his found opportunity to enter business upon his own account, he found in Mr. Webb a wise counselor, and received at his hands substantial assistance."

Among the other interests which attracted such a brilliant and public-spirited man as Mr. Webb are social and church organizations. As one of the organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Madison, he did active personal work to make it a success among the younger element of the town, and their appreciation of his labors in their behalf was shown by their electing him as second president. The Presbyterian church claimed Mr. Webb as a member all his life, and he was an earnest worker for the

advancement of Christianity among men. In the home church he was treasurer, and superintendent of the Sunday school for more than thirty years. In commemoration of the beautiful life of his only son, who died in early manhood, Mr. Webb built a memorial chapel in Madison, known as the Webb Memorial Chapel, a fitting monument to the upright career and splendid character of the younger James A. Webb.

Personally Mr. Webb developed interests in as many directions as the community afforded. He was a director and vice-president of the First National Bank of Madison; was one of the organizers and directors of the Morristown Trust Company, a director of the Safe Deposit Company of Morristown; a member of the Washington Association of Morris county; and connected with several banking and trust institutions in New York City, as well as other large manufacturing concerns of the same place. James A. Webb was a Republican, and a Harrison elector in 1892. He was appointed commissioner of appeals of Madison and Chatham townships, and for more than a quarter of a century served in that capacity.

His identification with all the interests of Madison and its formation as a borough, led to his connection with the founding of a first-class water-works system for the city, and the installation of an electric lighting plant of the best variety. He then endeavored to secure, and was successful in the attempt to establish, a metallic-circuit telephone exchange, which is now enjoyed by all the progressive citizens of Madison. Mr. Webb was a large holder of local property, and his own residence, located in the midst of ample grounds, at Woodland road and Prospect street, not only has a beautiful view of the surrounding country, but is one of the attractive landmarks of Madison. Not alone in his home town, but in New York and even in the capital city, Washington, Mr. Webb was a prominent factor in social and business life. His life in Madison began in 1862, when he gave up his residence in New York City.

Mr. Webb married, in Madison, in 1852, Margaretta Baker, daughter of Jacob and Anna Maria (Brittin) Baker, a native of

Westfield, New Jersey. Their children were: 1. Ella Cebra, born March 12, 1856; educated at Vassar College; married Edward Packard Holden, of Madison, who for thirty-four years has been connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York City, and is now its cashier. Children: Margaretta Webb, born July 12, 1880; Eleanor Sanford, born March 12, 1882; Edward Packard Jr., born January 9, 1884; and Elizabeth Cebra, born December 3, 1885. 2. James Augustus Jr., born July 11, 1859, in New York City, died April 6, 1887; graduated at Princeton College, with high honors, with the class of 1881. During his vacations, he spent much time in his father's office, and at the end of his college course became corresponding clerk. He was admitted as a partner in 1884, the business taking the name of James A. Webb & Son. His character in every way promised a remarkable career. In his college days he was extremely popular, and in business displayed energy, enterprise and discretion; he was a young man of broad humanitarian principles and sympathy, actively interested in church and philanthropic work and unusually gifted with musical ability. His death was keenly felt in every walk of life, and the chapel which his father erected to his memory, was indeed a fitting testimonial to his character. He married, in December, 1885, Nellie Sanford, daughter of David S. and Ellen (McGregory) Packard.



## JOSEPH STILZ

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**B**Y far one of the most promising young business men of West New York is Joseph Stilz, a leading real estate and insurance dealer, who has his offices on Bergenline avenue, where he has been established for the last five or six years. He is a native of Paterson, New Jersey, where he was born on February 4, 1878; and is the son of the late Edward Peter Stilz, who was for thirty years prior to his death a wholesale floral supply dealer in West New York.

Joseph Stilz was educated primarily in the public schools of his vicinity, after which he attended Town of Union High School, from which he was graduated in the year 1895. He then for awhile and at the conclusion of his studies here placed himself under private instruction in a general business course which included such branches as banking, commercial law, etc. When he felt that he had thoroughly mastered these subjects, he associated himself with his father for a few years in West New York and assisted him in his floral supply business. He continued thus until 1907, when he decided to go into business on his own account, and launching into the field of real estate and insurance, opened up his offices in West New York. He has ever since been actively and extensively engaged along these and similar lines, and has met with remarkable success in his endeavors. He has developed a number of small subdivisions and writes fire insurance through leading companies, having gained the confidence and respect of the community in which he is fast becoming a power.

Mr. Stilz is now a member of the North Hudson Board of Trade, his influence being very strong in its counsels; and he has been a director since its organization of the Weehawken Trust Company, in which his influence from the beginning has been very strong. He is very prominent in politics, being a member of the Democratic party; and was for a number of years on the Executive Committee of

the town's Democracy. He has also served on several campaign committees, having acted as treasurer on various occasions.

In the year 1910 he was elected member of the West New York Board of Education, on which he served with conspicuous success and benefit to the interests involved, so that in February, 1913, he became president. His actively beneficial influence along educational lines and in all matters related thereto has been very marked in the city. On January 1, 1908, he was elected City Treasurer, and is still in possession of this office by virtue of successive elections. He served on the celebrated "Beef Trust Grand Jury" of Hudson county, in 1910; and is a member of various organizations, political and otherwise, among which is the Turn Verein. The outlook for his political and civic advancement is a very prominent one, and there are few who have so well acquitted themselves in various important fields. He is one of the most ambitious and enterprising citizens of West New York, clean and upright in business and political dealings, and well deserving of the respect and esteem which he universally commands.

Mr. Stilz is also interested in literature and art, and is himself something of a student. He is popular and well liked in society and has a host of friends in all walks of life. He is as yet unmarried.



## GEORGE EPPS CANNON, M. D.

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**D**R. GEORGE EPPS CANNON, one of the most eminent physicians of this State and for the past ten years an active practitioner of Jersey City, is a Southerner by birth and a descendant of an old South Carolinian family. He was born at Carlisle, South Carolina, on July 7, 1869; and is the son of Mr. B. G. Cannon, a farmer of that State.

Dr. Cannon was educated primarily in the public schools of the locality, attending various preparatory schools, and finally after receiving the foundation of a good general education, was admitted to Lincoln University. Here he completed the full four years' curriculum, and was graduated in 1893 with the degree of A. B. While a student at the University, he was active in various college organizations, and was not only popular with his associates in daily and social life, but distinguished himself by his application to his studies. After his graduation at the University, Dr. Cannon turned his attention to the study of medicine with a view to making it his profession in life. In 1896 he entered the New York Homœopathic College, in New York City, and after the four years' course was graduated in 1900 with the degree of M. D. He served his internship at the Flower Hospital and at the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island; after which he duly entered upon the practice of his profession in Jersey City.

Dr. Cannon has proved a rarely successful and skillful practitioner, commanding not only the regard and admiration of those by whom he has been immediately surrounded, but of the entire community as well, and becoming influential in professional circles throughout the entire State. He was for six years chairman of the Executive Board of the National Medical Association, and was president of the Lincoln University Alumni Association, second term. He is now president of the Northern New Jersey Medical Society,



and a member in high standing of the New Jersey Homœopathic Society.

Dr. Cannon takes a strong and controlling interest in the public and political affairs of the State as well as in medical matters. He has been prominently identified with the Progressive movement in politics in Hudson county, and in the year 1912 was appointed delegate to Asbury Park State Convention. He was also a delegate to the Chicago National Convention in August, 1912, and there served as New Jersey member of the Committee on Credentials; he was nominated as presidential elector on the State ticket in 1912. He has been president of the Committee of One Hundred, of Hudson County, New Jersey, ever since the organization of that committee, and his services have been of great value in connection with it.

In fraternal and Masonic matters Dr. Cannon is deeply interested and continues to be extremely influential. He is a member of the Masons of King Solomon's Lodge, of the Hudson Lodge I. O. O. F., and has passed through all of the chairs of Elldom. He is a devout church member, and active officially and otherwise in the Lafayette Presbyterian Church to which he belongs. He is a man of family, having married, in 1901, Miss Genevieve Wilkinson, of Washington, D. C., by whom he has two children: George and Gladys Cannon. Dr. and Mrs. Cannon with their charming little family, have a delightful home at No. 354 Pacific avenue, Jersey City.



## WILLIAM MAYER JR.

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**W**ILLIAM MAYER JR., one of the leading architects in this section of Hudson county, New Jersey, is probably the youngest holder of a State license that has ever been granted in this State; he is now only in his twenty-fifth year and has been in the full practice of his profession for over four years.

Mr. Mayer was born in New York City on October 10, 1888, being the son of William Mayer, a carpenter and professional politician, who has had an office in West New York for the past twenty-four years; he is now a councilman in the Second Ward. Young Mayer received his education in the public schools, graduating from grammar school with honors in 1903. He then took a four-year course in architecture in the evening schools of New York City, completing these special studies in 1907; for the first two of these years he was associated in business with his father, acquiring a practical knowledge of building. For the last two years of this period he was employed in the office of C. A. Gifford, State Architect of New Jersey, in the capacity of junior draughtsman. He then took another special course in the evening schools in order to perfect his knowledge of mathematics and English, and to acquire a thorough acquaintance with the subjects of heating and ventilation. At the expiration of these studies he entered the employ of Fuller & Warren, heating and ventilating engineers, and remained with them for a period of ten months. He then became chief draughtsman of the Mutual Engineering and Construction Company, of New York City, continuing with them for a year, and resigning in order to pass the entrance examinations to a two-year day course in architecture at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

During this time he was also engaged in a special course of the International Correspondence Schools. In 1911 he received his diploma from Pratt Institute, having already been licensed as archi-

tect in New Jersey, being one of the most youthful recipients of such a license in the State, if not indeed the very youngest. After his graduation at Pratt's Institute, he immediately went into business on his own account, opening his present offices in West New York and now having a very extensive and continuously increasing patronage. In the last two years he has turned out some two hundred and fifty completed plans of residences, apartments, business blocks, and factories, which have been erected in Hudson and Bergen counties.

He has attained a considerable prominence in the business community, and is a member of many clubs and organizations in connection with his profession and with business and social matters, for his interests are very wide and varied and he brings close attention to whatever subjects concern him. He is a member of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and of the New Jersey State Board of Architects, being a director of the Guttenberg Building and Loan Association and of the West New York Building and Loan Association. He is also a member of the North Hudson Board of Trade and of the Thirteenth Street Social Club, and having been an organizer of the West New York Grammar School Alumni Association, is now president of that body, as well as being a member of the Pratt Institute Alumni Association. He belongs to the Hoboken Elks, No. 74, and to the Trinity Reformed Church Brotherhood Club.

Outside of business, baseball is his hobby, and he was for four years manager of the North Hudson Baseball Club. In politics he is an ardent Democrat, as is also his father who is a well known office holder and politician. Mr. Mayer is married to Miss Hazel Ruth Curry, daughter of James Curry, of Hudson Heights, New Jersey.



## JOEL WOOLSEY BROWN

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CAPTAIN JOEL WOOLSEY BROWN, well known through his successful shipyard operations, and whose sudden death occurred November 22, 1912, was one of the most prominent as well as universally esteemed and beloved citizens of Jersey City. He was born December 18, 1836, at Rocky Point, Long Island, son of Isaac W. and Charry (Yarrington) Brown, the former of whom was a sea captain until 1833, and afterward a farmer at Rocky Point, where he was born February 22, 1799, died November 15, 1868.

Captain Joel W. Brown lived during the era that saw the greatest development of this country and it can be truthfully said that he contributed his full share toward the furtherance of such advancement. His education was begun in the public schools of his neighborhood, which he attended until twelve years of age, then continued in the Millers Place Academy, after which he took a course in Fort Plain Seminary, at Fort Plain, Montgomery county, New York, finishing there in the spring of 1855. He began what is usually termed "his active career," the period of a man's life when he takes his place in the world as a worker and a thinker, by teaching school at Millers Place, but this to a person of his temperament apparently was not strenuous enough. In the spring of 1856 he went to Omaha, Nebraska, then considered "far west," having bought a team and wagon at Rock Island, Illinois, with which he covered the distance across the State of Iowa, this being before the days of rapid transit and railroads. He remained in Omaha until the fall of 1857, when he returned east, crossing the State of Iowa with the same means of conveyance as he had used when going west. It was in 1858 that Mr. Brown entered upon the work that proved to be his vocation, for in the fall of that year he shipped before the mast on the sloop "Samuel Hall," following this in 1859 by a period of service on the schooner "General Marion." In the latter part of 1859



*Joel W. Brown*



he became interested in this line of business on his own account, and became by purchase part owner and captain of the schooner "Ovoca." This interest he sold in Baltimore, in October, 1863, and on November 26, following, bought the schooner "Julia E. Pratt," which was a well known coastwise vessel during his ownership and captaincy. After selling the "Julia E. Pratt" in 1867, he bought and sailed the schooner "Edward Slade." In 1868 Captain Brown retired from life on the sea but continued his connection therewith by the purchase of a ship chandler store at Newburgh, New York; after two years in this line he purchased a one-half interest in the drydock and shipyard of Adam Bulman at Newburgh, the firm name becoming Bulman & Brown. During this partnership they built the schooners "Hannah E. Brown," "George W. Anderson," "Porter C. Shultz," "Henry P. Havens;" the steamer "Marion;" propellers, "George Garlick," "H. C. Cheeny," "Manhattan," and numerous other craft including ice and brick barges.

In 1879 Captain Brown came to Jersey City and became owner of a shipyard which soon grew to be one of the largest on the Jersey City waterfront. That was in the days before the railroads crowded out this industry from the waterfront at this place and bought out one shipyard after another to give the railroads more room. Few residents not in public office were better known than Captain Brown, who ever after making his home in Jersey City contributed liberally to the upbuilding of the place of his adoption. He was a member of the Board of Trade of Jersey City, and was a stockholder and director in the Lincoln Trust Company from its organization until his death. He was a prominent member of the New York Maritime Exchange, where he was a well known figure and had a wide acquaintance among shipping men. He was a member of the Marine Society, the oldest but one of the organized societies of New York, and in which he acted on the standing committee.

In politics Captain Brown was in early life a Republican, but in 1884 became convinced that the evils of the liquor traffic could be best overcome and temperance promoted through the agency of a

political party, and he willingly allowed his name to be used as a candidate of the Prohibition party in various campaigns. He was nominated in succession for the offices of Sheriff of Hudson county, Mayor of Jersey City, State Senator, and finally for Governor of New Jersey. He was a delegate to every National Convention of his party from 1884, and at the time of his death was a member of the platform committee of the Prohibition party.

In 1909 Captain Brown retired from active business life but retained a financial interest in the shipyard. In 1880 he became identified with the Bergen Reformed Church, and thereafter was one of the most active members. He was elected elder and held this position (for over thirty years) until the time of his death, and was also an efficient and helpful member of the Men's Club. Besides being a teacher in the Sunday School for over a quarter of a century, he was a regular attendant at all the services of the church, and ever ready with kindly words of cheer, and when occasion required his was a willing voice to offer the prayer of intercession or thanksgiving. He was on the board and in the executive committee of the Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America. At his death the unusual and distinctive honor was paid him in that the regular services of the Bergen church were omitted on the occasion of his funeral, and instead the congregation gathered at his late residence and participated in the services there, lead by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Brett. Captain Brown was prominent in Freemasonry, having been affiliated with that order since 1861, his membership at the time of his death being with Bergen Lodge of Jersey City, and Hugh de Pagan Commandery at large.

He was married at Port Jefferson, Long Island, on December 19, 1865, to Hattie E. Woodhull, daughter of Samuel Brewster and Phoebe Henrietta (Jones) Woodhull. Their children were: 1. Ella W., born September 26, 1866; married, October 30, 1890, Arthur Brigham, son of the Hon. Lewis Alexander Brigham, of Jersey City; children: Arthur Jr., born June 12, 1892; Lula Brown, born January 25, 1898. 2. Lula W., born September 2,



1873. 3. Hattie, born October 27, 1885; married, November 12, 1912, Ripley Watson, son of Dr. William (Perry) Watson, of Jersey City. The family have been prominent socially in Jersey City for many years, where Captain Brown labored so zealously for the advancement of the city's interests.

It is a strange coincidence that Captain Brown, whose life was so intimately associated with the sea, should receive the greatest affliction of his life from that agency, but such was the case. On September 21, 1895, his second daughter, Lula W., was drowned in the ocean near Manasquan Inlet, while going to the rescue of a small boy being caught in an undertow, and swept beyond the reach of help until too late.



## PETER F. GHEE, M. D.

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**A**MONG those who have attained distinct prestige in the practice of medicine and surgery in Jersey City, New Jersey, and whose success has come as the logical sequence of thorough technical information, as enforced by natural predilection and that sympathy and tact which are the inevitable concomitants of precedence in the profession, the name of Dr. Peter F. Ghee is a well known one.

Dr. Ghee was born in Boydton, Virginia, May 5, 1871, and is a son of Peter Ghee, a farmer. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of his native town, and he was graduated from the Boydton Institute in the class of 1891. He then matriculated at Shaw University, from which, having taken an elective course instead of the regular one, he could not obtain his Bachelor of Arts degree when he was graduated in 1894. He next entered the Leonard Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During his senior year at this institution he was engaged in practical work in the hospital, and then served an internship. Upon the conclusion of this period he established himself in active practice in Jersey City, New Jersey, which has since that time been the principal seat of his professional activity. His practice is a large and widely extended one, and he has the affection as well as the confidence of his patients, for the warm-hearted sympathy always apparent in his ministrations. He is a member of the North New Jersey Medical Association; the National Medical Association; Hudson Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Progressive Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Jersey City. In all of these he is held in high esteem for his counsels.

Dr. Ghee married Lucy Boyd, of Washington, District of Columbia, and they are the parents of two children. He is fond of outdoor sports of all kinds, but finds his chief recreation in automo-

biling, and is a member of the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club. In political matters he affiliates with the Progressive Party of Hudson county, and keeps well in touch with the trend of public events. The greater part of his spare time is devoted to study and research work along the lines of his profession, which appears to be of ever-increasing interest to him as the years advance.

### THOMAS C. ARMSTRONG, D. D. S.

**T**HOMAS C. ARMSTRONG, D. D. S., was born May 13, 1887, at Sussex, New Jersey, son of Charles B. and Margaret L. (Swarts) Armstrong. He was educated in public and high schools of Hackensack, New Jersey, and graduated from the New York College of Dentistry, 1908. He has been practicing in Union Hill, near Jersey City, New Jersey, since 1909. He married Anna L. Bowman, of Newton, New Jersey, daughter of George and Samantha (Wolf) Bowman. Dr. Armstrong is a member of the Automobile Club of America, the State Dental Society, Mystic Tie, No. 123, Free and Accepted Masons, Psi Omega dental fraternity, and the Dutch Reformed Church of Union Hill, New Jersey.



## WILLIAM WALLACE MAVER, M. D.

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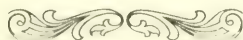
**A**MONG the younger physicians of Jersey City possibly none is in better standing than Dr. W. W. Maver, and none has before him the prospect of a more brilliant future. The son of a distinguished electrical engineer and author of a number of works on the subject of telegraphy, Mr. Maver is himself a scientist of brilliant achievement and an authoritative writer upon the subjects which have received his best attention and patient investigation.

William Maver, the Doctor's father, is consulting electrical engineer for the Consolidated Gas Company, of New York City, the Metropolitan Railway Company, of the same city, and a number of other corporations. He is an authority on the subjects with which his life work has been connected, and was the author of "American Telegraphy," "Wireless Telegraphy," and other professional works. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers of America, and contributed largely to the benefit of that institution.

Dr. William Wallace Maver, the distinguished son of this distinguished father, was born in Jersey City, on August 12, 1886. He was educated primarily in the local public schools, completing his general studies at Hasbrouck Institute. He then turned his attention to the study of medicine, and entered the Long Island Hospital College, being graduated therefrom in the class of 1909 and receiving his degree of M. D. After his graduation he spent a year as interne of the City Hospital, Jersey City, improving his knowledge in his chosen profession and gaining valuable experience. At the expiration of this time he entered upon the general practice of medicine in Jersey City with a constantly widening field of work. He holds the appointment of Medical Inspector of the Jersey City Schools and in the discharge of the duties of this office which he has held for some time, has done some very valuable work in the interests of the community. He is a member of the leading medical

societies of New Jersey, his name being enrolled with the Hudson County, State, and American Medical Associations. He holds membership also in the Alumni Associations of Hasbrouck Institute and Medical College. Dr. Maver has made a special study of X-Ray work, in which he has attained a considerable amount of efficiency, with the result that his services along this line are retained by the New Jersey Public Service Corporation and other important civic bodies. He is assistant radiographist to the City Hospital, and attending physician to the medical clinics of Christ Hospital. Dr. Maver has also contributed some very valuable articles to the medical journals and other publications.

Aside from his professional interests, he takes an active part in the life of the community in many ways, and is ardent believer in out of door sports and recreations. He is an enthusiastic automobilist, and is a member of the American Automobile Association. He belongs also to a number of the fraternal bodies and has prominent membership in the Knights, Maccabees and Scottish Clans. In politics he is an Independent, casting his vote always in favor of the candidate whom he deems the best man for the office. Dr. Maver is as yet quite a young man, being only twenty-seven years of age, and is unmarried.



## WILLIAM DE LORENZO

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**T**HE man of merit and distinction who by his own efforts has attained a prominent position in professional circles, and who is certainly deserving of biographic honors, and as such we present William De Lorenzo, an attorney of Hackensack, New Jersey.

Mr. De Lorenzo was born at Serino, Italy, December 28, 1886, and is a son of Alessio De Lorenzo, who came to America in 1886 and to Hackensack in 1897. Practically the entire life of Mr. De Lorenzo has been spent in this country, as he was only a boy when he was brought to this country. He was educated in the public schools of Hackensack, and was graduated from the Hackensack High School in 1906. He at once became a student at the New York Law School, from which he was graduated in June, 1909, and was at once admitted to the New Jersey Bar. In June, 1912, he was admitted as counsellor. During the last five years of his life as a student, he had taught in the evening schools, and has never lost the deep and abiding interest he took in all matters connected with education. Since 1911 he has been an influential member of the Hackensack Board of Education, and is now serving as chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee. Considering the fact that it is but a very few years since his degree as Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon him, he has a very considerable practice, and this is constantly increasing, as his successful conduct of cases is becoming known. Some of the cases with which he has been connected have been of importance throughout the State. He is a member of the Union League Club of Hackensack; the Hackensack Field Club; Order of the Moose; and is an Odd Fellow. Mr. De Lorenzo is actively interested in civic and educational affairs. In 1911 he married Miss Lucy Zisak, of Hackensack, and they have one daughter, Beatrice.





Arvid van Onselen



## DEWITT VAN BUSKIRK

**D**EWITT VAN BUSKIRK, the subject of this sketch, is a descendant of the Van Buskirk family, prominent in Bergen Neck, now City of Bayonne, in the early days of the colonies. His father, Nicholas C. Van Buskirk, who was a farmer, married Elizabeth Vreeland, a member of another prominent family in Hudson county.

Dewitt Van Buskirk was born in what is now the city of Bayonne, then the township of South Bergen, Hudson county, New Jersey. He was graduated from the Bayonne public schools, from the University of Pennsylvania, and from a German Law School in Berlin, Germany.

He practiced there about two years; was admitted as attorney-at-law in New Jersey in February, 1881, and as counsellor-at-law in this State, and appointed special master in chancery of New Jersey by the Supreme Court.

He continued to read law under Cortlandt Parker at Newark, New Jersey, and was managing clerk of the firm of Cortlandt & Wayne Parker until 1885, when he commenced practicing law in Bayonne. In 1890 Mr. Van Buskirk and Charles W. Parker entered into partnership under the style of Van Buskirk & Parker, and the firm was continued until Judge Parker was elevated to the bench as circuit court judge in 1900. At that time Mr. Van Buskirk has practiced alone, and has offices in Jersey City and Bayonne.

As a citizen interested in the financial welfare of Bayonne, Mr. Van Buskirk has been one of the organizers of the Commercial Bank of Bayonne.

He is at present the president of the company. He is also vice-president of the Perth Amboy Trust Company, and vice-president of the Bank of South Hudson. He is a member of the Commercial and Financial Association of New York City, and of the New York Chamber of Commerce.



William Van Dine

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DeWitt Van Buskirk was born in what is now the city of Bayonne, then the township of South Bergen, Hudson county, New Jersey. He was graduated from the Bayonne public schools, from the Jersey City high school in 1877, and from Columbia Law School in 1880. He was admitted to the bar in New York in 1880 and practiced there about two years; was admitted as attorney-at-law in New Jersey in February, 1881, and as counsellor-at-law in 1884, and appointed special master in chancery of New Jersey by Chancellor Runyon. He continued to read law under Cortlandt Parker, of Newark, New Jersey, and was managing clerk of the office of Cortlandt & Wayne Parker until 1885, when he commenced practicing law in Bayonne. In 1890 Mr. Van Buskirk and Justice Charles W. Parker entered into partnership under the style of Van Buskirk & Parker, and the firm was continued until Judge Parker was elevated to the bench as circuit court judge in 1900. From that time Mr. Van Buskirk has practiced alone, and has offices in Jersey City and Bayonne.

As a citizen interested in the financial welfare of Bayonne, Mr. Van Buskirk was one of the organizers of the Mechanics' Trust Company, and is at present the president of the company. He is also vice-president of the Perth Amboy Trust Company, and vice-president of the Bank of South Hudson. He is a member of the Lawyers' Club of New York, and of the Drug and Chemical Club

of the same city. He is a member of the First Reformed Church of Bayonne.

On April 24, 1889, at Bayonne, Mr. Van Buskirk married Florence, daughter of John Edward and Mary Smith. He has one child, DeWitt, Junior, who was born September 16, 1901.

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### FRANK S. KATZENBACH JR.

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**F**RANK S. KATZENBACH JR., for two decades actively and successfully engaged in a general practice of his profession in Trenton, is a native of that city, born November 5, 1868, son of Frank S. and August (Mushbach) Katzenbach.

His early education was obtained by attendance at the State Model School at Trenton, from which he was graduated in 1885. He graduated from Princeton in 1889, and prepared for the profession of the law at the Columbia Law School and in the offices of James Buchanan and Carroll Robbins in the city of Trenton. He was admitted as an attorney at the New Jersey bar in November, 1892, and as a counsellor in November, 1895. Since his admission to the bar he has conducted a general law practice in his native city, where he is universally recognized as an able, careful and conscientious lawyer.



## NATHANIEL J. SHAPIRO, M. D.

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**A**DVANCEMENT in any of the learned professions is not so much the result of fortuitous circumstances or of influence, as it is the result of individual merit, application and skill. When these are combined with ambition and a fixed determination to achieve success, the desired result is inevitable. Dr. Nathaniel J. Shapiro, of West Hoboken, New Jersey, although young to have achieved a reputation in this most difficult of all professions, is fairly on the way to acquiring more than local fame.

His father, Saul J. Shapiro, was a native of Russia, who established himself in the dry goods business in Brooklyn, New York, in 1878, and was prominently identified with business matters until his death, February 5, 1909. He was prominent in the religious circles of Brooklyn for many years, and was a member of: Friends of the Children of Israel; Hebrew Free School; Free Loan Society; and a number of others. He left a widow and six children: Nathaniel J., whose name heads this sketch; Harold P., who was graduated from the New York Law School in the class of 1910, and is now auditor of the Globe Indemnity Company of New York; Theodore; Sarah; Yetta and Jacob J.

Dr. Nathaniel J. Shapiro was born in Minsk, Russia, July 27, 1881. From the outset he was educated in a most thorough manner. At first he was a student at private schools, then at the Cooper Union Institute of New York, and finally the Eclectic Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1907 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After one year's service as an interne in the Lying-in Hospital, Dr. Shapiro opened an office for the practice of his profession, in Brooklyn, where he remained until his later location at No. 141 Palisade avenue, West Hoboken, New Jersey, where he is still established. He has already a very satisfactory practice and it is constantly increasing, and he has the esteem

as well as the confidence of his patients. He is a member of the New Jersey State, Hudson County, and American Medical societies; the American Eclectic Medical Society; and he is visiting physician in the Sydenham Hospital and the St. Mary's Hospital, of Brooklyn, and Beechanian Dispensary.

In his political affiliations Dr. Shapiro is independent, preferring to form his own opinions on all public matters, rather than be tied by party connections. He is a member of the Independent Order of Brith Abraham, the Order of Brith Sholom, the New Jersey Benefit Society and the Workmen's Circle, and Hebrew Free School of Jersey City. He is a director in the United Building and Loan Association.

Dr. Shapiro married Sylvia Kessler, of Brooklyn, and they are the parents of two children: Saul and Gladys. Dr. Shapiro is possessed of the qualities which are absolutely essential to advancement, and there is every reason to believe that he will achieve a position in the foremost ranks of his chosen profession.



## CORNELIUS KIEL, D. D. S.

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**D**R. CORNELIUS KIEL, one of the most prominent dentists resident in Hoboken, is a practitioner of German descent, illustrating by the eminence which he has attained in the community the debt which the country owes to its citizens of this ancestry. The Doctor was born in Hoboken, August 31, 1856, the son of Cornelius Kiel, a native of Rhenish Prussia, who came to this country and settled in Hoboken in 1848. Mr. Kiel was a manufacturer by occupation, and became very successful, his business being conducted with the customary German thrift and shrewdness. He died in the year 1905, possessing the esteem of all who knew him.

Dr. Kiel received his education in the private schools of Hoboken, his native city. After acquiring the foundations of a thorough English education, he attended the Hoboken Academy and completed a course at Packard's Business College. He then turned his attention to the study of his present profession and entered the New York College of Dentistry. He was graduated from the college in 1878, receiving the degree of D. D. S., and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in this city.

The skill which he evinced in his work and the thorough business training which he had received, resulted in success from the outset, and he is now in possession of one of the largest practices in Hoboken. The Doctor is a member of the New Jersey State Dental Society, one of the leading associations of its kind in this country. In the year 1911 he received the appointment which he now holds, of Director of the Dental Clinics of the Hoboken public schools, this being the first appointment of the kind in the history of the State of New Jersey.

On June 10, 1913, Dr. Kiel was appointed member of the State Board of Registration and Examination in Dentistry, succeeding Dr. Charles A. Meeker, of Newark, who had resigned; the

honor coming to Dr. Kiel through the Governor of New Jersey, and being utterly unsought and unexpected. The first intimation that the Doctor received of his appointment reached him through the newspaper reporters, and it is needless to say was in the nature of a complete surprise. There is little doubt that the Governor selected the right man for the place.

Dr. Kiel has been active in civic affairs all his life and has lent his influence in many beneficial ways to the cause of good government. He distinguished himself by having served five years on the Hoboken Board of Education, discharging his duties with great efficiency and discretion; during one of these years he served as president of the board. For four years he was postmaster of the city of Hoboken, receiving his appointment at the hands of President Harrison; here again discharging his duties with the utmost satisfaction to the public at large and the government that installed him. It is not too much to say that Dr. Kiel has occupied with distinction every office and position of trust which has been tendered to him, and has done much good in the service of his fellow citizens apart from the excellence of his professional career.

Dr. Kiel is married, his wife having been Miss Nellie Van Saun, a daughter of John A. Van Saun and Sophia Van Saun, of Hackensack, New Jersey. They have one son, Cornelius J. Kiel, a graduate of Hoboken Academy and now in business in New York City









*Wm. W. Smalley*

## MULLAY W. SMALLEY

**H**ONORABLE MULLAY W. SMALLEY, of the Republican party, is a native of this county, and has resided here for many years. He is a well-known and respected citizen, and has been active in the community for many years.

Mr. Smalley is a member of the Board of Supervisors, and has been active in the management of the county affairs. He is also a member of the Board of Education, and has been active in the management of the public schools.

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*Wm. D. Bradley*

## WILLIAM W. SMALLEY

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**H**ON. WILLIAM W. SMALLEY, actively identified with industrial and manufacturing interests in Somerset county, New Jersey, makes his home at Bound Brook. He is deeply interested in community affairs and his efforts have also been a potent element in the business progress of this section of the State. He has with ready recognition of opportunity directed his labors into various fields wherein he has achieved success, and at the same time has promoted a business enterprise that has proved of more than local value, largely promoting the commercial activity of the State. In November, 1911, Mr. Smalley was elected Senator from Somerset county.

A native of Middlesex county, New Jersey, William Winsor Smalley was born December 17, 1850, and he is a son of John and Elizabeth (Winsor) Smalley, the former of whom was a farmer and later a manufacturer in Somerset county. To the public schools of Bound Brook William W. Smalley is indebted for his preliminary educational training, which was supplemented with a course in the Bound Brook Seminary. He also attended the New York University Grammar School and Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York. For seven years after leaving school he was a clerk in the banking house of Henry Clews & Company, in New York, and in 1880 he returned to Bound Brook and here engaged in the lumber business and in manufacturing machinery bearings. During the long intervening years to the present time, in 1913, he has accumulated a competency and won renown for himself as an honorable and straightforward business man. He is vice-president of the First National Bank of Bound Brook, and is president of the Board of Trade.

In politics Mr. Smalley owns allegiance to the Republican party, in the local councils of which he has long been an active factor.

For two terms he served most creditably as a member of the city council of Bound Brook and during the years 1907-08-09-10 he was a member of the New Jersey Assembly. In November, 1911, he was further honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of State Senator. In religious matters he is a member of the Congregational church and in a social way his affiliations are with the Middlebrook Country Club and with the Somerset Country Club.

Mrs. Smalley is a daughter of Lewis D. and Helen (Skillman) Cook. Mr. Smalley has two children, Ethel Cook Smalley, born November 27, 1883; George Oakley Smalley, born March 8, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Smalley are popular in connection with the best social affairs of their home community and are accorded the unqualified confidence and esteem of all with whom they have come in contact.



## NEILS BAKKE, D. D. S., L. D. S.

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**T**HE career of Neils Bakke, D. D. S., L. D. S., of Hoboken, New Jersey, has been one of consecutive progress and development, and his prestige as a dental surgeon is cumulative in character. He is daily adding to his honor in matters of original research and experiment in connection with his professional work, and is forging his way forward to a position in the foremost ranks of his field of work.

Born at Telemarken, Norway, August 3, 1884, he is a son of Neils Bakke, a sheriff of Arendal, Norway. He was educated in the public high schools of his native city, then matriculated at the Christiania Dental College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1907 with the degree of L. D. S. Two years were then spent in England as a student under Dr. F. W. Bradley, of Wisluch, after which he returned to Telemarken and commenced the practice of his profession, with which he was occupied for a period of one and a half years. Coming to America in 1910, he opened dental offices in Hoboken, New Jersey, and has been in active practice in that city up to the present time. Although he has been here but three years, he has a large patronage, and his reputation for careful and conscientious work along the most progressive lines is a rapidly growing one, and some of his patients come from distant places. He is a member of the New Jersey State Dental Society; Norsemen Lodge, No. 878, Free and Accepted Masons, of Brooklyn, New York; Lief Erickson Lodge, No. 135, Foresters of America, Brooklyn; Norwegian Singing Society, of Brooklyn; vice-president of the Hoboken Glee Club. In political matters he entertains independent opinions, and does not allow himself to be bound by party ties. Dr. Bakke is not married.

## WALTER DAVID WEBER, M. D.

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**A**LTHOUGH not yet twenty-seven years of age, Dr. Walter D. Weber has a very extensive practice in West Hoboken, where he has succeeded Dr. Gilman in the service of the community and in its high regard. Dr. Weber was born in West Hoboken on May 26, 1887, being the son of Mr. Charles Weber, a commission merchant of New York City, who is still in business in that place.

He was educated primarily in Jersey City, where he attended the grammar schools and afterward the high school there, availing himself of all the instruction that could be obtained of his teachers. He then entered the Dwight Preparatory School of New York City; and turning his attention to the subject of medicine, was admitted in 1906 as a student to the Bellevue Hospital Medical School, of New York City, where he pursued his studies for the following two years. Believing then that it would be of decided advantage to him to have the benefit of instruction at more than one school, he passed his third and fourth years of medical study at the Long Island Hospital College, from which he was duly graduated in 1910 with the degree of M. D. After his graduation he became attached to the out of door department of the Lying-in Hospital, in New York City, where he served for a term and gathered much useful experience in his profession. For the following two years he was associated with Christ Hospital, in Jersey City, having received the appointment of house physician and surgeon at that institution. At the end of this time he succeeded to the practice of Dr. Gilman in West Hoboken, and has remained in this city ever since in the active exercise of his profession.

Dr. Weber has been appointed as medical inspector of the city schools, and has charge of the Infants' Milk Dispensary of Hoboken. He has membership in a number of the leading medical societies and institutions of the place, belonging to the Hudson County



Medical Society, and to the Physicians' and Surgeons' Club of Jersey City. He keeps in touch with his old college interests and is a member of the Long Island Hospital College Alumni Association, and of the Greek letter fraternity, Alpha Kappa Kappa. He is also a member of the Alumni Association of Christ Hospital. In politics Dr. Weber is a Republican in the matter of national issues, but in local politics is independent, casting his vote in favor of the candidate who seems to him best fitted for the office in question. He has wide business interests in the city and is a stockholder in the Building and Loan Association here. In athletics he takes special delight; and is passionately addicted to automobiling, passing his vacations in touring and in the enjoyment of the open air at his summer lodge in Vermont.

Dr. Weber is a married man, his wife having been a Miss Laura D. Stonebridge, of Fordham, New York.



## ABRAHAM UREVITZ, M. D.

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THE man of merit and distinction who, by his own efforts, has attained a prominent position in any circle, and by his personal worth commands a high place, is certainly deserving of biographic honor, and as such an one we present Dr. Abraham Urevitz, of West Hoboken, New Jersey. Especial comment is unnecessary as to his high standing in the community in which he has located his field of activity, but the outline of his career cannot fail to be of interest.

Born at Gaisin, Russia, December 10, 1886, he is a son of Joseph Urevitz, a forestry expert. Until 1901 Dr. Urevitz was a student at the Gymnasium of his native town, and in that year he came to America, and entering the high school at West Hoboken, was graduated from this institution in 1904. He became a member of the freshman class at Rutgers College, and in 1905 matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and after two years spent in study there, matriculated at the University College of Medicine at Richmond, Virginia, from which he was graduated in the class of 1909, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His internship was served at the Reisterstown (Maryland) Jewish Home for Consumptives and, after four months spent in laboratory work and in the observation section at Randall's Island, New York City, he was engaged in professional work for a period of ten months at Bellevue Hospital, New York City. One year was then devoted to work at St. Gregory's and the Jewish Maternity hospitals, after which, in January, 1912, he established himself as a private general practitioner in West Hoboken. Although it is less than two years since that date, his excellent reputation had preceded him, and he has a large and steadily increasing class of patients. He has formed connections with many organizations, among them being the following: The Hudson County, State and American Medical socie-



Abraham Grey M.O.



ties; Academy of Medicine of Northern New Jersey; West Hoboken High School and University Medical College of Richmond, Virginia, Alumni associations; Veritas Lodge, No. 734, Free and Accepted Masons; Jackson Lodge, No. 150, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Independent Order of Brith Abraham; Jewish Benevolent Association of Hudson County, Independent Order of Ahawas Israel; Royal Arcanum; Knights of Maccabees, Knights of Pythias; Loyal Order of Moose, No. 765. He is independent in his political opinions, and was appointed medical inspector of schools in 1912, a position he is still filling at the present time. He is visiting physician to the Jewish Maternity Hospital and to the North Hudson Hospital, West Hoboken. Broad minded, and with generous ideas, Dr. Urevitz gives a goodly portion of his time to assisting the foreign element which comes to this country in such large numbers, and in connection with this work he is a member of the Immigrant Aid Society. Dr. Urevitz is unmarried.



## WALTER F. CIMIOTTI, M. D.

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**A**LTHOUGH young in years, Dr. Walter F. Cimiotti, a well known physician of West Hoboken, New Jersey, has already earned a distinction in his professional work, which might well be the envy of a much older man. His efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines that his may already be called a successful life in the true sense of the words. Born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1877, he is a son of Ferdinand F. Cimiotti, a furrier and fur dealer, who is of Italian descent, as the name indicates.

Dr. Cimiotti was educated in the public schools of the city of New York as far as his preparatory education is concerned, then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York in 1897, and was graduated from this institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1901. The two years immediately following his graduation were spent as an interne and chief resident physician in St. Mark's Hospital, after which he went to Europe in order to pursue a post-graduate course of study at the University of Berlin, Germany. At the expiration of one year he returned to the city of New York, and spent one year in the Kraeden Bacteriological Laboratories. Upon the conclusion of this connection he went to West Hoboken, New Jersey, establishing himself in private practice there, with which he has been actively identified since that time. Up to the present time Dr. Cimiotti has not specialized along any particular line, and the liberal patronage which has come to him attests sufficiently his superior understanding of the principles of medicine and his success in applying them to the needs of suffering humanity.

Dr. Cimiotti married Ida Wheeler, of New York City, and they have one daughter: Ella. The doctor is a member of a number of medical associations, lodges and other organizations. He abso-

lutely eschews politics, as he prefers to devote all of his time to the profession which he has chosen as his life work. His chief form of recreation is found on the water, and he is a member of the New Jersey Motor Club. His beautiful residence is located at No. 171 Palisade avenue, where he finds much enjoyment in the fine library he has already collected. A great part of the time which he can spare from his ever increasing practice is devoted to reading and research work, of which he apparently never tires.



## ARTHUR CHAZOTTE STRATFORD

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THE Stratford family is represented in Jersey City, New Jersey, by the family of the late George Stratford, founder of the George Stratford Oakum Company, and is of English origin, the direct ancestors of this branch migrated to Ireland, from whence they finally came to America. One of these ancestors was Edward Stratford, of Nuneaton, county of Warwick, England, 1610-1655; Robert Stratford, his son, settled in Baltinglas, Ireland, in 1654; John Stratford, grandson of Robert; Baron of Baltinglas, Viscount Aldborough of Belan, 1776, Earl of Aldborough, 1777. William Stratford, who was a gentleman farmer in Ireland, married ——— Furgerson. John Stratford, son of William and ——— (Furgerson) Stratford, was born in Ireland in 1781; he was a great horseman and married Clare, a daughter of ——— and Ann (Fuller) Burnett.

George, son of John and Clare (Burnett) Stratford, was born in Dublin, Ireland, June 16, 1830, and died in Jersey City, New Jersey, April 20, 1902. He had little or no help from his parents to enable him to establish himself in life, and he came to the United States as a young man, without friends or influence, yet made a most decided success of life. Difficulties without number were encountered and, after many a severe struggle, overcome. Ambitious and studious, he tried to overcome the deficiencies of his education by attendance at the public night schools, and by a close study of the Bible, which, he always maintained, was most helpful in assisting in any career. In his native land he had attended the school conducted by Dr. Hunter, but had never gone to any college. At the age of eighteen years he was serving his apprenticeship in an oakum factory, having selected this line of industry for himself. In Jersey City he filled minor positions with B. Mills & Sons, and with W. O. Davey & Sons, subsequently becoming a partner in each of these



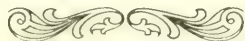
concerns. For some time he was in charge of the oakum factory in the Brooklyn Navy Yard and, in 1860, started the oakum factory known now as the George Stratford Oakum Company, which is the largest in the world. He was a man of many-sided ability and, in 1876, founded the Jersey City Paper Company, of which he was the president until 1902. While he affiliated with the Democratic party on general principles, he never allowed himself to be bound by partisanship in the matter of casting his vote, but entertained independent ideas upon the subject. For many years he was treasurer, vestryman, junior and senior warden in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and he was a very liberal subscriber to charities of all kinds. He was a member of the Carteret Club of Jersey City, and his favorite forms of recreation were fishing and driving. Mr. Stratford married (first), September 7, 1851, Isabella O'Neill, who died December 26, 1864; he married (second), December 15, 1870, Delphine, daughter of Peter S. and Adelaide (Ridley) Chazotte, granddaughter of Pierre Etienne Chazotte, and of Captain John and Amelia (Powers) Ridley, and a descendant of John Nethercut, of Cumberland county, England. He had seven children by the first marriage and five by the second. Those living at the present time are as follows: 1. William George, who is vice-president of the George Stratford Oakum Company; 2. Mrs. Clare E. Hoe, who married Charles E. Hoe; 3. Mrs. Antoinette D. Pettinos, who married George F. Pettinos; 4. Frank Burnett, secretary and treasurer George Stratford Oakum Company; secretary and treasurer Franklin Paper Mills Company; treasurer Jersey City Paper Company, and was president of the Automobile Club of Hudson County three years; 5. Edwin Holbrook, secretary and treasurer Trust Company of New Jersey; secretary of the Jersey City Paper Company; director George Stratford Oakum Company; and 6. Arthur Chazotte, whose name heads this sketch. The Stratford arms are: Barry of ten, argent and azure, over all a lion rampant, gules. Crest: A dexter arm embowed in armour, holding in the

hand, ppr, a scimeter, argent, hilt and pomel or. Motto: *Virtute nihil obstat et armis* (Nothing resists valour and arms).

Arthur Chazotte, son of George and Delphine Antoinette (Chazotte) Stratford, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, June 5, 1880. His education was an excellent and comprehensive one, but while still at college the death of his father threw the burden of business responsibilities upon him. His preparatory education was acquired at Hasbrouck Institute, and he then entered Columbia University, where he took an academic course. In April, 1902, immediately after the death of his father, he assumed the duties of a director in the George Stratford Oakum Company, at the end of one year became secretary of this corporation, an office he held four years, and since March, 1907, has capably filled the responsible office of president, where he has had ample opportunity to demonstrate his executive ability. In July, 1906, he organized the Bayside Realty Company, of which he has been secretary and treasurer ever since. He was president of the Franklin Paper Mills Company, 1912-13; director of the New Jersey Title Guaranty and Trust Company, 1912-13; held a similar office in the West New York Trust Company, 1912-13, and is a director of the Rock Plaster Manufacturing Company. Among other offices of trust and responsibility he has been called upon to fill are the following: First vice-president of the Jersey City Board of Trade, 1910-11; president of the Board of Trade, 1911-12-13; trustee of the Citizens' Federation of Hudson County, 1911-13; one of the organizers of the People's Institute, 1911; vice-president of the People's Institute, 1912; one of the organizers of the Down Town Club, 1909; one of the organizers and trustee of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, 1912-13. Mr. Stratford gives his political allegiance to the Republican party, and takes a deep interest in whatever concerns the welfare of the community in which he lives. He served as a member of the Elisor grand jury of Hudson county, and as a member of the board of trustees of the Children's Friend Society of Jersey City. His military service consists of three years spent as a member of the

Signal Corps, National Guard, State of New Jersey. His membership in clubs and societies not mentioned above is as follows: Delta Kappa Epsilon; Senior Society Nacoms; Lotos Club; Essex County Country Club; Columbia University Club; Jersey City Club; Carteret Club; Danforth Tennis Club, of which he was secretary seven years; Down Town Club. His religious affiliation is with St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Greenville. While fond of all forms of outdoor exercise, Mr. Stratford finds his chief recreation in tennis, golf and automobiling.

Mr. Stratford married, June 19, 1907, Helen, daughter of Frederick and Emma (Ritter) Lockwood, granddaughter of Frederick and Olivia (Meeker) Lockwood and of Casper and Eliza (Jarvis) Ritter, and a direct descendant of Robert Lockwood, who came from England to Watertown in 1630, in Governor Winthrop's fleet. They have one child: Helen Lockwood Stratford. This sketch cannot have a more fitting conclusion than the opinion expressed by Mr. Stratford when asked as to his opinion as to what is most helpful to young people in attaining real success in life. He holds that the most important considerations are: Fair dealing, ambition, devotion to one's work, family and friends, and the realization of individual responsibility for citizenship and government.



## THOMAS JAMES STEWART

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THE old aphorism "that blood will tell" seems to apply with peculiar force to the character of Thomas James Stewart, of Jersey City, New Jersey. He is descended from an ancient Scotch-Irish family that has been noted for several generations for rigorous piety and strict religious ideals of life. According to tradition, the Stewarts or Stuarts were originally Scotch Covenanters, who fled to Ireland during the seventeenth century to escape religious persecutions prevailing in Scotland. They settled in the North of Ireland, where the family resided until Robert Stuart or Samuel Stewart, a descendant, emigrated to the United States.

His father was a farmer and horse dealer near Belfast, and his mother's maiden name was Jane Shaw. He was born March 11, 1824, near Belfast, Ireland; was brought up there and learned the trade of mechanical engineer; he came to America about 1850 and settled in New York City, where he remained for several years and then removed to West Hoboken, New Jersey, where he lived thereafter. On April 22, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Scott's Life Guards, otherwise known as the Fourth Regiment of New York Volunteers, and served until May 25, 1863, when he was honorably discharged with his company at New York. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 11-13, 1862; he attained the rank of sergeant. He followed his trade in Hoboken, New Jersey, and died August 27, 1909, in Jersey City, New Jersey. He married Ann Heaney, a native of County Longford, Ireland, who came to America with her parents about 1853 and settled in New York. Her mother's maiden name was Ann Wilson; she was born January, 1834, and died February 3, 1911, and had, among other children, a son, of whom see the following.

Thomas James Stewart, son of Robert or Samuel and Ann (Heaney) Stewart or Stuart, was born November 23, 1856, at the



Wm. H. H. H.

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Wm. F. Blount





southeast corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street, New York City, New York. He attended the public schools of West Hoboken, New Jersey, until he was past twelve years of age, and graduated therefrom with a rating of 100 in grades, which was the highest percentage awardable. During his attendance at school he was recommended by his principal and secured the position of official messenger appointed by the town council of Hoboken, whose duty was to post notices on the billboards and to carry messages when required for them. Immediately after leaving school he was employed as office boy by Thomas Marshall Stewart, his uncle, at the rate of two dollars per week. His uncle was engaged in cleaning carpets and other floor coverings at 157 West Thirty-second street, New York City. About three years after young Stewart entered the employment of his uncle the then existing firm was dissolved, and the elder Stewart opened a new carpet cleaning establishment at 326 Seventh avenue, New York City. Young Thomas J. Stewart was made clerk in the new place, then manager during the absence of his uncle, and at eighteen years of age his uncle gave him an interest in the business. This arrangement continued until 1879, when at the age of twenty-three years he started a carpet cleaning establishment of his own in Jersey City, New Jersey.

He continued in business in Jersey City until 1888, when opportunity came to purchase a plot at the corner of Erie and Fifth streets, upon which was an old wooden building formerly occupied as a jewelry factory. He demolished the old building and erected in its place a new brick and stone modern building, sixty by sixty feet, six stories high, equipped for his business. In 1893 he added two wings to the first building—one twenty by sixty feet, and the other twenty by one hundred feet, both six stories high, which made the present structure one of the most commodious carpet cleaning and storage establishments in the United States. These additions enabled Mr. Stewart to take on a furniture storage business in addition to carpet cleaning, to which was later added vans for household and furniture moving. He was the first person in Jersey City to provide suitable

moving vans and competent service for handling and storing furniture of all kinds. From a small beginning the business has grown into one of the most important carpet cleaning and storage plants in the United States. The business was incorporated in 1893 as the Thomas J. Stewart Company, with himself as chief owner and president of the company.

In politics, Mr. Stewart is a Republican on National and State issues, but does not limit himself to partisan policies on local issues. He was a candidate for City Commissioner under the Walsh Act, which provides for a board of five commissioners in whom executive authority is invested instead of a Mayor. At the election held in June, 1913, he was defeated for office, but received about forty-five per cent. of the total vote, and the highest number of votes for a candidate on his party's ticket. He was vice-president of the Jersey City Board of Trade, and a member of the executive and finance committees; is president of the Newman Mission and Industrial Home, of Jersey City; and of the Team Owner's Association of Hudson County; member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, New York City; the Organized Aid, and other charitable organizations. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and has been elder several years during recent times.

Thomas James Stewart married Cornelia Banta, daughter of George D. and Emily M. Banta, February 12, 1885, at West Hoboken, New Jersey. They have seven children, namely: Thomas James Stewart, Cornelia Stewart, Arthur Stewart, Hazel Stewart, Robert G. Stewart, Oliver R. Stewart, and Russel H. Stewart, deceased. The family resides at 604 Bergen avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey.

A family characteristic that has come down from remote ancestors is that of high sense of honor, unswerving personal integrity, and of unimpeachable honesty in business dealings. The element of personal reputation stands out in the history of this family generation after generation in marked distinction to the lax morals of the time. The immediate antecedents of Thomas James Stewart were devout

Christians, who studied their Bible as the oracle of God; and drew from its teachings the precepts of virtue, that have been passed on to their posterity.



## EDMUND LE BRETON GARDNER

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THE history of a nation is the record of the achievements of its people, and thus biography becomes the very foundation upon which the general history of mankind rests. The importance of making a permanent record of the lifework of such men as are worthy of this distinction cannot be overestimated, and it is of a man of this caliber, Edmund Le Breton Gardner, of Ridgewood, Bergen county, New Jersey, that this review treats.

While a history of the ancestors of Mr. Gardner is most interesting reading, limited space will not permit us to enter upon anything but a brief mention. The family record contains many names of members of this family who were officers in the army and officials in the civil government of the colonies. Oliver Prescott held the rank of Major-General under Washington, and was a Judge of the Probate Court of Massachusetts. Governor Thomas Dudley was another ancestor, who achieved prominence in the Massachusetts Bay Colony; and the line can be traced directly to Elder William Brewster, of "Mayflower" fame. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, John Dean Gardner, was born in 1799, died 1869; he married Susan Newell Dick. George Arthur, son of John Dean and Susan Newell (Dick) Gardner, was born in 1829, died 1879; he was a business man of ability, noted for his piety, and married Mary Caroline Le Breton. Her father was Edmund Lewis Le Breton, born in 1805, died 1849, married Lucy Oliver Prescott; he was a descendant of Pierre Le Bretagne, of Nantes, France, who came to this country about 1766 and settled at Newburyport, Massachusetts. The American progenitor of the Gardner family was Thomas Gardner, who came from England in 1635, and settled in Boston, Massachusetts.

Edmund Le Breton Gardner was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, in the year 1851. He received an excellent preparatory educa-

tion and, prior to entering college learned the machinist's trade, having a natural bent for that field of industry, and desiring to obtain a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge of what he intended to make his life work. Throughout all the years he devoted to study he was largely self-supporting, and even in those early days he was animated by the principles which characterized him up to the present time—work and more work, and temperance. Having matriculated at Cornell University, he was graduated from this institution in the class of 1875 with the degree of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering. His main line of reading has always been along the lines of mechanical and civil engineering, as assisting in the work he always had in view. His first appointment was as instructor in mathematics and assistant professor at Cornell University, and from this he went into the professional work of a civil engineer. He has been the engineer in charge of the work for the Dundee Water Power Company, Passaic, New Jersey, since 1880; and he is president of a number of public service water and electric light companies. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, but the demands made upon his time by the responsible positions he holds make it impossible for him to devote more time to the political matters of the community, than is given by any good citizen. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. His membership in other organizations is as follows: Phi Delta Theta college fraternity; University Club of New York; Union League, and Riding and Automobile clubs, of New York; Hamilton, Arcola and Ridgewoods, New Jersey; Patriotic Society of the Mayflower; Sons of the Revolution; Founders and Patriots; Society of Colonial Wars; Descendants of Colonial Governors. Some years ago the favorite forms of recreation in which Mr. Gardner indulged were rowing and baseball, which changed to tennis in the course of time, and now he finds his chief pleasure in outdoor amusement in golfing.

Mr. Gardner married, November 24, 1887, Louise, daughter of John and Henrietta Sprague. They have two children: Adelaide, and Prescott, who is at present attending school. Mr. Gardner

is broad and comprehensive in his views on all subjects. He gives careful thought to any project with which he becomes identified, and the result of his deliberations is one to be highly commended. His social qualities and sterling worth have made him very popular, and he has a large circle of friends in business as well as in private life.



## HENRY AMORY HOTWET, M. D.

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**P**ROBABLY one of the ablest physicians to be attracted to this portion of the State of New Jersey, is Dr. Henry A. Hotwet, a native of Iowa, with a fine record as a practitioner in the last four or five years, since his residence in Weehawken. Dr. Hotwet was born in Spillville, Winneshiek county, Iowa, in the year 1874, being the son of Alexander and Inger Hotwet. His father was a prosperous farmer out west, and able to give his son the advantages of an excellent education as the best possible start in life.

Pursuing his studies in the public schools of the vicinity of his birth, Dr. Hotwet was graduated from the High School at Decorah, Iowa; after which he took a course in the Valder Business College. Concluding this with marked credit to himself, he turned his attention to the study of pharmacy, and going to Des Moines, was admitted as a student at the Highland Park College of Pharmacy. He was graduated there with the degree of Ph. D. in May, 1872; after which he went to Denver, Colorado, and obtained employment in his chosen profession. He remained in Denver for awhile, and in other Colorado cities, gathering experience and maturing his knowledge, when he determined upon a career in the East. Coming therefore to New York City, he passed the State Board examination and found satisfactory employment in the metropolis, where he remained for a period of four years. At the expiration of this time he returned to the West, and entering the Northern Indiana University at Valparaiso, Indiana, completed a year's collegiate course there with a view to eventually adopting the profession. He then entered the medical department of the University of Chicago, completing the course with credit and graduating in the year 1908 with the degree of M. D. After engaging in the usual hospital work, Dr. Hotwet returned east and located in Weehawken, New Jersey, beginning the general practice of medicine and surgery here in October, 1909, and continuing

until the present time; his practice now being one of the most extensive in the place and constantly growing. On July 24, 1913, Dr. Hotwet was elected an honorary member of the Italian Physico-Chemical Academy, of Palermo, Sicily.

Dr. Hotwet's name is connected with the leading medical societies and associations of the State, he being a member of the Hudson County, New Jersey State, and American Medical Associations, and an honorary member of the New York Academy of Medicine. He is associated with the Bergen Private Sanatorium and with several similar institutions in New York City, where the quality of his work has been such as to reflect great credit upon his attainments and skill. For the period of a year he occupied the chair of physiology at the New Jersey University, in Jersey City; and he is a member in high standing of the Alumni Associations of Highland Park College and North Indiana University. Mrs. Hotwet is a charter member of the Weehawken Nursery Society to which she has given much of her valuable time and interest with distinctly praiseworthy results; and belongs to various local organizations here, as well as to a number in New York City, where she has achieved considerable distinction.

Dr. Hotwet is an Independent in politics, having strong views and maintaining a lively interest in the public welfare and general good of the community in which he has elected to do his life-work. He is a consistent churchman, attending the Grace Episcopal church, of Union Hill. After coming East, he was married to Miss Fannie Violet Von Osthoff, of New York City, and they have one son, Henry Amory Hotwet Jr.





## HENRY COOPER KELSEY

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**H**ENRY COOPER KELSEY, of Trenton, New Jersey, is a man of merit and distinction who owes his prominent position in business circles and public life mainly to his own efforts, and his career is certainly worthy of biographic honors. His parents were John and Ellen Mills (Van Kirk) Kelsey, the former of Scotch descent, born in Newton, New Jersey, in 1809, the latter of Dutch ancestry, and born in Sparta, New Jersey, in 1814.

Henry Cooper Kelsey was born in Sparta, Sussex county, New Jersey, December 4, 1837, and at the public schools of his native town he received the education which he later supplemented by earnest study at home, and by keen observation of men and manners. His training for a mercantile line of business was acquired while he held the position of clerk in a general store, and he was successfully engaged in business as a merchant for some time. He also met with success as the editor of the "New Jersey Herald," which was published in Newton, New Jersey, and which he had purchased in 1867. He had been active in public affairs as a supporter of Democratic principles from the time he had cast his first vote, and he held the office of postmaster at Newton for a number of years. Having been appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Sussex county in 1866, he held the office for a period of four years. Governor Randolph appointed him Secretary of State in 1870, for the period of one year, the resignation of H. N. Congar having caused the vacancy. Upon the expiration of this term he was again appointed by the same Governor for a full term of five years, this expiring in 1876. The Republican Senate confirmed this appointment, and when Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed at the expiration of the term, by Governor Bedle, who had succeeded Governor Randolph, a Republican Senate again confirmed the appointment. In 1881 Mr. Kelsey was nominated by Governor Ludlow for another full term, and as

the Senate refused to confirm the nomination, he appointed him to fill the vacancy for one year, and appointed him for the full term of five years in 1882, when the Senate confirmed the nomination. Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed to the same office in 1887 and 1892 by Governors Green and Abbett, the nomination being confirmed by the Senate each time. The total period of his service, which expired April 1, 1897, was twenty-seven years, a longer term, probably, than was ever served in an office of like high rank by any one in this country. By virtue of his office he was a member of a number of State Boards, Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, Clerk of Board of State Canvassers, Clerk of the Court of Errors and Appeals, Clerk of the Court of Impeachments, Clerk of the Court of Pardons, Clerk of the Prerogative Court, Commissioner of State Library and of the Scientific School. The Legislature appointed him a member of the State House Rebuilding Commission in 1885.

While serving the public in high office, Mr. Kelsey was personally interested in a number of financial and other business enterprises. He was for many years a director and vice-president of the Mechanics' National Bank of Trenton, which position he still holds, and a director of the Sussex National Bank, at Newton, having held this position prior to his removal to Trenton. Among his corporation interests were the gas companies of Newark, New Jersey, and it was through his instrumentality that they were consolidated in 1895. He was president of the Consolidated Company from its organization until 1898, at which time it was sold to the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. Kelsey married, May 15, 1861, Prudence, who died January 3, 1904, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Simonson) Townsend, of Newton, New Jersey. They had no children. Mr. Kelsey, for many years, has found his best recreation in travel, in which he has indulged extensively in this country, and has crossed the Atlantic about forty times, visiting almost every country in Europe. He is a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, but has a sincere reverence for religion of every denomination, and makes no dis-

tion in the distribution of his liberal donations. After the death of his wife, as a mark of respect to her memory, Mr. Kelsey paid off the entire mortgage indebtedness of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, of which she had been a member, and gave generously to the fund for the improvement of the church. He has assisted the Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Newton, his wife's home church, in a similar manner. It is now more than forty years since Mr. Kelsey took up his residence in Trenton House, Trenton, New Jersey.



## JOHN S. McMASTER

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**J**OHN STEVENSON McMASTER, lawyer, of Jersey City, New Jersey, was born at Pocomoke, Maryland, December 29, 1859. His parents were John Thomas Bayly McMaster, M. D., and Elizabeth Grace Stevenson. Dr. McMaster was a Union-Democrat during the Civil War; served one term in the Maryland Senate; was postmaster and Collector of Internal Revenue; was first president of the railroad to Pocomoke, now extended to Cape Charles, Virginia, and practised his profession of physician and surgeon in Pocomoke for forty years preceding his death in 1889.

Mr. McMaster is Highland Scotch (Buchanan Clan) on his father's side, and Lowland Scotch on his mother's side. Some of his ancestors came from Scotland to Ireland, and thence to the Eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia, more than two hundred years ago. His great-grandfather, Rev. Samuel McMaster, came from Scotland, and was pastor at the same time of the Presbyterian churches at Snow Hill, Pitts Creek and Rehoboth, Maryland, (his only charge) for thirty-seven years (1774-1811) during the Revolutionary War period. These are the oldest regularly organized Presbyterian churches in America.

Mr. McMaster was educated at the Pocomoke High School and Delaware College at Newark, Delaware, and was graduated from Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1883, with the degree of A. B., being Latin salutatorian, and later secured the degree of A. M. He taught in the High School at Pocomoke for two years (1878-1880) and also taught mathematics and the natural sciences for five years (1883-1888) in the Morris Academy, Morristown, New Jersey, and whilst there studied law with Vice-Chancellor Henry C. Pitney, and in 1885 at the University of Virginia. In June, 1888, at Trenton, New Jersey, he was admitted to the Bar



John S McMaster



as attorney, and in June, 1891, as counsellor, and later appointed a Special Master in Chancery and a Supreme Court Commissioner.

From June, 1888, until November, 1889, he practised law at Dover, New Jersey, as an associate of Justice Mahlon Pitney, now of the United States Supreme Court. He served as private secretary (Democratic) to President George T. Werts, of the Senate, in 1889, and in a similar capacity to Speaker William C. Heppenhimer, of the House, in 1890, and to President Robert Adrain, of the Senate, in 1891 and 1892, and to Governor George T. Werts during his term (1893-1896) as Governor of New Jersey.

He came to Jersey City in November, 1889, and has since then practised alone except for seven years (1892-1899) when he was in partnership with Asa W. Dickinson and Charles D. Thompson, under the firm name of Dickinson, Thompson & McMaster. His practice is largely in the Court of Chancery and in the management of estates. His offices are at No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City. He has held a number of important receiverships.

He has travelled extensively in this country and in Europe. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of New York City; the Washington Association of Morristown, New Jersey; the Original Research Society of Maryland; National Geographic Society; the New Jersey Historical Society, and the Presbyterian Historical Society, of Philadelphia. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church, of Jersey City, and an ex-president of the Children's Friend Society, of Jersey City. He has written and published several historical sketches of various prominent people and families, mainly of Maryland and Virginia, and concerning the early Presbyterian churches in his native locality, familiarly known as the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia and the Land of Evergreens. He has made many public addresses on various topics, and made a number of stump speeches advocating the election of Hon. Charles C. Black (Democrat) as Governor of New Jersey on the Equal Taxation issue. He lately made one of the principal addresses at the

unveiling of the monument in Virginia to Rev. Francis Makemie, chief founder of the Presbyterian church in America. He is the author of "Sketch of Rev. Samuel McMaster," and a like "Sketch of John S. Stevenson," and articles entitled "Makemieland," "Land of Evergreens," "Purpose of the Old Home Prize," and "The Head, Hand and Heart Method;" all of which articles have attained wide circulation. He is also an associate editor of this work—"History of Newark."

On May 15, 1894, he was married, at Pocomoke, Maryland, to Louisa Jane Dennis, daughter of Hon. Samuel K. Dennis and his wife, Sally Crisfield. He has two sons, John Dennis McMaster and Alfred Dennis McMaster.





## ALBERT RICHARDS

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**A**LBERT RICHARDS, a prominent politician and popular hotel man of Dover, New Jersey, was born near Easton, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1855, son of Henry and Jane (Price) Richards. His father was born in Shropshire, England, in 1801, son of William H. Richards, and died August 18, 1868, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. He came to the coal regions of Pennsylvania at the age of fifteen years, and rose in the employ of the mining companies, through the various minor positions, until he became operator, and finally superintendent of the Glendon Iron Company. He had charge of their works in and near Easton, Pennsylvania, and in northern New Jersey. He married Jane, daughter of John Price, a farmer of Durham, Pennsylvania; she died October 18, 1892, aged sixty-seven years.

Albert Richards received his preliminary teaching in the public schools of Easton. He then entered Lafayette College, but remained only a short time, preferring to study law. Judge William T. Laporte, of Dover, began to instruct him in the rudiments of legal knowledge, and Mr. Richards remained there for two years. His inherited talents, however, induced him to return to the business of mining, which his father had found so lucrative. Henry Richards was then superintendent with the Glendon Iron Company, and his son soon found employment with the same firm, moving to Hurd-town, New Jersey, to become one of their mining contractors. This kind of work continued to hold his attention for the next eighteen years, and proved very profitable. His savings were invested in 1893 in the Mansion House, at Dover, a fine and first-class hotel while under his direction, but he retired from this business in 1905, after twelve successful years of proprietorship, having won a host of friends, both in his own community and among those who patronized his hostelry. Mr. Richards' personality and his executive

ability have been in demand in other fields than business. He is a strong adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and has been elected a member of the Dover city council, serving from 1906 to 1908. He is connected with the Free and Accepted Masons, and also with the Elks. His residence, situated in large and well-kept grounds, stands on South Norris street, Dover.

Mr. Richards married, in 1898, Blanche Lantz, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Lantz, of Sussex county, New Jersey. Their son, Jack Van Nostrand, was born July 5, 1899.



## ANTHONY GREGORY SACCO, M. D.

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**T**HE history of a State, as well as that of a Nation, consists chiefly of the chronicles of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon it, whether in the broad sphere of professional work, or of public labors, or in the narrower, but not less worthy, one of individual activity. If the general good has been promoted, the man who has brought about this state of affairs is most decidedly worthy of mention. Anthony Gregory Sacco, M. D., while he has not yet been identified with the medical profession a great number of years, has already accomplished results which redound greatly to his credit. Since his residence in West Hoboken, New Jersey, he has succeeded in acquiring the confidence of a large number of patients.

Dr. Anthony Gregory Sacco was born in the State of New Jersey, September 5, 1888, and is a son of John G. Sacco, a private banker and prominent politician of Long Branch, New Jersey. He became a student at the Chattle High School, New Jersey, and was graduated from this institution in June, 1907, after which he matriculated at the Medical Department of Cornell University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1911 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. While a student at this institution he was a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity, and served as treasurer of the same. He took a prominent part in all the student activities. After his graduation some time was spent in the New York City Hospital, located on Blackwell's Island; one year at Christ Hospital, New Jersey; and he then established himself in private practice, locating his office at No. 440 Clinton street, West Hoboken, New Jersey. Dr. Sacco is still a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity; of the Cornell Alumni Association; Cornell Club of New York City; Hudson County, State and American medical societies; and a number of lodges and other organizations. In political

affairs, Dr. Sacco prefers to form his opinions independently, and will not allow himself to be bound by party ties. While in college he took a great interest in all athletic sports, and this has not abated. He is a member of the Automobile Club of America, and finds great pleasure in this form of recreation. Dr. Sacco is unmarried. He devotes a great part of his leisure time to study and research, and is devoted to his professional work.



## ARCHIBALD ERNEST OLPP, M. D.

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**A**S an exceptionally able general practitioner and scientist, Dr. Archibald Ernest Olpp is well known in his portion of the State, having a practice that is constantly enlarging, and daily widening his scope of usefulness along scientific and medical lines. Dr. Olpp was born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1882, being the son of John Olpp, a retired foreman of the forge department of the Bethlehem Steel Mills.

His primary education was acquired in the city schools, after which he attended the Moravian Parochial School and was graduated therefrom. Entering Lehigh University, he completed the course and was graduated in 1903, with the degree of D. S.; and taking another year's course at the same institution received the degree of bachelor of chemistry, in 1904. Resolving upon making medicine his profession in life, Dr. Olpp in the same year entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he remained for the full four years' course, being graduated in the year 1908 with the degree of M. D.

He did not enter at once upon the practice of his profession, but being appointed instructor in biological chemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Columbia University, New York, he held that important chair for a year. At the end of this time he established himself in the general practice of medicine, in which he has continued ever since. His abilities were quickly recognized, and he was appointed pathologist to the North Hudson Hospital, and medical examiner at St. Mary's Hospital in Jersey City. As a result of his expert knowledge of chemistry he received the appointment of consulting chemist to the Catskill Chemical Company, of Smith's Landing, New York.

Dr. Olpp is connected with many prominent societies and institutions of medical and scientific character, and has rendered very

important service to the State and city along professional lines. He is a member of the West Hoboken Board of Health, and for one year has held the post of City Physician. He is a member also of the Hudson County Medical Society, of the Biological-Chemical Society of New York City, and is associate member of the New York State Medical Society. While a resident of the University of Pennsylvania, he was treasurer of the Pepper Medical Society of the University, in which he still retains an active interest.

He is a member of the Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania, and of Lehigh University. During the four years' course at the latter he was president of his class the entire time, there being only one other instance of the kind in the history of the school. At college he was a member of the Greek letter fraternities Kappa Sigma, Tau Beta Pi, and Psi Alpha Sigma, being treasurer of the latter; he has retained his membership in these fraternities and still takes an active interest in all of their affairs. He is very popular socially and belongs to the fraternal organizations of Foresters and Woodmen, and takes a lively interest in all healthful out of door sports and recreations.



## GUSTAVE W. DRAESEL, M. D.

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**D**R. GUSTAVE W. DRAESEL, who has been so intimately associated with the welfare of the city of Hoboken for many years, and who is as well known in social and civic circles as he is among the medical fraternity, is not a native of the country which he has so well adorned with his superior attainments, but was born at Boehum, in Westphalia, Germany, on December 3, 1865, coming to America with his parents while he was yet in his early infancy.

He is the son of Gustave and Frederica (Hechtenburg) Draesel, both natives of Germany; his father having been a building contractor who located in Hoboken in 1868, continuing here in active business until his death in April, 1910. Dr. Draesel received an excellent preparatory education in the public and private schools of Hoboken, after which he turned his attention to the study of medicine with the view of making it his profession in life. Entering the medical department of New York University, he pursued his studies for a time, but left the University during the students' insurrection there. He then entered the medical department of the University of Wooster, Ohio, now the Western Reserve University; and finished the course there in 1890, when he was graduated and received his degree of M. D.

Immediately upon his graduation, Dr. Draesel entered upon the practice of his profession in this city, in which he has ever since been actively and lucratively engaged. He has become identified with the interests of Hoboken in many ways, and is a member of many societies and associations for the public weal, filling important posts and discharging heavy responsibilities with singular ability and foresight. He is a member of the Hudson County, and New Jersey State Medical Associations, in which his standing is of the highest. He is also a member of the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce, his views and opinions being of great weight in their counsels. He is a director

of the Jefferson Trust Company, of Hoboken, and has numerous other business connections.

Dr. Draesel is also well known and active in Masonic circles, and is a member of the Doric Lodge and Salaam Temple of Newark, and all the divisions of the order in the State of New Jersey. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, to the Maccabees, and to the Order of the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

In politics Dr. Draesel is an Independent, having his own very strong ideas as to the fitness of candidates put forward for election, and taking an active and beneficial interest in the public affairs of city and country. He is a noted worker in the reform of the election system and the management of municipal affairs generally, the services he has rendered along these lines being invaluable. In many ways the Doctor has proved himself one of the most public spirited and progressive citizens that this city has ever boasted, despite the fact that he is only one of its adopted sons; and has taught the native born a fine lesson in patriotism.

On February 14, 1912, Dr. Draesel was married in Hoboken to Miss Martha Muller, a native of the place and of German descent; and has been very happy in his choice of a wife.





## WILLIAM A. DRAESEL, M. D.

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**D**R. WILLIAM A. DRAESEL, brother of Dr. Gustave W. Draesel and Dr. Charles Draesel, of Hoboken, has attained prominence in his profession in West Hoboken, and is one of the best known medical and public men of the city. He was born in Hoboken, April 15, 1875, ten years after his parents, Gustave and Frederica (Hechtenburg) Draesel, had located in this country. His father, a building contractor and active business man of Jersey City, died in 1910, having remained in Jersey City ever since his emigration to this country.

Dr. William Draesel, the younger son, was educated primarily in the schools of Jersey City, and at the conclusion of his studies there was apprenticed as clerk to Charles Sunkel, a druggist, continuing with him for a period of one and a half years. He was then similarly employed by William Kamlah for a like period; at the expiration of which he decided upon a medical career on his own account, and became a student in the medical department of New York University. Graduating in the class of 1897, he obtained his degree and was equipped for practice. He became an interne in the Bellevue and New York Lying-in Hospitals; and at the expiration of this service, entered upon the active practice of his profession in connection with his brother, Dr. Gustave Draesel, with whom he remained for the period of a year, in Hoboken. He then began his individual practice in West Hoboken, where he has since continued with growing success and a continually increasing sphere of activity.

Dr. Draesel is a member, like his brother, of the Hudson County, New Jersey State, and American Medical Associations. From 1902 until 1910, he was town physician for West Hoboken, and has been exceedingly active in the promotion of the general welfare and prosperity of the town. He is examining physician and member of Camp Prosperity, No. 11807, of the Modern Woodmen

of America; Court West Hoboken, No. 41, F. of A.; and is also examining physician and member of the Hoboken Lodge of Elks, No. 74, the Junior Order of American Mechanics, Prosperity Council, No. 250, the Elizabeth Weiner Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor, the Shepherds of Bethlehem and the Star of Prosperity. Beside these orders with which he is professionally as well as fraternally connected, he belongs also to the Doric Lodge, No. 86, Free and Accepted Masons, and to the Cosmopolitan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, examining physician; also medical examiner for the Equitable Life Insurance Society of New York. He is very popular and greatly esteemed in all of these circles.

Beside his professional prominence, Dr. Draesel has extensive business connections in this locality, and is interested in a number of the most important and prosperous corporations and enterprises of the city of Hoboken. He has been director of the North Hudson National Bank, and a stockholder of the Jefferson Trust Company of Hoboken, and the Palisade Building and Loan Association. He is a member of the American Drug Syndicate of New York, also a member of the Hinton Chemical Company, of Jersey City. His business ability is very marked, and his foresight and practical methods have won him great esteem among his associates in these various enterprises.

Dr. Draesel is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, as is also his wife, who was a Miss Hermenia Melching before her marriage; she is the daughter of August Melching, a merchant of Hoboken. Dr. and Mrs. Draesel are the parents of three children: Isolde, William A. Jr., and Herbert; and have a delightful home in West Hoboken.







*Francis Ghee*





*Frederick Douglass*

## FRANCIS BAZLEY LEE

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**F**RANCIS BAZLEY LEE was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1869. He is of Scotch-Irish and English Quaker descent, the original emigrant of this branch of the Lee family being Francis, who came to Philadelphia from Carrickfergus, Ireland, at the opening of the Revolutionary War. One of the sons of Francis was Thomas Lee, a member of the House of Representatives from the State of New Jersey during President Jackson's administration. Thomas Lee was a large landowner and merchant of Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county, New Jersey. A son of Thomas, Benjamin Fisler, who from 1872 to 1897 was clerk of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, is the father of Francis Bazley Lee. Benjamin Fisler Lee has long been identified with the interests of New Jersey, early as a merchant, later as a manufacturer, and for many years a director of the West Jersey Railroad Company. He married Annabella Willson Townsend, a descendant of John Townsend, high sheriff of Cape May county in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Through the colonial plantation-owning families of South Jersey Mrs. Lee is descended from the Ludlams, Mays, Willets and Somers.

Francis Bazley Lee received his preparatory education in a private school in Trenton, in the famous Lawrenceville School, and was graduated from the State Model School in 1888, being the class poet. In October, 1885, while pursuing his studies, he established "The Signal," the official organ of the State schools. He entered the Wharton School of Finance and Political Economy of the University of Pennsylvania, in the autumn of 1888 and two years later received a certificate of proficiency. While there he was associate editor of "The Pennsylvanian," and upon graduation, in 1890, was "Ivy" poet.

After leaving the university Mr. Lee made a trip to Europe,

where he made a special study of matters pertaining to public health and made a translation, from the French, of the constitution of Belgium. Upon his return Mr. Lee entered the law office of Hon. Garret D. W. Vroom, in Trenton. In 1890-91 he took a special course in English literature at the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lee was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1893, and from July of that year until May, 1894, he assisted the city solicitor of Trenton, Edwin R. Walker, in legal matters connected with the establishment of the sewer system of that city. In June, 1896, Mr. Lee was admitted as counsellor-at-law.

Upon subjects connected with the advancement of public interests Mr. Lee has been prominently before the people of the State. Since 1893 he has been a member of the board of managers of the State Charities Aid Association, and is at present a member of the Board of Health of the city of Trenton, his special interest being directed toward the establishment of public baths. In April, 1895, he was appointed by Governor Werts a member of the commission to examine the operation of penal laws and institutions of New Jersey and other States. Upon the report of this commission was based New Jersey legislation leading to the establishment of the "probation" system.

As a contributor to current historical literature on New Jersey Mr. Lee is best known. He is the author of numerous monographs, newspaper articles, and other productions, the most important being a "Memorial of George White Worman," University of Pennsylvania, Law, 1888, issued in 1890; "Supreme Court of New Jersey," "Medico-Legal Journal," March, 1892; data relating to New Jersey men in the Matriculate Catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania; a series of articles on colonial laws, legislation, and customs, "New Jersey Law Journal," 1891-1902; "Colonial Jersey Coinage," 1893; "Agricultural Improvement in Southern New Jersey," 1894; "Jerseysisms," 1894; "History of Trenton," 1895; "History of the Great Seal of New Jersey," in Zieber's "American Heraldry;" and "Outline History and Compilations and Revisions of the Colony and



State of New Jersey, 1717-1896," in the General Statutes of New Jersey, 1896.

As a speaker and lecturer Mr. Lee has advanced the cause of history-teaching by many addresses delivered before conventions of teachers in nearly every county in the central and southern parts of the State. During 1897 and 1898 Mr. Lee was receiver and managing editor of the "Trenton Times."

In his associations with various historic-patriotic organizations he further identified himself with historical inquiry in the State of New Jersey. He is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, being upon its publication committee having in charge the State "Archives," a member of the Princeton Historical Society, corresponding secretary of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New Jersey, a member of the board of managers of the Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey, and of the American Dialect Society. He has acted as secretary and president of the Alumni Association of the State Normal and Model Schools, and is connected with similar organizations.

Mr. Lee married, June 12, 1894, Sara Stretch Eayre, of Vincentown, New Jersey, only child of Captain George Stretch and Marie Burr (Bryan) Eayre, and a lineal descendant of Colonel Timothy Matlack, the "Fighting Quaker" of the Revolution. Captain Eayre was commander of the Colorado Independent Battery during the Civil War. Through both paternal and maternal lines Mrs. Lee is descended from the most prominent families of the central part of the State.



## WILLIAM FESSLER, M. D.

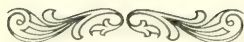
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**D**R. WILLIAM FESSLER, long known in West New York for the ability with which his extensive practice here has been conducted and his various professional and business interests have been furthered, is regarded as one of the rising men of this section. He is as yet a comparatively young man, having been born in New York City on March 12, 1881; and is the son of the late Henry Fessler, a silk manufacturer of New York City and Union Hill, New Jersey, who died March 9, 1887, leaving a prosperous business which is still conducted by the estate.

Dr. Fessler received a very thorough primary education at the public schools, after which he entered the Hoboken Academy where he followed a nine years' course. At the conclusion of his studies at the Academy he took a special course at the Egan Business College in Hoboken, where he remained a year, in order to equip himself thoroughly for handling large business interests. At the expiration of this time he turned his attention to the study of medicine and was admitted as a student at the Baltimore Medical College. He was popular among his classmates at college, being a member of the Phi Chi fraternity and taking a prominent part in the usual student activities. He was graduated from the college in the year 1907, receiving his degree of M. D., after which he became an interne of the Baltimore General Hospital and of the Lying-in Hospital of New York City. Acquiring thus the necessary experience in his profession, he entered upon a general practice in West New York and has continued here actively ever since. He is now assistant surgeon of the North Hudson Hospital, and medical inspector of schools for West New York; and has the prospect of a brilliant future before him in the professional field. He is a member of the Alumni Associations of the Medical College and hospitals, and has wide social connections.

Dr. Fessler is an Independent in politics, giving his vote to the candidate whom he esteems best fitted for office. He was married some years since to Miss Carolyn S. Cockey, of Baltimore, Maryland; and they have one daughter, Virginia MacGruder Fessler. Dr. Fessler has a handsome residence in West New York, where he and his wife dispense their hospitality and are the centre of a delightful social circle.

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## SIGMAR C. HILFER, M. D.

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**I**N Dr. Sigmar C. Hilfer, one of the best known of the rising young physicians of this State, we have another instance of the debt which this country owes to Germany, the most scientific of all the modern nations of the earth; for Dr. Hilfer, whose success in this city has been so marked, is not a native of the United States, but was born February 23, 1880, at Schweidwitz, in the Province of Silesia, Germany.

He is a man of culture and literary taste, which he has inherited; for his father, William Hilfer, was superintendent of schools and an authority along educational lines, seeing to it that his son had the best possible educational advantages and the highest instruction that could be obtained in Germany. Dr. Hilfer's primary and general studies were pursued in the private and public schools of his country; after which he entered the Universities of Greifswald, Berlin, and Heidelberg, where he pursued extensive and thorough courses in medicine and surgery to which sciences he was strongly drawn by his keen and well trained intelligence.

Having attended the three universities named, he then entered the University of Wuerzburg in pursuit of further knowledge in his chosen profession, and in 1906 was graduated therefrom with the degree of M. D. After obtaining his degree he passed the following six months in attendance at the Polyclinic Hospital in Wuerzburg, increasing his knowledge and gaining much valuable experience in his profession. Dr. Hilfer then decided upon visiting America; and coming to New York City, was installed as house physician at the Sydenham Hospital, where he remained for a further period of six months. Having thus acquired a thorough and excellent training, and become acquainted with the new field of action which he had chosen, he entered upon the general practice of his profession with an educational equipment which has rarely been surpassed and to

which is due, in connection with his exceptional talents, the success with which his efforts have been rewarded.

In August, 1907, Dr. Hilfer established himself in his present offices in West New York; and in addition to his private practice has been installed as visiting physician to the North Hudson Hospital in West New York, where the services which he has rendered have been of great value. He is a member of the Hudson County Medical Society, and stands in high esteem among the members of his profession in this locality, with a constantly increasing and most promising practice.

The Doctor is not a clubman, nor a member of any fraternal organization; and with his strong and independent views generally, it is consistent to note that in politics he is also an Independent, lending the weight of his influence and vote to the candidate whom he deems the best man for the office. Dr. Hilfer is a man of family, having been married since his arrival in this country, to Miss Elizabeth Fisher, of Woodcliff, New Jersey. Mrs. Hilfer is a very charming woman of German descent, and they have a delightful home in West New York.



## JOHN KEAN

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**J**OHN KEAN, financier and Senator, is descended from the Keans, originally of South Carolina, and then of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. His great-grandfather was born in the former State in 1756 and was a representative in the Continental Congress, and afterwards became cashier of the first United States Bank in Philadelphia. He afterwards removed to Elizabethtown, in which locality the family has lived ever since.

John Kean was born at Ursino, near Elizabeth, December 4, 1852, and studied in private schools in preparation for a college course. He then entered Yale University, becoming a member of the class of 1876. He did not graduate, however, as he determined to abandon his classical course for the purpose of studying law. With this object in view he withdrew from Yale and entered the Law School at Columbia College, New York, from which he graduated in 1875 with the degree of LL. B. Two years later, in 1877, he was admitted to the New Jersey bar but did not practice his profession, engaging instead in the banking business. Active in public affairs, he became prominent in the political world and, in 1883, was elected to the United States House of Representatives, for the two years' term, and reelected in 1887. From this time onward his influence in his party in the State became very great and he was chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1891 and 1892, and the latter year became its candidate for Governor. He was defeated for election, however, by George T. Werts, the Democratic nominee for the office, but two years later was made a member of the State Commission for the revising of the State judiciary and practice. In 1896 he was sent as a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, which nominated William McKinley for the Presidency. Three years later he was elected by the State Legislature to represent New Jersey in the United States Senate as successor to James Smith

Jr., the Democratic incumbent. His term extended until 1905, when he was reëlected to succeed himself for the term ending 1911. Mr. Kean's influence remains unabated in his party, whose power, however, has suffered an eclipse in State politics for the time being. He is still living an active and honored citizen of Ursino, New Jersey, the place of his birth.



## RUFUS BLODGETT

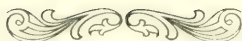
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**R**UFUS BLODGETT, railroad man and Senator, is an example of the ambition and enterprise coupled with a tremendous capacity for hard work, that has enabled so many sons of toil to avail themselves of the opportunities offered them by our free institutions, and to rise from the ranks to conspicuous positions of influence and trust.

Born in Dorchester, New Hampshire, October 9, 1834, he received a limited education in the local schools and then took up the machinist's trade as a means to earn his livelihood. For fourteen years he worked in the locomotive shops in Manchester, New Hampshire, where he gained a thorough knowledge of the practical construction of engines, and some general railroad information. His employment with this concern lasted from 1852 to 1866 and on the latter date he removed to New Jersey, where he found railroad employment of various sorts until, in 1874, he became superintendent for the New Jersey Southern Railroad, a position which he held for ten years. In 1884, he was given the same position in the New York and Long Branch Railroad. During this time he became active in the political affairs of his community, and gained such a reputation among his fellow citizens for his capacity that in 1878 they sent him to the State Legislature, where he served for two years. He was delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1880, and in 1887 was elected to the United States Senate by the State Legislature. This office he held until 1893 and during its continuance served on the Senatorial Committees on Census, Fisheries and Pensions. Mr. Blodgett's great activity in the affairs of his home town, Long Branch, rendered him very prominent there, so that upon the expiration of his term in the Senate, he was nominated and elected Mayor of Long Branch and was reelected to the same office at each subsequent election until 1898.



Mr. Blodgett's influence in the community was not at all confined to the political world. He was also most active in the railroad and financial interests of his State and founded the First and Citizen's National Banks of Long Branch, of both of which institutions he was president. He was also president of the First National Bank of Princeton and the First National Bank of South Amboy. His death occurred in Long Branch in 1910.



## JAMES SMITH JR.

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**J**AMES SMITH JR. is one of the citizens of Newark who has risen into prominence through his great activity and successful operations in the manufacturing interests of that busy city. His whole career has been identified with his native town, the scene alike of his birth, education and successful business career. He engaged in the manufacture of patent and enameled leather business, which he so developed that in time it became one of the largest concerns of the kind in the world. The possessor of much wealth he entered the political world, as a member of the Democratic party, and so great was his influence that he was elected a member of the Newark Common Council, in a district long supposed to be an impregnable stronghold of the Republicans, with a majority larger than the whole vote cast for his opponent. He was then unanimously nominated for Mayor, but refused the honor. In 1893 the State Legislature elected him to the United States Senate to succeed the Honorable Rufus Blodgett for the term ending in 1899, on which date, the control of the Legislature passing into the hands of the Republicans, he was succeeded in that high office by Senator John Kean. While in the Senate Mr. Smith was active in the councils of his party and served on the Senate Committees on Coast Defences, District of Columbia, Interstate Commerce, Manufactures, Naval Affairs, and the Pacific Railroad, and as chairman of the Committees on Organization and Credit and Expenditures of the Executive Department. He was one of the Senators instrumental in preventing the passage of the Wilson tariff bill during the Cleveland administration.

Mr. Smith's financial interests have not diminished during the period of his political activities, and he is still connected with many of the most prominent business concerns of Newark, among others with the Federal Trust Company of Newark, of which he is the president.

## FRANK OBADIAH BRIGGS

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**C**OMING from sturdy New England stock, Frank Obadiah Briggs had already distinguished himself before he was associated with New Jersey or had taken up his abode there. He was born in Concord, New Hampshire, August 12, 1851, a son of Major James F. and Roxanna (Smith) Briggs. He received his education at the Philips Exeter Academy from 1866 to 1868, and then went to the West Point Military Academy, from which he graduated in 1872. He served with the Second United States Infantry as lieutenant until 1877, when he resigned from the service and went to Trenton, where he made his home for many years. He at once took an active part in the affairs of the town so that in 1899 he was elected Mayor of the place, serving until 1902. He was appointed by Governor Voorhees a member of the State Board of Education in 1901 for a term of three years but resigned his position in 1902, when the Governor appointed him State Treasurer ad interim. This appointment was confirmed by the State Legislature for a term ending in 1905, at which date he was reelected to succeed himself. In 1904 he was made chairman of the Republican State Committee, and in 1907 he was elected by the State Legislature to the United States Senate to succeed the Honorable J. F. Dryden, his term expiring 1913.

At the time of Mr. Briggs first coming to Trenton he entered the service of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, and from since then rose steadily in their employ until he occupied an important position with the firm and its allied companies. He was the secretary of the New Jersey Wire Cloth Company, the first vice-president of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Traction Company, and a director of the Trenton Savings Fund Society. On September 23, 1874, he was married to Miss Emily A. Allison, of Trenton, and his death occurred May 8, 1913.

## RICHARD WAYNE PARKER

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**R**ICHARD WAYNE PARKER was born in New Jersey, August 6, 1848, and was the oldest son of the late Cortlandt Parker and his wife, Elizabeth Wolcott (Stites) Parker, of Newark.

He attended Pingry's School in Roseville and the Newark Academy, and graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, in 1864, Princeton College in 1867, and Columbia College Law School in 1869. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1870, and as counsellor in 1873, having charge of the docket of Parker & Keasbey till 1876, when he went in partnership with his father in the firm of Cortlandt & Wayne Parker, which since the death of his father, July 29, 1907, has been composed of himself and his brother, Cortlandt Parker Jr.

He was elected as a Republican to the Legislature of 1885 and 1886; was candidate for Congress in 1892, and elected in 1894 to the fifty-fourth Congress, and thence successively for eight consecutive terms, serving until March, 1911. He was active in the Legislature, especially opposing all municipal bonding acts and favoring a policy of pay as you go. He represented the House of Assembly in the Lavery impeachment. Afterwards in 1893 he brought and won the suits against the gerrymander of legislative districts, and was active in the conduct of the Senate steal cases.

In Congress he was a member of the committee on military affairs, and was a member and in the sixty-first Congress chairman of the committee on the judiciary, his service embracing the period of the Spanish and Philippine war, the Dingley and Payne tariffs, the reorganization of the army, and the legislation for the Panama Canal, of which route he was an early and earnest advocate.

He married Eleanor Kinzie Gordon, of Savannah, in 1884, and has a family of three daughters, and one son, Cortlandt Parker (3d).



Yours sincerely  
Richard Wayne Parker.







James E. Martine







Samuel C. Martin

## JAMES EDGAR MARTINE

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THE career of James Edgar Martine, farmer and statesman, has fallen upon troublous times for the Democratic party in the State of New Jersey, a time when new social powers are becoming dominant, and the men and interests so long in control are being forced out by a new element in the party ranks. This movement is not, of course, confined to the Democratic party of the State of New Jersey. In the ranks of all parties, in all sections of the country, the power is passing into new hands. "The old order passeth, giving place to new." But while this is true, it is nevertheless a fact that in the Democracy of New Jersey one of the earliest and most striking battles in the great war between the old and new forces has been fought, and even now the issue can scarcely be called determined. It is this struggle which has been localized and defined by the sudden entrance upon the political stage of the striking personality of Woodrow Wilson, an entrance which the conservative faction of the party regards as an intrusion, and the progressives hail as the advent of a champion. It is hardly necessary to say that James Edgar Martine is of the latter persuasion. He is one of those about whom the conflict has raged most fiercely, one of those who has been in the forefront of the progressive ranks, and who was instrumental in paving the way for Wilson's elevation to the Presidency.

Mr. Martine was born in New York, August 25, 1850, a son of Daniel and Anna Maria (Neher) Martine of that city. He attended the public schools but, owing to his father's death was obliged to abandon his education to engage in some way of making his livelihood. In the meantime his father had become possessed of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in the vicinity of Plainfield, New Jersey, and to the cultivation of this the young man turned his attention. For thirty years Mr. Martine has farmed his estate, and of latter years the proximity to the city of Plainfield has

given it an added value and he has turned to its development as a residential district. During this time Mr. Martine has been active in the affairs of his community, but, although he has more than once run for elective offices, he has never held such up to the time of the recent political upheaval, while he has consistently refused to accept any appointive position. Mr. Martine was married in October, 1903, to Miss Julie Edgar Rodman, a granddaughter of the late Jacob Lorillard, of New York.

Across the quiet current of Mr. Martine's private life was thrust the new political opportunity, an opportunity that was also a duty. The great political parties in State and Nation had for a long time been gradually coming into the control of interests which, existing for their own ends, had used their growing influence in the political world to mould governmental action to serve these ends and in a way inimical to the interests of the community at large. Lulled into a feeling of security by the democratic form of their institutions, the great mass of people had remained asleep to the real state of the case, for a long time, but were now coming awake, and turning their attention to the need of taking some steps in their own behalf. Independent and freedom-loving himself, and with the qualities of a fighter, Mr. Martine identified himself with this movement from the first, and soon became a leader therein. Friends and foes alike were quick to realize that here was one with whose courage and sincerity they must reckon, and he quickly became the candidate of the Progressives for the United States Senate. The campaign preceding the election of 1910 was one of the most bitter which the State has witnessed in recent years. Accusation and recrimination were passed back and forth, each side proclaiming the other to be guilty of every political crime and iniquity. The decision lay with the people and was given with no uncertain voice in the subsequent election, which marked the beginning of Woodrow Wilson's meteoric political career. This election was interesting from many viewpoints, and from none more than from that of its being the first in which the election of United States Senator lay, in effect, directly

with the people, whose voice in the primaries indicated emphatically enough to the Legislature who it was their will should be sent to that high assembly. Mr. Martine received four times as many votes as his opponent in his own party, and many more than any candidate of the Republicans. Important changes due to an awakening of the public conscience, often come with great suddenness, and it has been thus that Wilson's rapid rise to the Presidency has taken place, a rise which has involved that of others along with it. From the start Woodrow Wilson had endorsed Mr. Martine's candidacy for the Senatorship, desiring, as he of course did, to have men in office upon whom he could count to uphold his hands in the struggle he was astute enough to see had but just begun, and this endorsement, together with the popular estimate of Mr. Martine's character was enough to secure his election by the Legislature, despite the whole pressure of the entrenched influences which had so long controlled politics in New Jersey. Mr. Martine has thus the distinction of being at once the first representative of New Jersey in the United States Senate actually chosen by the people of the State, and of being as well the choice of him whom the progressive element throughout the country selected to be their leader. Mr. Martine's election was for the Senatorial term, from 1911 to 1917, and he is now actively engaged in the transactions of the chamber of which he is so worthy a member. He has lately been engaged in the Senate investigation of the labor troubles in West Virginia, and has displayed during the course of it an impressive desire to see justice meted to all without fear or favor.



## JOHN T. NIXON

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**J**OHN T. NIXON, jurist and legislator, was born in Fairton, New Jersey, August 31, 1820. He was the son of Jeremiah S. Nixon who, a little after his son's birth went to Bridgeton, New Jersey, to live with his family.

After the usual preparatory education John T. Nixon entered Princeton College, a member of the class of 1841, in which year he graduated with the degree of A. B. He continued with post graduate studies, however, for three years longer, at the end of which time he gained the further degree of A. M. He was a good student and took, for a time, a position of tutor at Princeton, and later filled the same function for the children of Judge Pennybacker, of Staunton, Virginia. He won the confidence of this eminent Virginian jurist, and with him studied law. The intention of the two was the formation of a partnership, but this was frustrated by the death of Judge Pennybacker, but not before Mr. Nixon had been admitted to the bar of Virginia, in 1845. After this disappointment, Mr. Nixon returned to the North and took up the practice of his profession in Bridgeton in partnership with Judge Charles E. Elmer, a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, recently retired. His talents and abilities soon brought him before the notice of his fellow citizens who sent him to the State Legislature, where he remained three years, the third of which he occupied the position of Speaker of the House. In 1851 he married Miss Mary H. Elmer, a daughter of Judge Lucius Q. C. Elmer, the distinguished New Jersey jurist. In 1859 he was elected on the Republican ticket a member of the United States House of Representatives of the Thirty-sixth Congress, and later was reelected to the Thirty-seventh Congress. He greatly desired an appointment from President Lincoln to a justiceship of the United States District Court, but in this he was disappointed, as the President filled the office by appointing Richard

Stockton Field in 1863. However, it happened that upon the retirement of Judge Field, President Grant appointed Mr. Nixon to the desired office. The death of John Cleve Green, financier and philanthropist, involved Judge Nixon in a most arduous duty, he being named one of four residuary legatees to whom was left the office of distributing for charitable purposes Green's great fortune of over \$7,000,000.

Judge Nixon never entirely gave up his interest in educational work, which had claimed his attention and efforts during early manhood. From 1864 to 1889 he was a trustee of Princeton College, and the last six years of that period, a director of the Princeton Theological Seminary. In 1877 Princeton conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. Judge Nixon was the author of a revised edition of "Elmer's Digest of the Laws of New Jersey," now known as "Nixon's Digest." He died September 28, 1889, in Stockbridge, Massachusetts.



## GEORGE ARMSTRONG HALSEY

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**G**EORGE ARMSTRONG HALSEY, legislator and public spirited citizen, was born in Springfield, New Jersey, December 7, 1827. He was the son of Samuel Halsey, a leather manufacturer, and as a youth the son apprenticed himself to his father to learn this trade. Upon his reaching his majority, the elder man took him into partnership with him in a firm which upon his entrance became S. Halsey and Son. But the young man's interests and activities were not confined to business, and he took part in the affairs of the community with so much energy that his fellow citizens, in acknowledgment of his services elected him to the New Jersey State Legislature.

In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln, Assessor for New Jersey, and in this capacity organized the State into internal revenue districts. After the death of Lincoln, President Johnson directed Mr. Halsey to vacate his office and appointed his successor, but, the United States Senate refusing to confirm this appointment, Mr. Halsey remained in his office in the interim. He was the Republican candidate for the United States House of Representatives in 1867, and such was his popularity that he was elected in a Democratic district to the Fortieth Congress. He was defeated the following election but was again elected to the Forty-second Congress, when he served as Chairman on the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. In 1872 he refused a renomination to Congress to accept the Republican candidacy for Governor of New Jersey. He was defeated in the election, however, by Governor Joel Parker.

Mr. Halsey was a public spirited man and much interested in the history of his State. He was a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, the Newark Library Association, the State Agricultural Society, and a number of financial institutions. He was



much concerned over the threatened destruction of Washington's headquarters at Morristown and was influential in preserving this historic landmark. An association was formed for this purpose, of which Mr. Halsey held the presidency. He died March 31, 1894, in Newark.

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## DANIEL THOMSON MILLSPAUGH, M. D.

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**D**R. DANIEL THOMSON MILLSPAUGH, of Paterson, New Jersey, whose excellent work in the treatment of nervous and mental diseases has attracted the attention of his colleagues in many parts of the world, is a member of a family which has been resident in this country since the early part of the eighteenth century. Two brothers of this name were exiled from Holland in 1730, on account of their religious belief. One settled in England and anglicized his name, making it read Millbrook. The other, Petrus Meltzbach, came to America, purchased one thousand acres of land in Montgomery, Orange county, New York, where he settled permanently and prospered. Adam Millspaugh, his grandson, served in the Revolution as a member of Colonel McCaughry's Ulster county militia. Many members of the Millspaugh family have been and are now physicians.

William Edwin Millspaugh, a grandson of Adam, and a son of Samuel Millspaugh, was a teacher early in life, then engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was a man of fine culture, being gifted as a painter, musician and poet, and died at the age of forty-five years. He married Ann M. Corwin, who died at the age of seventy-two years.

Dr. Daniel Thomson Millspaugh, son of the preceding, was born at Middletown, Orange county, New York, September 2, 1856. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native town, and in those of Titusville and Pleasantville, Pennsylvania, being graduated from the high school of the last mentioned place. Entering the service of the Standard Oil Company in 1870, in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, he was at first a telegrapher, and later filled various confidential and responsible positions. In 1880 he withdrew from the employ of this company with the intention of making a study of medicine, but until 1888 his time was engaged



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regiment. He had a daughter, a grandson of Adam, and a son who was a teacher early in life, then engaged in agriculture. He was a man of fine culture, being gifted as a poet, and died at the age of forty-five years. He had a twin, who died at the age of seventy-two.

Millspaugh, son of the preceding, was born in Ulster county, New York, September 2, 1856. He received his education in the public schools of his native county, and at Potosi and Pleasantville, Pennsylvania, from 1874 to 1880. He attended the high school of the last mentioned

place, and later filled various confidential and responsible positions. In 1880



Samuel P. Millersdough



with the management of the numerous oil wells of which he was the owner, and also with the management of the drug store he owned. He pursued his professional studies in the Medical Department of the University of New York, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1884 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1888 he commenced the practice of his profession in Pennsylvania, and since then has devoted himself to it exclusively. He located in McKean county, Pennsylvania, remaining there until 1892, when he removed to Paterson, New Jersey, where he has been resident since that time. Upon settling in Paterson, he opened and has since conducted a sanatorium—Riverlawn—for the treatment of patients suffering from nervous and mental disorders, and in this field he has been eminently successful. He commenced this specialization by renting a small building which he fitted up for the purpose he had in view. So pronounced was the success with which he met, that in 1901 he bought this property and made considerable improvements in it. In 1903, one year after the big Paterson fire, Dr. Millspaugh's buildings were destroyed by the same element, but this could not destroy his courage and energy. Purchasing a building adjoining his property, he fitted it up for his patients, then had new buildings erected upon the burned site, and was ready to occupy it by the following August.

In political matters Dr. Millspaugh is a Republican, never fails to cast his vote in the interests of his party, but has neither time nor desire to hold public office. His religious affiliations are with St. Paul's Church, Paterson, New Jersey. He is a member of the New Jersey Fire Insurance Company of Newark, and is a stockholder in The Mausoleum Builders of Paterson. He is an ex-member of the Torrey Botanical Club of New York, and holds membership in the following: Passaic County, New Jersey, District Medical Society, American Medical Association, American Electro-Therapeutical Association, American Psychological Society, American Association for the Study of Epilepsy.

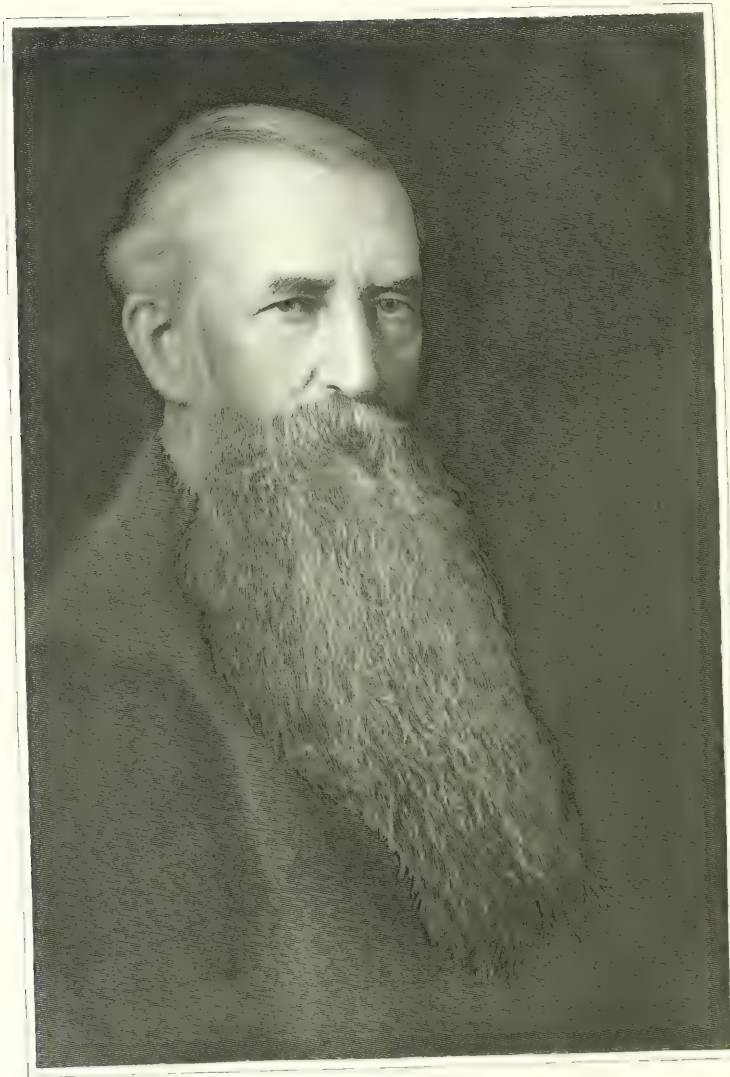
Dr. Millspaugh married, in Paterson, July 5, 1886, Clara S.,

daughter of Samuel W. and Katherine (Warner) Corwin. They have no children. Dr. Millspaugh has remained an earnest student, and has contributed papers on various subjects to the medical publications. He is most thorough and conscientious in his practice, and those patients who have come to him for purely professional reasons have grown to regard him as a personal friend.









John Schafflegate





*John W. Wright*

## JOHN S. APPEGATE

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**J**OHN STILWELL APPEGATE, a leading lawyer at the bar of the State, and active throughout his life in public and community affairs, is a native of the State, born in Middletown township, Monmouth county, August 6, 1837, son of Joseph Stilwell and Ann (Bray) Applegate. He is of one of the oldest New Jersey families, a descendant of Thomas Applegate, who came from England and was in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635, and in Gravesend, Long Island, in 1647; and a descendant of Sergeant Richard Gibbons, a leading member of the first New Jersey General Assembly in 1677, whose daughter married Thomas Applegate Jr. His mother, Ann (Bray) Applegate, was a descendant of Rev. John Bray, a Baptist minister who founded the first Baptist church at Holmdel, New Jersey. Others of Mr. Applegate's ancestors, among the most conspicuous men of their day, were Richard Stout and James Grover, of Monmouth Patent fame, and Richard Hartshorne, William Lawrence, John Throckmorton, Nicholas Stillwell and James Bowne—names famous in New Jersey annals as pioneer settlers and leaders in the making of the colony.

John Stilwell Applegate was graduated from Colgate University, Hamilton, New York, in 1858, the year in which he attained his majority. He then took up the study of law; was student for a time in the law office of William L. Dayton, Attorney-General, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1861, and at once entered upon professional practice in Red Bank, where he has resided to the present time. His practice extends to the State and Federal courts, in which he is recognized as one of the most capable lawyers in the State. He has been connected with many notable cases which have appeared in the official reports, and as counsel he has represented some of the most important private and corporate interests in New Jersey. From 1875 to 1879 he was associated in partnership with

the late Henry M. Nevius, a prominent lawyer, afterward a Circuit Court Judge, and an armless Civil War veteran, who in 1898 served as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1884 Mr. Applegate and Frederick W. Hope became partners, which relationship continued until 1901. Subsequently Mr. Applegate formed a partnership with his son, John S. Applegate Jr., under the firm name of John S. Applegate & Son, as it exists to the present time.

While active in his profession, Mr. Applegate has ever borne a useful part in public concerns. In 1862 he was elected school superintendent of Shrewsbury township, and was three times reëlected. A Republican in politics, and an ardent patriot, he gave his strong support and liberal financial aid to the National government, and assisted in the recruiting of troops in his region for Civil War services; and as special deputy of the Union League of America he organized a number of chapters of that order in various parts of the State. In 1865 he was a member of the Republican State Committee, in the notably successful gubernatorial campaign of Marcus L. Ward. Among his confreres on that committee were Barker Gummere, George M. Robeson, John T. Nixon, Horace N. Congar, Charles P. Smith, George A. Halsey, Major Pangborn and General Jardine. He was a strong factor in the incorporation of his town in 1871, was elected a member of its first council, of which he was elected president in the year following. In 1881 he was elected to the State Senate, being the first Republican elected from his county to that body. In this phenomenal contest, so great was his personal popularity that he received a plurality of nearly a thousand votes, in a county which was then regarded as the chiefest stronghold of New Jersey Democracy. In the Senate he proved to be a most efficient member, and his conduct was marked by high intelligence and unswerving integrity. Among the bills which he inaugurated and which were enacted was a bill requiring the public printing of the State to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. The practice had been to farm out such work as a reward for party

service, and the new measure incurred the bitter hostility of many newspapers and influential politicians throughout the State. To the overthrow of the pernicious system Mr. Applegate exerted himself so successfully, and drew to his measure such abundant support, that it became a law by the unanimous support of both houses of the Legislature, effecting an annual saving of \$50,000. He also drafted, introduced and procured the enactment of a measure of the highest utility—a bill authorizing the smaller towns and villages to construct and maintain waterworks, and under which many municipalities organized and operated efficient systems of public water supply. Under this act he was appointed (in 1884) a member of the first board of water commissioners of Red Bank. He was primarily instrumental in inaugurating the water system of that city, and held his position on the board until 1905, when he resigned. He was otherwise useful in local affairs. He was for many years president of the first building and loan association of the shore region of Monmouth county. In 1875 he initiated a movement resulting in the institution of the Second National Bank, of Red Bank, was chosen its first president, and served as such until 1887, when he resigned. In 1882, upon the organization of the New York and Atlantic Highlands railroad, he was elected president, and served as such until it was merged with the Central railroad system. He has also been a director of the Red Bank Gas Light Company for many years.

Mr. Applegate is the president of the Monmouth County Bar Association, and a member of the American Bar Association. He is also a leading spirit in various patriotic and historical bodies—president of the Monmouth County Historical Association; a trustee of the Monmouth Battle Monument Association; a member of the New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and a life member of the New York Genealogical and Historical Society. He is an honorary member of the Regimental Association of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York Volunteer Regiment, and in 1893 he wrote and published a memorial volume on the life and service of George Arrowsmith, lieutenant-colonel of that regiment, who was

killed at the battle of Gettysburg, for whom was named Arrow-smith Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Red Bank. Mr. Applegate is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society, and a life member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, of New York City. In 1904 he received from Colgate University the honorary degree of LL. D. He is a pewholder in the First Baptist Church of Shrewsbury, at Red Bank, and has been for forty-seven years a member of its board of trustees and twenty-two years last passed its president.

He is author of "Early Courts and Lawyers of Monmouth County" down to 1861, published in 1911, and other historical and literary addresses.

He married, in 1865, Deborah Catharine, daughter of Charles Gordon Allen, a prominent citizen of Monmouth county, and a resident of Red Bank. His surviving children are Annie, a graduate of Vassar College in 1891, and the wife of Professor Charles H. A. Wager, L. H. D., head of the English Department of Oberlin College; John Stilwell Jr., a graduate of Colgate University and Harvard Law School, and Prosecuting Attorney of Monmouth county. his wife was Elizabeth Bowne Bergen; Katharine Trafford, a graduate of Vassar College, class of 1897, and the wife of Francis J. Donald, Esq., of Broughty Ferry, Scotland, where she resides.





## HON. CHARLES ASA FRANCIS

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**H**ON. CHARLES ASA FRANCIS, well known as a member of the State Legislature of New Jersey for many years, and of some local prominence in the business world of Long Branch, is a native of Keyport, New Jersey, born there October 28, 1855, son of John and Amelia (Stillwell) Francis.

Germany and Scotland are the two native lands from which came the emigrant ancestors of Mr. Francis. The family settled at an early day in New Jersey, and Nehemiah Francis was born in Monmouth county in 1787. He was a farmer and a member of the Democratic party of that day. He married, and he and his wife resided and died at Turkey, New Jersey, Nehemiah Francis dying in 1864, and his wife in 1869. Among their children was John, born at Turkey, June 6, 1820. After receiving the rudimentary education of the public schools, he became a carpenter and builder, and died June 20, 1886. He was a Republican of the earlier political party, but never sought office. He, however, served his country faithfully during the Civil War, having enlisted at Freehold in the Thirty-ninth New Jersey Volunteers. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He married Amelia Stillwell, and of their seven children,—Sarah, unmarried; Anna, married John Hennessy; Charles Asa, and William, grew to maturity.

Charles Asa Francis, after taking the courses provided in the public schools at Turkey, attended a private school at Freehold. His first business experience was as bookkeeper in a wholesale butcher house for two years. He then became a clerk in a general store at Marlboro for another two years, coming then to North Long Branch. He there entered the employ of the New Jersey Southern railroad at Sandy Hook as night clerk. About three years later he started independently as a butcher at North Long Branch, but this not proving successful he became again a clerk in a general store. In

1889 he and his present partner bought out this store, and have since conducted it themselves with great success.

Mr. Francis is also vice-president of the Atlantic Fish Association. But his chief appearance in the public eye has been through political channels, having been an active worker in the Republican party. For eight years he was postmaster at North Long Branch. From 1884 to 1889 he was sent up as member of the Common Council, and was again elected in 1892. Since 1886 he has been a member of the Board of Education, and is its present secretary. A still further honor awaited him in election to the General Assembly of New Jersey in 1894. In 1896 he was elected to the State Senate, and reelected in 1899. In 1902 he was president of the Senate—an office which under the Constitution of New Jersey is equivalent to that of Lieutenant-Governor in some other States. In 1905 he was elected Sheriff of Monmouth county, and in 1910 was appointed County Collector. In 1911 he was appointed Collector of Customs of the Port of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, by President Taft. Mr. Francis was the first Mayor of Long Branch, when it became a city, 1904-1905. The cause of popular education in New Jersey has been his particular subject of debate, and in furthering the general welfare of his constituents he has been an able and tireless worker. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church only as a trustee and a faithful attendant, but is not a member. In fraternal matters, as might be expected, Mr. Francis is a busy member, belonging to the Odd Fellows, Free and Accepted Masons, the Royal Arcanum, and has been a commander of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Charles Asa Francis married, March 28, 1877, Mary Elizabeth Hoyt, now deceased, daughter of George and Cynthia Hoyt, of North Long Branch. Their children are: Lulu Elsie, Seymour H., and Earl M., deceased. Mr. Francis married (second) December 17, 1903, Helen Lylburn, of Philadelphia, and they have one child, a daughter, Reine.





*A. H. Sopa Eyan*





*He has a very good*  
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## HAYOZOUN HOHANNES TOPAKYAN

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**T**HE incident of birth and family is one for which least of all attending man's life he can take credit; yet, when an ancestry of honorable record may be claimed, it is certainly a matter for honest, though unspoken pride. Hayozoun Hohannes Topakyan, who resides at Morristown, New Jersey, and has his place of business at No. 225 Fifth avenue, New York City, is a man whose prominence in business circles and other fields of activity demands distinct recognition, and who is a descendant of one of the oldest families of the Armenian aristocracy.

Hayozoun Hohannes Topakyan was born at Sazaria, Turkey, November 5, 1864, a son of Hohannes and Dirhi Topakyan. The public schools of Sazaria furnished his early education, and he was then sent to the American college at Bardizak, to learn English and become versed in English and American methods of transacting business. At the age of eighteen years he became associated with his father in the dry goods business, which he abandoned at the end of a few years in order to establish himself in business independently in Constantinople. He opened a business as a dry goods commission merchant, the bulk of his transactions being with the interior of Turkey. Three years were devoted to this line of business, at the termination of which Mr. Topakyan made a business trip to the United States and, so favorably was he impressed with conditions in this country, that he determined to make it his permanent place of abode. He disposed of his business in Constantinople and, having selected New York for his business operations, commenced the importation of Turkish, Persian and Indian rugs in 1887. While Mr. Topakyan is recognized at the present time as being at the head of the importation of high grade Oriental rugs into this country, he commenced on a comparatively small scale, and it was his

capable management which brought about the development of the business house of which he is the leading spirit.

The Persian government, in 1892, appointed Mr. Topakyan Imperial Commissioner and Director-General of their exhibits at the World's Fair at Chicago. He built the Persian and Ottoman pavilion at his own expense, and so magnificent and interesting were the exhibits he gathered from both countries, that he was awarded forty-eight diplomas and forty-eight medals, this including the personal thanks and a diploma from President Cleveland in recognition of the exceptionally fine work he had done in the interests of the fair.

The services of Mr. Topakyan were also recognized in 1896, when the Venezuelan, Persian and Turkish governments decorated him, the last two mentioned with the most distinguished honors. The Imperial Order of the "Lion and the Rising Sun" was bestowed by the Persian government, the "Magidiya" by the Turkish government, and the "Buste del Lisuetor" by the Venezuelan government. In 1909 he was appointed Consul-General to New York by the Persian government, an office he has filled with a remarkable degree of executive ability. He is a diplomat of the highest order, a ready, forceful speaker and of distinguished manner. Probably no foreign consular official has ever won such high appreciation from the American government as Mr. Topakyan. His loyalty to his adopted country is as deep and abiding as his interest in and love for his native land.

In 1907 Mr. Topakyan presented to the United States, to be hung in the White House, a Persian rug valued at \$50,000, which is considered the finest specimen of its kind ever brought to this country. Its size is six and one-half by four feet, the texture is of marvelously woven imperial silk, and this is richly set with numerous precious and semi-precious gems. This handsome gift was accepted by President Roosevelt on behalf of the Nation, and Mr. Topakyan was complimented upon his skill in designing as well as his generosity. The rug was hung in a beautiful mahogany frame. A second rug was presented by Mr. Topakyan to the Government in 1910,



and accepted by President Taft, and he presented a valuable antique carpet to the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago. More recently he presented to the White House, Washington City, (and which was accepted by President Wilson), a painting by Mr. C. Calusd—"The Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor."

In 1909 Mr. Topakyan was made a life member of the Armory Burgesses Corps, and also an honorary colonel and inspector of the staff of the corps. Among others who have been honored in this manner are Nelson A. Miles, King Edward the Seventh, President Diaz of Mexico, Sir Thomas Lipton, J. Pierpont Morgan, Theodore Roosevelt, August Belmont, John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie. He is considered an art connoisseur and world-renowned expert on Persian rugs and tapestries. He is the owner of a turquoise mine in Silver City, and of another near Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Mr. Topakyan is one of the leaders of the Armenian colony in this country, one of the foremost workers in behalf of his countrymen, being always ready to lend his labor and influence to promote their welfare, both in this country and in their native land. American politics have a deep interest for him, and the Republican party is indebted to him for the valuable services he has rendered it as a leader among his countrymen here during the various national campaigns. Since the World's Fair of 1902 Mr. Topakyan has been especially active in the interests of this party. In his own country he is looked upon as a statesman of great ability, and he is very broad and democratic in his views. Among the many other posts of honor Mr. Topakyan has been called upon to fill is that of the honorary vice-presidency of the International Peace Forum, of which John Wesley Hill is president, and Hon. William H. Taft, honorary president. Mr. Topakyan was one of the guests at the Lake Mohonk peace conference, and in his address upon this occasion said:

"The nations have always believed that their chief duty is to protect their own interests. So each nation has been thinking all the time about herself, and wishing only to get as much as possible for

herself. When a man is thinking that way, it is very easy for him to quarrel and fight with others; but while it is dishonorable for gentlemen to fight when they disagree, the nations have come to believe that war is respectable, and they have made rules where and how they shall fight and kill. There are many people who say that a world established in peace is a dream. I think Lake Mohonk is a good place for such a great dream. In the Orient our prophets and poets would go up to the mountain when they wanted to see great things to tell the people. Perhaps your conference on this beautiful mountain means that if the nations are to have international peace and prosperity they must rise higher than thinking only of their own profit. In a home there is perfect peace if each one is trying only to make the others happy. International peace will surely come when each nation will be thinking of doing good to the others, especially to the weaker and less fortunate ones; when the nations will say: 'We are all the children of God; if we take care of each other, God will take care of us all.' You will rejoice with me, I am sure, that in the present happier political condition the august sovereign and people of Persia are with you heart and soul for the success of your noble mission of peace."

Mr. Topakyan is generous to a fault and entertains with a lavish hand, being especially noted for the unlimited hospitality exercised in his beautiful home, "Persian Court," at Morris Plains, New Jersey. This summer home is one of the most beautiful and interesting in the suburbs. It is a typical Oriental mansion of white marble, beautifully decorated and furnished. Among the gifts most highly prized by Mr. Topakyan are the autographed photographs of Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft and J. Pierpont Morgan. As in public, so in private life, Mr. Topakyan is the center of the affections of his family. He possesses a social disposition which well fits him for the important part he has taken in public affairs. His life record will bear the closest scrutiny and commends him to the good will and respect of all.

## HERBERT COOK FARRAND

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**T**HE Farrand family, largely in evidence in Connecticut, New Jersey, Vermont and Michigan, is unique in that in proportion to numbers the record of achievement of the individual members has been phenomenal for its number of college men in the eighteenth century,—Yale, Princeton and Middlebury have the name among their alumni,—and the bench, the bar, the pulpit, the halls of legislation and the rolls of officers in the American Revolution have the name written among the best representatives of those various posts of honor. Coming of Huguenot ancestry, the date of their immigration to Connecticut is as early as 1643. Then we find Nathaniel Farrand in Yale, class of 1724; Daniel Farrand, in class of 1742; another Daniel Farrand at Princeton, class of 1750; another Daniel Farrand at Yale, class of 1784. Following comes Bethuel Farrand, a graduate of Middlebury, Vermont, 1839, who sent his sons into the Northwest where they helped to build up the State of Michigan and the city of Detroit. In this record we have the New Jersey branch, with its root in Daniel, Princeton, A. B., 1750. His direct descendant is Herbert Cook Farrand, postmaster of Bloomfield.

Charles Farrand, father of Herbert Cook Farrand, postmaster of Bloomfield, New Jersey, was born in Essex county, New Jersey, July 29, 1799, and died June 3, 1874. He married Anna, daughter of Henry D. and Julia A. (Sturtevant) Cook. Anna (Cook) Farrand was born March 30, 1823, and died August 8, 1901. Charles Farrand was a farmer in the town of Bloomfield, New Jersey, and his chief concern beyond providing for his family was to give his children a good education and instill in them habits of industry, in which purpose he was strongly supported by his wife, herself a woman of strong mind and determined energy. He had eleven children, as follows: Clara Louise; Charles H.; Stanford; Franklin; Herbert

Cook; William S.; Ida J.; Walter D.; Edward C.; Anna B.; Dudley.

Herbert Cook Farrand, fifth son of Charles and Anna (Cook) Farrand, was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, March 23, 1852. He was brought up on his father's farm, and attended the public grammar school of his native town and the academies of Charles M. Davis and of Professor Rundell. In 1883 he engaged in the introduction of iron and wire fences for useful and ornamental purposes on farms and parks and public and private grounds, and he carried on this business up to the time he was appointed postmaster of Bloomfield, June 9, 1909, by President Taft. He served the town of Bloomfield as member of the council of the town from the First Ward from May, 1900, to July, 1909; his five successive elections for terms of two years were by increased majorities, which gave evidence of his successful legislative services. He was made a member of the important committees, and was a determined advocate of the advancement of the cause of education, and demanded for the public school system immediate and continuous support from the leading men of the town. He applied business methods to the matter of town expenses, and while restricting no appropriations that were really needed, he sought to lessen the tax rate by preventing graft and corporate greed in all departments, and as a result, besides reducing the taxes of the town, he assisted in wiping out a large floating indebtedness. As chairman of the fire committee he put courage and new life in the old volunteer fire department and secured for them new and commodious headquarters; and new fire houses for the accommodation of the apparatus of the several branches of service, —hose, hooks and ladders. He became in the town council the friend of reform and the foe of attempted graft and inordinate charges for ineffective work. He was ready to hear from the people on all subjects of public concern, and, while a member of the Ward Republican Club, he did not let the question of politics overshadow that of civic needs and economical administration. His position on the finance committee gave his recommendations to that committee

weight, and secured prompt action, cutting usual red tape and securing to the creditors of the town for work well and properly done immediate payment even if the money had to be borrowed to sustain the credit of the town. This work in the city council being so well done, when there was a vacancy in the postoffice the citizens of Bloomfield, irrespective of political bias, joined in a recommendation to the Postmaster-General for the appointment of their late efficient town councilman, and the promotion was effected by the appointment of Mr. Farrand to the office of postmaster of Bloomfield by President Taft.

Mr. Farrand was married, November 6, 1876, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary (Taylor) Hampson, of Bloomfield, and they made their domestic home at 130 Franklin street, Bloomfield, and their church home the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of which they were both members, and in the Sunday-school in which their children were religiously educated. His children were: 1. Maud M. Farrand, who was educated in the public school, and in music by the best professional teachers, and she adopted the vocation of instructor of piano. 2. Roy Farrand, who was educated at the public school, a Newark Academy graduate, and became a draftsman; he died November 9, 1909, just as a brilliant professional life was opening before him.



## DAVID H. MERRITT

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**T**HERE is always particular interest attaching to the life of a man who has turned the tide of success, and has shown his ability to cope with others in the daily struggle to reach the coveted goal. Each must fight his own way to the front of the field, or else be overtaken by disaster and left far behind. The career of David H. Merritt, president of the National Newark Banking Company, of Newark, New Jersey, has been an especially meritorious one, and one which may well be held up as an example for others to imitate.

David H. Merritt was born at Housatonic, Massachusetts, June 29, 1851, and was but two years of age when his parents removed with their family to New Brunswick, New Jersey. It was in the schools of that city that he received his education, which was a sound, practical one, and in the course of which he distinguished himself by his unusual excellence in all studies connected with calculations of any sort. Having completed his education, he entered the employ of the National Bank of New Jersey, at New Brunswick, at the age of fifteen years, and has been connected with financial matters since that time. In April, 1870, he resigned this position in order to accept that of paying teller in the Newark City National Bank. His ability was made apparent at every point, and he held in succession the offices of assistant cashier, and then vice-president and cashier. Upon the consolidation of the Newark City National Bank and the National Newark Banking Company, May 12, 1902, Mr. Merritt was elected to fill the office of vice-president. Edward S. Campbell, president of the company, died in 1905, and Mr. Merritt was elected to succeed him, and has filled the presidential office since that time. He is interested in a number of other financial enterprises, and is a director in the Howard Savings Institution. As a member of the Board of Trade of Newark, Mr. Merritt holds a position of much

importance, and his opinions are listened to with close attention by his fellow members. Mr. Merritt has justly attained distinction in financial circles, not alone in Newark and the State of New Jersey, but throughout the United States, as the progressive, yet conservative, views which he has voiced in crises of the greatest importance, have been of the greatest benefit in determining lines of conduct. Personally he is of dignified and imposing appearance, with a kindly gleam in his eyes which belies the serious cast of his features.

Mr. Merritt married, July 9, 1873, Mary, daughter of Osias Olds, of Van Deusenville, Massachusetts. They have one daughter, Edna.



## HENRY COOPER PITNEY

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**F**ORMER Vice-Chancellor Henry Cooper Pitney, whose death occurred January 10, 1911, was one of the most distinguished lawyers and jurists of New Jersey. A natural legal acumen led him to the law, and he gained a high reputation for unwavering honesty in his dealings with clients, thoroughness in the preparation of his cases, and brilliant advocacy of every cause in which he was employed. In ability to deal with the technicalities of scientific problems, in the knowledge of equitable principles and of equity law, he stood unequalled. These qualities fitted him as well for pleading in the higher courts as before a jury, and in both he was highly successful. On the bench, to his profound knowledge of the law, he added a natural sense of justice and a fervent desire to carry out the principles of real equity.

Mr. Pitney came from a family seated in New Jersey for almost two centuries, and having a long and honorable English lineage. His immigrant ancestor, James Pitney, was a manufacturer in England, having his shop on London Bridge. His grandfather, Mahlon Pitney, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Henry Cooper Pitney, eldest child of Mahlon Pitney and Lucetta, daughter of Henry Cooper, was born January 19, 1827, in Mendham township, Morris county, New Jersey, on the ancestral farm which afterward came to him by descent. He began his education under private tutors at home, and afterward attended the school of Ezra Fairchild, in Mendham (later in Plainfield), where he had for classmates the eminent Presbyterian divine, Rev. Theodore Cuyler, and the distinguished lawyer, William Fullerton. At the age of fifteen he was taken from school on account of delicate health, and remained at home until his nineteenth year, studying at intervals. In 1846 he entered the junior class of Princeton College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1848,





Wm. L. L. L.





Henry Cooper Putney



the year in which he came of age; later he received the Master's degree, and in 1891, in recognition of his eminent legal and scholarly attainments, the same institution conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

After graduation Mr. Pitney began the study of law under Theodore Little and Hon. Ira C. Whitehead, the latter a former Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. In 1851 he passed a satisfactory examination and was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in 1854 as a counsellor. In the following year he opened an office in Morristown, but for some time his practice amounted to little, and he gave the major portion of his time to study, and, as he declared afterward in life, herein he laid the foundation of his later success as a jurist. In the early years of his practice the great activity of the iron industry in Morris county gave rise to much important and difficult litigation, in which he took a very active part. His natural taste for the study of scientific questions gave him an advantage in this class of practice, and he became recognized as an authority on questions of law relating to mining engineering. He was also active in the development of the Morristown Water Company, and took part in many important cases involving water rights, and soon became an authority on questions of law relating to hydraulic engineering. As the business of our equity courts increased, he became prominent in the trial of important cases in that forum. For many years before he went upon the bench his practice had principally been as counsel in important cases throughout the State, in most of which he was associated with and opposed by men who were recognized leaders of the bar. He was enthusiastically devoted to his profession; thorough and untiring in the preparation of his cases; loyal to the interests of his client—yet always fair to his opponent, and frank with the court. His mind was analytical and searching, and rarely failed to discover at once the ground upon which the contest must be decided. He was indefatigable in the examination and discussion of authorities, and always presented his arguments with earnestness, vigor and convincing power; he invariably commanded

the attention and respect of the court, and won the victory whenever the case warranted. In 1862 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Morris county, and served as such for five years with entire success and much credit to himself. He continued in practice until April, 1889, when he entered upon official position in the line of his profession. For several years he had acted as Advisory Master in Chancery, and was one of the first ten Advisory Masters appointed by Chancellor Runyon, in pursuance of a statute passed for that purpose to relieve the Chancellor in the congested work of the court. These were later superseded by the Vice-Chancellors, and he coöperated with Chancellor Zabriskie in the framing and enactment of the law providing for the appointment of the latter. On April 9, 1889, he was appointed Vice-Chancellor by Chancellor McGill, and he was reappointed in 1896 and again in 1903. In the absence of the Chancellor he was several times appointed, under the statute, a Master to act for the Chancellor. As Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Pitney brought to his office every required qualification, and added materially to his high prestige. Many notable cases were adjudicated by him, among them being the famous Tobacco Merger case. The amount of judicial work accomplished by him was immense; and would have overtaxed the energies of an ordinary man. His long experience in the trial of cases enabled him to sift and analyze testimony, and to group together the basic points in the case. His profound legal knowledge especially fitted him to apply principles, while his alertness of mind forecast the end of an argument from its very beginning; and his keen perception gave him a remarkable power of logical discriminations, which resulted in the famous equitableness of his decisions. His scorn of fraud and wrong made him sometimes appear intolerant, but he was always fairminded and open to conviction.

Vice-Chancellor Pitney retired from the bench by resignation on April 9, 1907—the eighteenth anniversary of his appointment to the position, and soon after his eightieth birthday—on account of an increasing deafness, although his other physical faculties were unim-

paired, and his intellect was unclouded. In honor of this birthday event, on January 19, 1907, the Bench and Bar of New Jersey gave him a complimentary dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, where a distinguished assemblage numbering more than two hundred lawyers and jurists listened to lofty encomiums upon his life and services, uttered by Chancellor William J. Magie, who presided; Supreme Court Justice John Franklin Fort (afterward Governor), Vice-Chancellor Frederic W. Stevens, former Attorney-General John W. Griggs, all of New Jersey; Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, and Hampton L. Carson, former Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. Vice-Chancellor Pitney was greatly affected by this fine tribute, and betrayed the depth of his feeling in his response to the toast of his health. The speeches and toasts were afterward printed for private circulation. Three months later, on the day when he sat as Vice-Chancellor in Jersey City for the last time, the members of the Bench and Bar presented to him a handsome hall clock as a further tribute of their affection and good will.

Mr. Pitney exerted himself usefully in connection with many interests of great value to the community. In 1865 he aided in organizing the National Iron Bank, of which he became a director, which office he held during the remainder of his life. In 1896 he was chosen as president of the bank, and served in that capacity until his death. He was also an organizing member and a director of the Morris County Savings Bank. In 1870 he was one of a company which purchased the Morris Aqueduct property, after purchase by the town had been rejected at the polls. He was made president of the water company, and remained such until his death, and the property was so capably administered by him that it became highly valuable. He was one of the leading spirits in the Morristown Library and Lyceum, and a trustee; a member of the Washington Association of New Jersey, of the Sons of the Revolution, and a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown. He was a Republican in politics, and for a time served on the county committee of the party. After his retirement from the bench Mr. Pitney

spent much of his time in his law office in the National Iron Bank Building, hearing some cases specially as Advisory Master. He was also actively occupied during his last years with the affairs of the Morristown Water Company, the National Iron Bank and the other local interests just mentioned. He was also agreeably occupied with the supervision of his farm at Mendham, where he was born and which since 1760 has been owned successively by his great-grandfather, his grandfather, his father and himself.

Mr. Pitney married, April 7, 1853, in New York City, Sarah Louisa, daughter of Oliver and Sarah (Crane) Halsted, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. Children: Sarah Halsted, married Finley A. Johnson; Henry Cooper, Mahlon and John Oliver Halsted, all lawyers; Catharine James, married to George R. Van Dusen, a lawyer of Philadelphia; Mary Brayton; Frederic V., married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. George H. Chadwell, D. D., former rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown.

After his death, at the opening of the February term, 1911, of the Court of Chancery, at Trenton, there were proceedings in memory of the deceased Vice-Chancellor, consisting of addresses by Attorney-General Wilson, former Chancellor William J. Magie, R. V. Lindabury and former Justice Gilbert Collins, followed by a formal minute prepared on behalf of the Vice-Chancellors and read by Vice-Chancellor Emery, all of which were made records of the Court and will be published in the Equity Reports. On this occasion his character was fittingly summarized in these words:

His was a personality at once striking and distinguished. At the bar and on the bench he has made his impress upon two generations of men. Vigorous in mind and body, endowed with the highest qualities of courage and manhood, ripe in judgment, learned in the law, sensitive to truth, and a natural lover of justice, he has found a place of enduring eminence in the profession of his choice.

His very instincts and character fitted him for special usefulness in the arena of equity. He despised deceit and the dissembler. He hated fraud. By temperament he found keen pleasure, to use his own words, in "laying bare a fraud into which a crafty designer had lured an unwary



and innocent victim." Such problems aroused his keenest activities and righteous indignation. So, too, the man who suffered by accident or mistake made high appeal, not so much to his sympathies as to his inherent love of fair play. Those who sought to evade a just and lawful undertaking outraged his ideals of morals and manliness. To such he made it clear that the remedy of specific performance could teach lessons both of morals and manliness, for by it how often did he compel some men to do by force of the court's decree what all men should have done by choice. To him a duty arising from confidence or trust reposed was a solemn and sacred obligation. His whole life by precept and example proclaimed it. And so it was that the negligent or dishonest trustee learned from him new or forgotten lessons of honesty and of diligence. And through the whole gamut of activity that comes to the equity judge his very instinct helped him enforce the lessons of honesty, of fairness, of diligence and duty, of manliness and of morals.

If his hand was sometimes heavy his heart was always tender. If his manner was sometimes brusque his motives were always true to high and righteous ideals, and those who knew him best loved him best, and loved him with tender consideration.

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His mind was vigorous, resolute and splendidly trained, and his deliverances were clear, cogent and courageous. In the philosophy of the law just as in the physical universe a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. His reasoning was direct and not by devious paths. "He thought straight," as Bacon said of one of the judges in his own time. In an issue of law neither casuistry nor the complex refinement of reasoning brought confusion to his mind. The real issue was discovered and laid bare. The non-essentials were swept aside and the true principle and controlling trend of authority were speedily and appropriately applied. And so it was that the journey was short between the story of wrong, when he heard it, and the relief which was sought.

In the controversy of fact he found the truth with unerring instinct. Those who knew him at the bar said his skill in marshalling and analyzing facts was masterful, and that faculty or gift would seem never to have left him, but rather to have grown with judicial experience. His opinions, I think, were lucid and useful to an unusual degree. This was not alone because he was a learned judge, but in part at least because the controlling facts were recited with such clearness and completeness, and analyzed with such care, that the principle of equity at length invoked was obvious and convincing. Thus when the facts had been passed in complete review the legal principle in its application was both illuminated and emphasized. It is this characteristic which made his opinions to me, at least, of special value.

A notable figure has passed from our sight—a striking, forceful,

unique personality that for over half a century was familiar to the public view in the discharge of duties connected with the administration of justice. In these, and all other duties, Henry C. Pitney served his age and his time faithfully and well, and then, full of years and of honors, like the patriarch of old, "after he had served his own generation, fell on sleep."

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His acceptance of this office and splendid administration of it for eighteen years have done much to emphasize and magnify the vital importance and influence of trial courts and courts of first instance in our system of jurisprudence.

His previous career at the bar had qualified him wonderfully well for the position. He was pre-eminent as an equity lawyer; but he was this because he was first of all thoroughly grounded in the great system of common-law rights—the fundamental, all pervading system which equity is designed to aid and supplement in order to secure full and complete administration of justice—and he was familiar with the full scope of the remedies; as an attorney he was thorough, resourceful and skillful in the preparation and presentation of cases, and as an advocate, powerful alike in the trial and appellate courts. He was equipped besides with a large experience in business and affairs, with wide knowledge of human nature and a keen insight into human character and passions.

As a judge, his dominant trait was a passion for doing justice, which vibrated in every fibre of his heart and brain. And the justice, at which he aimed, and which so far as in him lay, he wrought out, was the full, completed justice, as he saw it, between the parties, on the whole dispute before him, without regard to mere forms of procedure. He refused to perpetrate, in the name of law, what he thought to be an injustice, and no matter how just a rule may have been at the time of its origin, he was prepared to disregard it and originate another in its place if it no longer served the end for which it was created. No judge in any of our courts ever showed a more complete self-effacement in searching for the right of a cause in order to determine what decree would stand firmly on equity and justice. The permanent record of his opinions in the New Jersey Equity Reports yields the finest fruits of learning and industry and splendid intellectual endowments, and his many vigorous discussions of novel, doubtful or complicated questions, both of law and fact, illustrate his powers and the dominant traits of his mind and character, and will constitute a great and lasting monument to his memory.

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Many of the striking traits, so familiar to all the bench and bar, cannot be pictured or recalled from his formal opinions, but these will long be perpetuated by the traditions of a profession which treasures what is worth preserving in the lives of its members. *Hæc olim meminisse*

*jurabit.* Not soon will they forget this memorable judge as he actually administered his office; his vigorous dominating presence and manner; his accurate, quick—sometimes impatient—seizure of the salient points of a case; his clashes with counsel to bring out what he thought the vital questions; his protection of the weak against the strong; his open, decided expression of views, with forceful argument to sustain them, but retaining always an openness of mind ready to be corrected. For withal and over all he had absolutely no pride of opinion, sensitiveness nor apprehension about any charge of inconsistency; so that, as he himself might have expressed it, he stood for no conclusion, either of himself, or another, which did not fully stand the test to which it must properly be subjected; and because he never spared himself in these respects, he failed to understand that others could take offense if at times he refused to spare them. His personal traits, his versatility, his genial friendliness, his wit and humor, and, over all, the power that emanated from a great human heart, full of love for his great profession and those worthy to be its members, as his brethren, and an affection that grew with his advancing years, fastened all of us to him in bonds which will not be severed by death.



## HENRY COOPER PITNEY JR.

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**H**ENRY C. PITNEY JR., an active lawyer and prominent in the civil life of the community in which he resides, was born in Morristown, New Jersey, August 6, 1856, eldest son of former Vice-Chancellor Henry Cooper Pitney.

He entered the private school of Miss Mary Morrow in 1863, and that of Miss Jane Morrow in 1865. From 1866 to 1869 he was a student in the Morris Academy. He then entered the classical school of George L. Wright, A. M., which he left in June, 1874, to enter the sophomore class of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, from which he was graduated in June, 1877, the year in which he attained his majority.

Immediately after his graduation from college he took a clerkship in the law office of Pitney & Youngblood, in Morristown, also taking up the study of law under the excellent tutorship of his distinguished father. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law by the Supreme Court of New Jersey, in June, 1880, and as a counsellor in February, 1884. He at once engaged in practice in Morristown, where he has resided to the present time. Mr. Pitney gives active support to community interests, particularly to the Morristown Public Library, of which he is director, and since 1904 has been secretary. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, and in politics is a Republican.

Mr. Pitney married, June 17, 1891, Laura Grace Putnam Wood, daughter of Andrew J. and Julia A. (Henry) Wood.



Samuel H. Hays

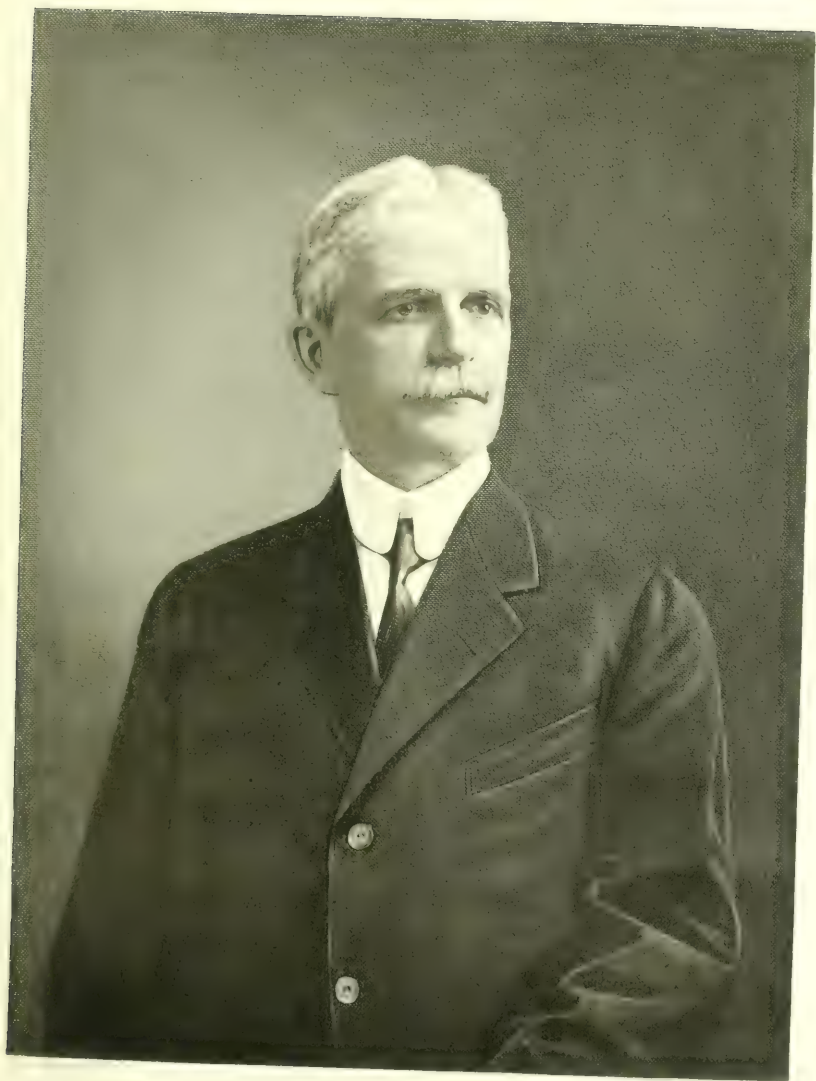
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Immediately after his graduation from college he took a clerkship in the law office of his father, and then, in 1878, he took the study of law under the excellent tutorship of his distinguished father. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and has since that time been engaged in the practice of law. He has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton, N. J., since 1880, and is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, N. J., since 1884. He is also a member of the First Presbyterian Church of New York City, and since 1904 has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of New York City.

He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, and since 1884 has been a member of the New York State Bar Association. He is also a member of the New York State Bar Association, and since 1884 has been a member of the New York State Bar Association.



*Henry B. Hickey, Sr.*





## FRANCIS EBEN WOODRUFF

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**F**RANCIS EBEN WOODRUFF, of Morristown, New Jersey, is a descendant of one of the old families of this country, whose ancestors came from Fordwich, Kent, England.

Hezekiah Stites Woodruff, M. D., of the fourth generation in this country, was the first of a line of physicians which continued in a direct line for three generations. He lived 1754-1842. During the stirring period of the Revolutionary War, Dr. Woodruff thoroughly proved his devotion to his country, both in his professional and in his private life.

Dr. Absalom Woodruff, of the fifth generation, married Eliza, daughter of Colonel Jacob Drake, in whose honor Drakesville was named. He was born July 1, 1791, and died in 1850. He was an able practitioner, and was a member of the Medical Society of New Jersey, as an elected delegate from Morris county; on the board of censors for Morris county; the auditing committee, etc.; July 2, 1816, he was made a member of the Morris District (now Morris County) Medical Society, founded June 11, 1816; was elected vice-president in 1822; president in 1824, 1833, 1839; its delegate to State meetings; counsellor in 1837; and again elected to this office one year prior to his death. He was three times married.

His son, Dr. Ebenezer Blachly Woodruff, of the sixth generation, early gave up his medical practice, and devoted himself to a business career. About 1845 he removed with his family to Morristown, New Jersey, from New York City. He filled a number of local public offices, greatly to the benefit of the town. He married Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of Abraham and Mehitabel (Marsh) Coursen.

Francis Eben Woodruff, of the seventh generation of his family in this country, in a direct line, was born in New York City, April 24, 1844. Like his elder brother, he was offered a West Point

cadetship, but it was thought better he should not accept. He was educated at the Morris Academy, and at Yale University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1864 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately following this event he passed the examination of Major-General Silas Casey's board at Washington, for a second lieutenancy, United States Colored Troops; there were so many on the waiting list before him, however, that the commission did not arrive until after he had accepted, at the instance of President Woolsey, of Yale University, a nomination by Secretary of State William H. Seward, to the Imperial Maritime Customs Service of China, (United States Diplomatic Correspondence, 1864, 1865). On August 15, 1865, he was appointed by the Inspector-General of Customs, Mr. (later Sir) Robert Hart, a fourth assistant. After promotions came as follows: Deputy Commissioner, 1868; Acting Commissioner, 1870; Commissioner (i. e. "Collector of Customs," as we would say; relative rank, Consul), November, 1872; served as Commissioner at Canton and many other ports for a quarter of a century; he sent in his resignation, because of ill health, March 10, 1897. Mr. Woodruff was twice Chinese secretary to the Inspector General. In 1877 he organized and opened the custom house at the then newly added treaty port, Wuhu; was detached on special duty in Tongking, April, June, 1885. Conferred by imperial decree, civil rank of the Third Class, February 3, 1878; civil rank of Second Class, and Double Dragon Decoration, September 3, 1885.

Mr. Woodruff casts his vote for the Democratic party, since the time of Republican corruption. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church. He is a member of a number of organizations, among them being: The Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and four Yale secret societies; is a life member of the New York and the New Jersey Historical societies; of the Washington Association of New Jersey; Union League Club of New York City; the Morristown Club; the Anti-Imperialist League; National Municipal League; National Economic League and others. In former years

Mr. Woodruff was very fond of shooting and houseboating, but he now confines his outdoor exercise to walking.

In the literary field Mr. Woodruff is the author of "A Monetary Agreement," which was issued in pamphlet form by the New England Committee for the Promotion of Bimetallism; "A Single Standard for the World," *Arena*, March, 1898; "The Woodruffs of New Jersey," genealogical, 1909; and numerous newspaper letters anent the Philippine currency, Morris Canal and other questions. Mr. Woodruff thinks that the books which were of the greatest assistance in fitting him for his life work were those on "International Law and Civil Government." His motto is "Do and give."

Mr. Woodruff has never married, and he and his sister live in their beautiful home in Morristown, New Jersey. His life, which has been characterized by a devotion to all that is pure and elevating, is worthy of emulation, and should serve as a source of inspiration to others.



## JOHN MILTON MORSE

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THE family of Morse in America and in Great Britain are supposed to be of Norman origin in England; also of ancient lineage reaching back almost to the time of William the Conqueror. There are many families of the name both in Great Britain and America; and at least four persons named Morse or Morss emigrated to Massachusetts during the early colonial period.

Anthony Morse or Morss, the emigrant ancestor and founder of this particular branch of the Morse family in America, came from Marlborough, Wiltshire, England, in the ship "James," which sailed from London, April 5, 1635; he settled at Newbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1635, and was accompanied by his brother, William Morse, on the same ship. They were both registered as shoemakers. Anthony Morse built a house about half a mile south of the old cemetery, in what is called Newbury Old Town, on a slight eminence in a field, which is still called Morse's field, where traces of his house on the old residence site are still visible a few rods from the road. The last will of Anthony Morse was dated at Newbury, Massachusetts, April 28, 1680, in which he mentioned his wife and several children. He died there October 12, 1686, and had in all twelve children, from whom many descendants trace their origin. Anthony Morse belonged to that class of emigrants early known as Puritans, who strove to eliminate the corruptions of the Established Church while remaining within its communion. That he was a man of strong convictions and moral courage is evidenced by the fact that those traits were not only disclosed in his immediate offspring but persisted through five known generations; and so remarkable were those Morse characteristics that it was proverbially said of them, "it is as natural for the Morses to be religious as for certain other families to be vicious."

Daniel Morse, a descendant of Anthony Morse, was born Sep-



*John M. Morse*



tember 18, 1745, died February 25, 1826, and lived at Bridgewater, New Hampshire. He married Merriam Hoyt, and among other children, had two sons: 1. Colonel Joseph Morse, who lived at Salem; married Abigail Thomas, daughter of Jacob and Ruth (Perkins) Thomas, February 23, 1809, at Sanbornton, New Hampshire. She was born May 11, 1789, died October 8, 1862; and was the mother of ten children, several of whom became distinguished public men. 2. Benjamin Morse, of whom more hereafter.

Benjamin Morse, son of Daniel and Merriam (Hoyt) Morse, was born May 1, 1786; died at Kendall, New York; and was a farmer and school teacher and pioneer during the early days of Western New York. He moved from Bridgewater, New Hampshire, first to Avon, New York, and then to Kendall, Orleans county, New York, where he resided many years. He married January 3, 1814, Elizabeth (commonly known as Eliza), daughter of Jacob and Ruth (Perkins) Thomas. She was born June 27, 1793, probably at Bridgewater, New Hampshire, died February 27, 1885, at Kendall, New York, and was descended from the Thomas family of Hampton and Sanbornton, New Hampshire; also from the Perkins family of Sanbornton, New Hampshire.

The "Town History of Hampton, New Hampshire," refers to Jonathan Thomas, born October 5, 1712, who was the son of Captain Benjamin Thomas; and the latter a son of James and Martha (Goddard) Thomas, of Dover, New Hampshire. Captain Benjamin Thomas was wounded during the siege of Louisburg, and drew a pension of twenty pounds for colonial war service. Jonathan Thomas, of Hampton, was assessor of the town in 1738, and probably had a son Jonathan, who was assessor of Sanbornton, New Hampshire, from 1775 to 1783; and he had a son, Jacob Thomas, born January 31, 1763, at Hampton, New Hampshire; the latter married Ruth Perkins, October 13, 1785, at Sanbornton, New Hampshire. She was the daughter of Master Abraham Perkins, of Sanbornton, New Hampshire; was born there July 21, 1764, and

died November 22, 1852, at Kendall, New York, in the home of her daughter, Eliza Morse. She was described as "stately and dignified, of good size, with soft brown hair, greyish eyes, and a prominent nose;" also, as a "devoted Christian and a constant Bible reader." These were sterling qualities inherited from her honored father, Master Abraham Perkins. He was fifth in descent from John Perkins, born in England, about 1590, came to Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630, admitted as freeman of Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1632, was a representative of the town in 1636, died there in 1664; and from whom the Ipswich family sprang.

Issue of Eliza Thomas-Morse, wife of Benjamin Morse, namely: 1. Joseph Perkins Morse, born November 13, 1814, at Avon, New York; died February 14, 1890, in Geneva township, Van Buren county, Michigan; left surviving issue. 2. Benjamin Bartlett Morse, born November 23, 1816, at Kendall, Orleans county, New York; died January 17, 1890, there. He was the first white child born at Kendall, New York; and had issue. 3. Elizabeth Jane Morse, born April 1, 1819; married John Oliver, of Waukesha, Wisconsin; and had surviving issue. 4. Franklin Moses Morse, born April 6, 1821, at Kendall; had issue, who lived in Orleans county, New York. 5. Esther Alvira Morse, born October 13, 1823, died August 7, 1825. 6. Electa Morse, born April 13, 1826; married Silas Perry, and lived at Augusta, Eau Claire county, Wisconsin. 7. Edna Lavina Morse, born November 10, 1828; married, July 4, 1853, Edward Wing Mudge. 8. John Milton Morse, of whom more hereafter.

John Milton Morse, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth or Eliza (Thomas) Morse, was born November 25, 1830, at Kendall, Orleans county, New York. His parents were pioneers in that locality, having moved hither in 1814 from Northern New Hampshire, and found the country an almost unbroken wilderness, in the midst of which they formed a home, erected a rude log cabin and cleared the land, and there brought up their family. John Milton Morse was the youngest of eight children, and received such educa-



tion as was afforded by the primitive conditions of Western New York at that time. He toiled on his father's farm until he was eighteen years old, with few opportunities for attending school, and read such books, together with other literature that came to hand, by the fitful flame of a lightwood fire or a tallow dip that sputtered in the gloaming. He then attended spring and fall school some five years, and worked on his father's farm during the haying and the harvesting between times, and taught school during the winter months. The farm work was regarded as a necessary toughening process that would better fit him for the active duties of life. He had ambition for a classical education, and attended the Kendall Union School, which was followed by a term or two at the Brockport Academy; then he attended the Albion Academy, and finally the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York; but, wearying of the long and arduous task, he finally gave up the struggle and began a commercial career.

From 1855 to the fall of 1858 he served as bookkeeper and cashier in George H. Sickels' dry goods store at Albion, Orleans county, New York. He then came to New York City and secured a position as assistant bookkeeper of the Murphy & Harris wholesale dry goods firm; he continued with them for several years, during which time he was advanced to head bookkeeper and cashier; then he went with Halstead, Haines & Company, one year as bookkeeper; and with Coe, Shennelon & De Witt, a wholesale dry goods house in New York, as bookkeeper and cashier, until January 1, 1868. On the last mentioned date he became private bookkeeper and cashier to Samuel Hawk, proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City. In 1878 he went to the Windsor Hotel as private bookkeeper and cashier for Hawk & Wetherbee, at Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, New York City. Having built the Hotel Manhattan at the corner of Madison avenue and Forty-second street, New York City, they organized as a corporation and opened that hotel to the public, October 12, 1896. Mr. Morse has continued

with them, as a stockholder, director and secretary, during all the intervening years.

In the spring of 1870 Mr. Morse became a resident of Passaic, Passaic county, New Jersey, and built a residence at the corner of Ascension and High streets in 1875, where he still resides. He was elected a member of the City Council of Passaic, and served for seven years from 1879 to 1886; was a member of the Passaic Board of Education five years from 1883 to 1887, inclusive; and proved himself to be an able and conscientious worker for the welfare of the community. He is a Republican in political faith, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Passaic, New Jersey; he was an elder of that church for eleven years, and superintendent of the Sunday-school for five years. His recreation is chess and cards in moderation; and he advocates the Biblical injunction of "Be ye temperate in all things," not only in amusements but in labor as well.

John Milton Morse married (first) April 6, 1854, Sylvia A. Fletcher Stewart, of Madison, Wisconsin, who died January 1, 1901, without issue, in Passaic, New Jersey. He married (second) April 27, 1904, Elizabeth Jane, daughter of John F. and Ann Jane Wilson, at New York, New York; no issue.

In early life he aspired to secure a college education and to enter one of the learned professions; however, these achievements were not realized through circumstances which placed them beyond his reach, though he did not abandon study altogether for commercial life; but he has continued to think and treasure beautiful thoughts. In these he has given expression to that deep yearning of soul that cannot be satiated by the sordid elements of commercial life; he has been like the bird enclosed within a gilded cage; he has at times given voice to poetic song that welled up from his soul's depths as the gushing of an overflowing fountain. These minstrel lays and pastoral gems of verse he has given to the world under title of "Memories of Childhood, and Other Poems," published in 1895; and in "Anacaona and other Poems," in 1903. His

poetic fancies disclose a genial sunny mind as full of sunny thoughts, irrepressible in his prosaic surroundings, as are the songs of the robin that he describes. There is deep abiding religious faith in the flow of words that clearly shows the influence of heredity upon his life. He wanders by the river side along its winding way, and draws beautiful lessons of God's eternal love from its gliding majesty and rhythmic waterfalls; or, perchance, wends his way over the mountain drive he loved so well, and views the beauty of Nature's panorama, spread out before him in a splendid vision; and there he pauses to drink in the ethereal scene ere the evening shades fall, which shall soon envelop that life forever.

The following poem, written in May, 1913, makes a fitting close to this narrative:

#### THE TWO HOMES.

'Twas a lowly log-cabin where first  
We beheld our dear mother's sweet face.  
On the bank of a stream it was built;  
O, how well I remember the place.  
Very near where it stood, is a well,  
And with that as a guide—  
its location we tell

When the country was new, it was built  
With the lumber the forest supplied.  
They could quickly select from the best,  
For the trees on the land, were its pride.  
Sturdy arms, with an axe, laid them low—  
Then they soon were prepared  
in the cabin to go.

This the home—where we children were reared,  
This the place, that to us was most dear.  
But 'tis gone; not a vestige remains!  
Change is written on everything here.  
I alone of them all now abide,  
And I'm waiting—just waiting  
the turn of the tide.

\* \* \* \* \*

Over all, shine the stars, as of yore,  
    Changing not in the slightest degree.  
Over all, reigns the God we adore,  
    And His merciful care we can see.  
We shall know all His wonderful love,  
When we go to our home  
    in the mansion above.

In this hope we can rest; for His word  
    Is as fixed as the stars of the night.  
This the anchor that holds—when the storm  
    Wildly dashes and howls in its might!  
Storms may rage—but the anchor holds fast,  
And we know we shall reach  
    a safe harbor at last.

In that harbor of peace is the home  
    Where the faint and the weary may rest;  
Where the changes of time never come;  
    'Tis the bright, joyous home of the blest.  
There in safety we'll ever abide—  
And we never will wait  
    for the turn of the tide.

—John M. Morse.

Passaic, N. J., May 16, 1913.



## HENRY SNOWDEN HAINES

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**T**HE essential conditions of human life are, generally speaking, ever the same, and the surroundings of individuals have comparatively slight differences. When one man of a distinct class outstrips his fellows on the highroad to success there must be distinct individual characteristics to have brought about this result. The success achieved by Henry Snowden Haines, of Burlington, New Jersey, is largely due to his individual energy and force of character, combined with study and application of an unusually high order. His son, Isaac Snowden Haines, has followed with commendable ability in his father's footsteps.

Henry Snowden Haines was born April 25, 1835. Having obtained his degree as Civil Engineer, it was not long before he had demonstrated his capability in his chosen profession and, in due course of time, he was appointed surveyor-general of the Western Division of New Jersey. He has also served as city engineer of Burlington, New Jersey, and other municipalities. Mr. Haines married, December 24, 1864, Josephine M. Roach.

Isaac Snowden Haines, son of Henry Snowden and Josephine M. (Roach) Haines, was born in Philadelphia, December 1, 1865. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Burlington, New Jersey, in which city he attended the public schools and college, and was graduated as valedictorian of his class in 1879. Two years were then spent in attendance at the Farnum Preparatory School, a branch of the State Normal School. Shortly after his graduation he accepted a position as office boy with Samuel Bunting Sons & Company, of Philadelphia, commission merchants, and in the following year, 1882, became bookkeeper in the Burlington Stove and Heater Company, Foundry, Burlington, New Jersey. Becoming acquainted with Andrew H. McNeal, manufacturer of cast iron pipe in Burlington, Mr. Haines accepted a responsible position with him in

May, 1883, and after the incorporation of the McNeal Pipe and Foundry Company in 1886, he became a director in this corporation, and was elected secretary and treasurer, serving in this office until 1899, when the plant was sold to the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, when he remained as assistant resident manager, Mr. McNeal being the manager, until toward the close of 1902. For a period of twenty-five years he was director and treasurer of all the associated companies controlled by Mr. McNeal and himself, until the death of the former in 1908. Mr. Haines became a hydraulic engineer and has been active in the construction of water works in various parts of the country, and was an associate member of the New England Water Works Association. He became a director in the Mechanics National Bank of Burlington in 1898, was elected to the position of cashier in 1905, and has filled this responsible office since that time. He is the owner of the Enterprise Company, printers and publishers of the "Daily Enterprise," and the "New Jersey Enterprise," the latter a weekly publication; president of the Burlington County Transit Company, Western Maryland Coal and Coke Company, Youghiogheny Power Company; he is a director in the Stuart and Peterson Company, Flexotype Company, Standard Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, Burlington Sewerage Company, Neidich Process Company, Burlington Electric Light and Power Company, Mechanics National Bank, Board of Trade, and several others.

For many years he has been officially connected with the following organizations: Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church; director in the Young Men's Christian Association; director and secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; clerk, Company A, Sixth Regiment, National Guard State of New Jersey, chairman of the Tuberculosis Committee; superintendent of the East Burlington Sunday-school; treasurer and director of the Farmers and Mechanics Building and Loan Association; member of the Council of Proprietors of West New Jersey. His affiliation with secret societies and social organizations is as follows: Bur-

lington Lodge, No. 32, Free and Accepted Masons, and he was worshipful master in 1892; Boudinot Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons, and was Royal Arch captain in 1892; Helena Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar; Phoenix Lodge, No. 92, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; New York Athletic Club; Manufacturers' Club, Philadelphia; Peahala Club of Long Beach, New Jersey.

Mr. Haines is a Republican Conservative, and has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of Burlington. He was appointed the Collector of Customs at Burlington by President Roosevelt, and was president of the Burlington Common Council 1892, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910. He has served as a member of the Republican County Committee, and was chairman of the State Commission on Toll Bridges. He has always taken a deep interest in the cause of education and, while a member of the Burlington Board of Education, the entire system was revised, new buildings were erected, old ones remodeled, and a high school constructed. During his term of office the schools were brought to their present state of efficiency. Many improvements were also made in the city while he was a member of the Common Council, among them being the new filtration plant for the water supply, and the remodeling of the city hall. At the annual meeting of the New Jersey Bankers' Association, 1910, Mr. Haines was elected vice-president for that State in the American Bankers' Association.

Mr. Haines married in St. Barnabas Church, Burlington, New Jersey, July 10, 1902, Rachel Gordon, daughter of Samuel and Nancy Bentley, formerly of Yorkshire, England. They have children: Josephine Rachel, born July 11, 1903; I. Snowden (3d), October 28, 1904; Samuel Bentley, March 15, 1906; Henry Snowden (2nd), July 15, 1907; Martha Bentley, September 26, 1908; Richard Gordon, June 18, 1912.

## JAMES FOWLER RUSLING

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THE Rusling family from whom James Fowler Rusling is descended are probably of Saxon origin, in England. According to old parish registers in Lincolnshire and elsewhere in England, the name was variously spelled as Ruslyng, Ruslinge, Ruslin, Russlin and Russelin; also, the Saxon kings had a bodyguard called Rustlingas, which may account for the origin of the name. In modern times, both in Great Britain and in the United States, it is commonly spelled Rusling.

The Trenton, New Jersey, family of Ruslings originated in Lincolnshire, just across the Humber river, and opposite Kingston-upon-Hull, as it is locally known. Robert and Christina Rusling lived in Lincolnshire parish, opposite Hull, and were esteemed as pious members of the Baptist church there. They had a family of eight children, namely: William Rusling; James Rusling, of whom see forward; Anna Rusling; Robert Rusling; Hannah Rusling; Thomas Rusling; George Rusling; Ann Rusling. Christina Rusling, the mother of the above-mentioned children, died in 1776; and Robert Rusling married (second) Sarah Chimney, in 1779, who had issue: Katherine Rusling, Edmond Rusling.

James Rusling, son and second child of Robert and Christina Rusling, was born July 26, 1762, at York, Lincolnshire, England. At eleven years of age or thereabouts he was apprenticed to William Robinson, a village storekeeper at Winteringham, a small village about ten miles south of Hull. When about eighteen years of age he became a convert to the teachings of John Wesley, through the influence of his uncle, George Rusling; and soon afterward united with the Wesleyan Methodist church at Winteringham. From the parish records of Winterton, another nearby village, it is recorded that James Rusling married Mary Fowler, daughter of Joseph Fowler, May 15, 1787; and about the same time he was engaged



in a mercantile business at Scunthorpe, but afterward removed to Hull, England, where he continued in trade until his departure for America in July, 1795. He arrived in New York with his family after a ten-weeks voyage, and October 12, 1796, purchased land in the noted "Beswick Tract" near Hackettstown, New Jersey, where the family resided for many years thereafter. James and Mary (Fowler) Rusling had children as follows: Joseph Rusling; James Rusling; William Rusling; Hannah Fowler Rusling; Gershom Rusling, of whom see forward; Segwick Rusling; Mary Elizabeth Rusling. Mary Fowler-Rusling was born November 23, 1776, at Winterton, in England; she died July 25, 1809, at Newburgh, New Jersey; and James Rusling married (second) Hannah Rose, nee Frazer, April 2, 1810, who had issue, four children. He died August 11, 1826, at Newburgh, New Jersey.

Gershom Rusling, son of James and Mary (Fowler) Rusling, was born September 1, 1796, in New York City, and died at Trenton, New Jersey, February 5, 1881, where the family resided for many years. He was born soon after his parents reached America, and, by reason of his father's early misfortunes in the "Beswick" land purchase, he received but little schooling. He worked on his father's farm and clerked in his store until he was twenty-five years or more of age. He then travelled to Ohio and other western States, returned to New Jersey, married, and settled at Washington, where he amassed a small fortune; and about 1840 retired from business. He moved from Washington to Cherryville, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1844; and in 1845 to Trenton, where he lived until his death. He married (first) Eliza Budd Hankinson, daughter of Major Henry Hankinson, of Washington, New Jersey, in March, 1825, at Washington. She was born April 13, 1803, at Asbury, New Jersey, died December 3, 1838, at Washington, New Jersey; and had issue, namely: William McCullough Henry Hawkinson Rusling; Ann Maria Rusling; Emma Rusling; Gershom Rusling; James Fowler Rusling, of whom see forward; John P. B. Rusling; Eliza Keturah Rusling. Gershom Rusling married (sec

ond) Hannah Matthews, July 7, 1841, who was born October 22, 1786, at Mount Pleasant, New Jersey; and died May 19, 1858, at Trenton, New Jersey; no issue. He married (third) Sarah Hill, December 13, 1860, who was born September 18, 1816, at Flemington, New Jersey, and died April 28, 1887, at Newark, New Jersey, without issue. Gershom Rusling was a merchant and State Inspector of the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton, New Jersey.

James Fowler Rusling, son of Gershom and Eliza Budd (Hankinson) Rusling, was born April 14, 1834, at Washington, Warren county, New Jersey. He received elementary instruction in Trenton, New Jersey, private schools; attended Trenton Academy, and in 1850 entered Pennington Seminary at Pennington, New Jersey, from which he graduated in 1852 with first honors; and then attended Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1854 as A. B., with second honors, and in 1857, A. M.; also received in 1890 the honorary degree of LL. D. therefrom. In 1854 he was elected Professor of Natural Science at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania; in 1857 was admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar, and in 1859 to the New Jersey Bar; and was admitted to practice in the United States Courts at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1867. About 1859 he was appointed Master in Chancery and Notary Public at Trenton, New Jersey; and has practiced in the New Jersey State Courts, Pennsylvania Courts, and United States Courts since that time.

James Fowler Rusling enlisted in 1861 in the United States volunteer army; and served throughout the Civil War, and until September, 1867, more than two years thereafter. In August, 1861, he was appointed first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster of the Fifth New Jersey Regiment; was promoted five times upon the recommendations of Generals Patterson, Mott, Sickles, Hooker, McClellan, Meade, Thomas, Sherman and Grant; and served in the several grades of regimental, brigade, division and corps officer; also as an officer in the Army and Department Headquarters, and in the General Headquarters of the United States Army. He was retired

from service with the rank of brevet brigadier-general of United States Volunteers for "meritorious and distinguished services rendered in the war from 1861 to 1865;" and with the further distinction of having never been taken a prisoner or received a wound in action. He was an active participant in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Rappahannock Station, and Bristoe, all in Virginia; the battles of Williamsport, Maryland; Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, Tennessee; Atlanta, Georgia; Nashville, Tennessee; and Hell Canyon, Arizona. He served in the following important movements, viz.: McClellan's Peninsular Campaign; Pope's advance in Northern Virginia that resulted in the battle of Manassas, or Second Bull Run; Burnside's advance on Fredericksburg, Virginia, late in 1862; Hooker's campaign that resulted in the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia; Meade's movement to check Lee in Pennsylvania, which eventuated in the battle of Gettysburg; Grant's campaign against Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain; Sherman's advance to Atlanta, Georgia, and Thomas' Nashville (Tennessee) campaign.

After retiring from military service he returned to Trenton, New Jersey, and again became active in the practice of law. He was county solicitor of Mercer county, New Jersey, in 1861, which position he resigned to enter the army. In 1869 he was appointed United States Pension Agent for New Jersey by President Grant; and was later reappointed to the same office, in which he served until 1877, when the New Jersey Pension Agency was abolished by consolidation with another division. He was appointed commissioner to advise upon the propriety of the State acquiring certain lands at Englishtown, New Jersey, upon which to erect an Asylum for the Blind, in 1895, by Governor Werts; and in 1896 was appointed on a commission to investigate taxation in New Jersey, by Governor John W. Griggs. He was appointed commissioner for New Jersey to the Tennessee Centennial at Nashville in 1897, and

became president of the New Jersey Centennial Exposition Commission there.

During the interim between 1869 and 1889, General Rusling organized the Linden Park Land Association, the Hamilton Avenue Land Association, the Greenwood Avenue and East State Street Land Association, and the Broad Street Park Land Association, all of Trenton, New Jersey; and served as treasurer and solicitor for each of said organizations.

Not only was General Rusling a distinguished soldier in the service of his country, but during the latter years of his life he became author of various literary productions which treat of local history and the genealogy of the Rusling family in America. He is the author of "Across America, or the Great West and the Pacific Coast," published in 1874, by Sheldon & Company, New York; "History of the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Trenton, New Jersey," 1885, by McCrellish & Quigley, of Trenton, New Jersey; "History of Pennington Seminary," in 1890, by the same publishers; "Men and Things I Saw in Civil War Days," published in 1899, by Eaton & Mains, New York; "European Days and Ways," an account of a tour through Europe in 1899, published in 1902, by Jennings & Pye, Cincinnati, Ohio; and a "History of the Rusling Family" in 1907, by J. B. Lippincott & Company, Philadelphia. The production entitled "Across America" is a narrative account of the author's observations and adventures in the West during the years of 1866 and 1867, while serving as inspector of the United States army; and has passed through a second edition. In 1889 he delivered a Fourth of July historical address at Ocean Grove, New Jersey; and in 1896 he read a paper before the New Jersey Society of Sons of the American Revolution, at Asbury Park, New Jersey, on the Battle of Monmouth, New Jersey.

In connection, it may be added that during the period from 1895 to 1900, General Rusling delivered an address on the "March of Methodism" at the following named places, viz.: Camden, Atlantic City, Ocean Grove and Trenton, New Jersey; at Bridgeport,

Connecticut; Cleveland, Ohio; Lynn, Massachusetts; Waterville, Maine; Harrisburg and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Baltimore, Maryland; Washington, D. C.; and at other places. In 1896 he was elected lay delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for New Jersey, which met at Cleveland, Ohio; and he delivered the laymen's response to an address of welcome in that city. Himself and all members of his family are members of the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Trenton, New Jersey. In politics he is a Republican, and a member of the local Republican Club, of Trenton.

James Fowler Rusling married (first) Mary Freeman Winner, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Winner, D. D., and Mary (Freeman) Winner, January 1, 1858, at Pennington, New Jersey. He married (second) Emily Elizabeth Wood, daughter of Isaac Wood and Emily Hannah Wood, June 30, 1870, at Trenton, New Jersey. Issue of Emily Elizabeth Wood, two children, namely: James Wood Rusling, born May 31, 1874, at Trenton, and Emily Wells Rusling, born October 18, 1884, at Trenton, New Jersey, married Hon. Arthur L. Bates, Member of Congress, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1909, and resides at Meadville. Mary Freeman Winner, first wife, was born April 12, 1838, died April 19, 1858, and is interred at Pennington, New Jersey. Emily Elizabeth Wood, second wife, was born December 29, 1847, at Trenton, New Jersey.



## GENERAL ENOCH DOUGHTY

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THE Doughty family was first represented in America by Edward Dotey, or Doughty, one of the passengers of the "Mayflower," and the fortieth signer of the compact, according to Bradford's history and the Mayflower annals. It is uncertain as to whether he was married before leaving England, or soon after his arrival in America. He was noted as an active, energetic man, whose descendants have followed in his steps, and have been prominent in the patriotic welfare of their country. The New Jersey branch of the family came by way of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and purchased the wooded land back of Absecom, Atlantic county, New Jersey, about 1750.

By will dated 1766, approved 1770, Edward Doughty leaves the land to his wife Margaret and children—Mary Lee, Margaret Risley, Rebecca, Edward Jr., Robert, Thomas, Abner, Jonathan and John. His son Jonathan married Hannah Ingersoll, and their son Abner, born October, 1755, married Leah Risley Holmes, widow of Captain James Holmes, of the Continental army, killed at the battle of Princeton. They were married June 20, 1783, at Old Swedes Church, Philadelphia. Abner Doughty was a land owner by inheritance, served in the Revolutionary War as a private in the New Jersey militia. He was educated by a tutor, son of Lord Lumley (a redemptionist purchased at Philadelphia by Jonathan Doughty, father of Abner, who died and was buried in the family lot). Abner Doughty was quite a student of astronomy, and his quadrant is still in the possession of Miss Sarah N. Doughty. Leah Risley was a descendant of Richard Risley, of Massachusetts and Connecticut, of Pieter van Couwenhover (or Conover), of New Amsterdam, and also the Adamses, of Massachusetts.

General Enoch Doughty, son of Abner and Leah (Risley-Holmes) Doughty, was born March 4, 1792, in Absecom, Atlantic

county, New Jersey. He was educated at home by a private tutor. An inheritance in landed estate from his father enabled him to escape business cares, but filled up his time with the details of successful management of extensive property and the many interests attached thereto. His property consisted of some twenty to thirty thousand acres of land near Absecon, and he owned sawmills and was interested in lumbering. Perceiving the difficulties which existed at that day in the handling of timber and farm products, he decided to have a railroad built to connect that portion of New Jersey with the city of Philadelphia. With this project in view, he became one of the men who joined Dr. Pitney, of Atlantic City, in his application to the legislature of New Jersey in 1851 for a charter to build a railroad between Atlantic City and Philadelphia. Dr. Pitney's first effort was fruitless, but nothing daunted, he tried again the following year, at Trenton. This time he was successful, and the charter was procured March 19, 1852. From this basis the Camden & Atlantic railroad was organized June 4, 1854. In all these efforts General Doughty took an active part and assisted materially in the fulfillment of the scheme. He was a director of the railroad, and was otherwise interested in its wise management as the line passed through eleven miles of his property. He was also interested in the Camden & Atlantic Land Company, which was incorporated March 10, 1853, and was one of the directors of that company from 1853, until his death in April, 1871.

General Doughty belonged to the Democratic party, and was sheriff of Gloucester county in 1824, when that county was composed of Camden, Atlantic and Gloucester counties. He was honored many times by State and county officials by receiving appointments to represent his locality in important gatherings. As a soldier in the State militia of Gloucester county in the war of 1812-15, General Doughty was promoted successively from the rank of lieutenant to captain, major and brevet brigadier-general. He was the official who welcomed and escorted General de Lafayette in 1824,



during his visit to New Jersey. While General Doughty was born in an Episcopalian family and christened in Christ Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, he became in later years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, because the denomination to which he belonged was not represented in that locality.

On January 15, 1816, General Enoch Doughty married, at Port Republic, New Jersey, with Rev. James Blackman officiating, Charlotte, daughter of Parker and Martha (Leek) Clark. The Clark family, from which Charlotte (Clark) Doughty descended, came to New Jersey from Connecticut in 1730. Mrs. Doughty's father, Parker Clark, was born in 1764, and served as a private in the war of 1812. The New Jersey Clark family has some of the most distinguished families in New England in its line, embracing among others the Parkers, Buckinghams and Pratts, and many members have held high positions as churchmen, town councilmen, judges, etc. Children of General Enoch Doughty were: John H., married Arabella Somers; Rebecca Wilson; Abigail Hugg, married David Somers Blackman; Martha A.; Leah Risley; Hannah Holmes; Enoch Alpheus; and Sarah Nathalie, referred to below.

Sarah Nathalie Doughty, daughter of General Enoch and Charlotte (Clark) Doughty, was born at Absecon, Atlantic county, New Jersey. Her education was completed at St. Thomas Hall, Flushing, Long Island. In politics she follows her father, believing in the tenets of the Democratic party. Miss Doughty is deeply interested in all efforts to preserve the historical records and relics of her State, and has become a prominent factor in such work by joining various associations formed for such a purpose. She is a member of the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of 1812, the Mary Washington Monument Association, the George Washington Memorial Association, the Revolutionary Society of New Jersey, the Historical Society of New Jersey, and the Pocahontas Society. In 1895 she organized the first chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution south of Trenton, and named it in honor of General de Lafayette.







Sarah N. Doughty

Governor Fort appointed Miss Doughty as a committee of one to erect a monument at Chestnut Neck, New Jersey, in commemoration of a battle of the Revolutionary War fought on that spot October 6, 1778. Besides her interest in patriotic organizations, she is active in religious and charitable work.

The old Doughty homestead, at Doughty Mills, above Absecon, a valuable property in that part of Atlantic county, New Jersey, is now in Miss Doughty's possession, coming to her as an inheritance from her father, General Enoch Doughty.



## GEORGE ALBERT ALLINSON

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**T**HERE is no more honorable or highly esteemed representative of the business and public interests of the town of Burlington, New Jersey, than George Albert Allinson, ex-mayor of the town, whose whole life has been spent in the city of his birth, and whose interests he has most thoroughly at heart. His family has been resident in Burlington for many generations and has been closely connected with the history of the county. Abraham R. Allinson, father of the Mr. Allinson of this sketch, was the capable incumbent of several town offices, and was an excellent man of business.

George Albert Allinson was born in Burlington, New Jersey, July 9, 1850. Public and private schools in his native city furnished his education, and he was then sent to Philadelphia to learn the carpenter's trade. He made a study of architecture at the same time and, upon his return to his native city, established himself in this profession, in which he has been remarkably successful. A number of the finest and most beautiful structures in and around Burlington have been designed and erected by Mr. Allinson, and his work was in great demand until his retirement from active business life in this direction in 1902. He has, however, remained active in a variety of other directions, and is connected with a number of enterprises. For considerable more than thirty years he has been the superintendent and treasurer of the Burlington Water Company, and his management of affairs has contributed largely to the success of this undertaking. He also holds official position in the following corporations: Vice-president of the Mechanics' National Bank; a director of the Burlington City Loan & Trust Company; and secretary of the City of Burlington Loan & Building Association, an office he has also filled for more than thirty years. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic

party, and during the nine years he served as a member of the city common council, he was president of that body for eight years; he held the office of city clerk of Burlington, 1876-77. He was elected mayor of Burlington in 1904, this fact alone proving the worth of his administration, which was conducted on strictly business lines.

The fraternal connections of Mr. Allinson are as follows: Past master of Burlington Lodge, No. 32, Free and Accepted Masons; Boudinot Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; Helena Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar; Lulu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia; Hope Lodge, No. 13, Knights of Pythias; Phoenix Lodge, No. 92, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand; Leni Lenape Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, of which he is past sachem and past deputy sachem; Mount Holly Lodge, No. 848, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Allinson is unmarried. He is esteemed for his sterling qualities, his fearless loyalty to his honest convictions, and his clear-headedness, discretion and tact.



## WALTER MADDEN, M. D.

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**D**R. WALTER MADDEN, of Trenton, New Jersey, is one of those scholarly physicians whose deep research into the fields of medicine has peculiarly fitted him for the practice of his chosen profession. That tribute of respect and admiration which is always justly given to those men who have worked their way to positions of prominence in the community, is due him, and his ability is amply attested by the success he has achieved.

He is of the fifth generation in descent from Cooper Madden, the immigrant ancestor, who came to this country from Ireland prior to 1780, and settled at Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county, New Jersey, where he engaged in the manufacture of glass. His son, Hosea Madden, married Catherine, a daughter of Joseph Stanger, who manufactured the first window glass ever made in New Jersey. Hosea F., son of Hosea and Sarah (Stanger) Madden, was in office as the sheriff of Atlantic county, New Jersey, and represented the same county as a senator. Thomas Burch Madden, his son, was for many years deputy and now the principal keeper of the New Jersey State Prison, was elder and trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church, and married Eleanor Steelman.

Dr. Walter Madden, son of Thomas Burch and Eleanor (Steelman) Madden, was born at Tuckahoe, Atlantic county, New Jersey, July 10, 1873. When he was three years of age his parents took up their residence in the city of Trenton, New Jersey, with which city all of his later life has been identified. After completing his preparatory education in the public schools of Trenton, he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1897, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once established himself in the active practice of his profession in the city of Trenton, where he has gained the confidence of a large circle of patients, and enjoys



Walter Madden





the esteem of his colleagues as well. In the years 1898 and 1899 he was in office as the city physician of Trenton. In political matters he affiliates with the Democratic party, and he served as a member of the Common Council in 1902-03, and in 1904-05, and has also been a member of the committee on railroads, bridges and ordinances. He was elected mayor of Trenton in 1908, and again in 1910. He resigned in 1911, and was elected sheriff of Mercer county, New Jersey, which position he now fills. His religious adherence is given to the Second Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Madden married Minnie J. Mentzler, and they have one son: Thomas H. The father of Mrs. Madden, Andrew Mentzler, a native of Berlin, Germany, died in Trenton, New Jersey, February 29, 1904, at the age of seventy years. In Germany he had studied as a veterinary surgeon and, upon his arrival in this country, in 1852, found employment in the machine shop of Charles Carr, and subsequently was in the employ of the Old Amboy Railroad Company. His father, Professor John Mentzler, of Berlin College, married Wilhelmina Hoffman, also of German ancestry.

Dr. Madden is a member of a number of organizations of varied character, among them being the following: County Medical Society; New Jersey State Medical Society; American Medical Association; Mercer Lodge, No. 50, Free and Accepted Masons, and he has taken the thirty-second degree; Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias; Knights of Khorassan; Fraternal Order of Eagles; Brotherhood of America, No. 40; Social Turn Verein; Liedertafel Singing Society; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Order of Moose. Dr. Madden is a close student, and many hours are spent in his extensive library. He enjoys more than a merely local reputation, and is considered as one of the most capable physicians of Trenton.

## VERNON ROYLE

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**V**ERNON ROYLE, inventor and manufacturer, is a native and lifelong resident of Paterson, New Jersey. He was born June 9, 1846, the eldest son of the late John Royle, Senior, who was long identified with the machinists' trade in Paterson. The senior Mr. Royle was English by birth, while Vernon Royle's mother was a native of Scotland.

Mr. Royle's boyhood included several years' attendance at the local schools, interspersed with various minor employments. At fourteen years of age he became an errand boy in the engravers' joining establishment of Mr. Heber Wells, of New York City. Here he first came to know the routing machine, which was in those days a crude device in a strictly elemental state of development. Important use was made of this machine in the business of Mr. Wells, of whom it may be said that he was a pioneer in using this method of deepening the depressed portions of engravings, there being no other routing machine at that time doing this class of work for which it has since become so indispensable. By persistent attention at opportune moments young Royle acquired considerable skill in the use of the machine; he also became thoroughly familiar with its construction and indelibly impressed with its shortcomings.

Desiring to learn the pattern-maker's trade, he returned to Paterson and engaged as an apprentice at mechanical pattern-making, in which line he developed much proficiency. Several years were spent at this work, part of the time with his father, who was then conducting a shop of his own—an establishment modest in size but known for skillful machine work. The experience thus gained laid an excellent foundation of principle and practice for Mr. Royle's later work as a designer and builder of high-class machinery. At the age of twenty-one he took temporary leave of the machine business and entered the employment of Vanderburgh, Wells &



Wm. H. H. H. H.

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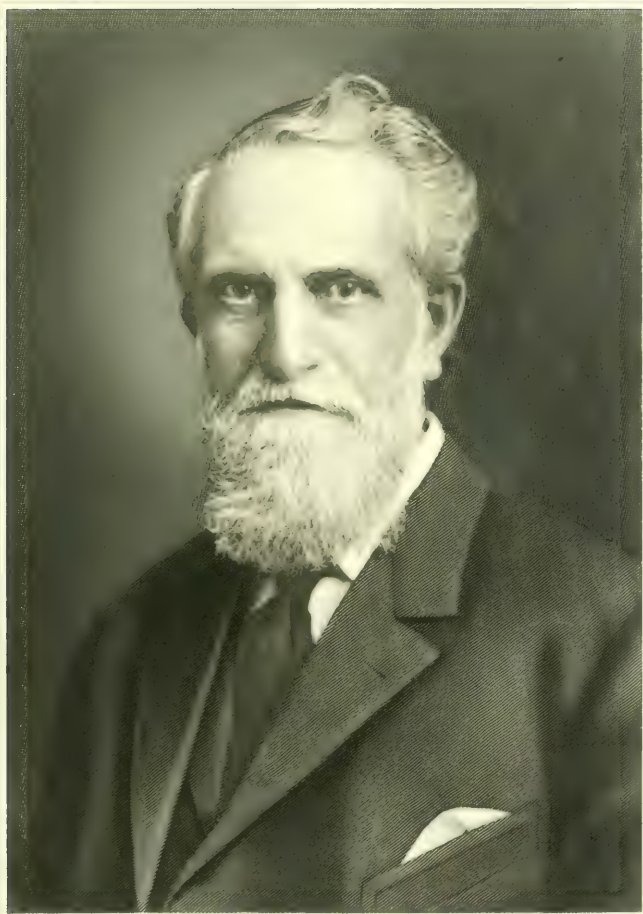
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Paterson, he was able to do much proficiency. Several years were spent in this work, part of the time with his father, who was then in the possession of his own—an establishment modest in size but doing a very successful machine work. The experience thus gained laid a firm foundation of principle and practice for Mr. Royle's later career as a designer and builder of high-class machinery. At the age of twenty-one he took temporary leave of the

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 1866.



Harmon Royle



Company, of New York, makers of wood type and printers' supplies. Promotion followed, and he was shortly placed in charge of a department of the business known as the engravers' routing and joining department. This work brought him renewed association, in a practical way, with the routing machine. After several years with this firm his work with them was brought to an involuntary close by an illness which necessitated a year of retirement from active business.

Having recuperated sufficiently to undertake a light occupation, Mr. Royle was in 1872 appointed secretary to the Board of Education at Paterson, in which capacity he served continuously until 1879. A thorough revision of the books of record and account, thus placing them upon a more systematic and comprehensive basis than formerly, was an incident of his work in this department of the city. In 1880 he was elected by unanimous vote to the office of School Commissioner, and served for two years. While serving as secretary, Mr. Royle frequently employed his spare time in making various mechanical devices, and among other things, designed several original and very effective machines for making printers' cases and other like products. These machines are still in use.

During this time the machine business of Mr. Royle's father had continued, though on small and conservative lines, and the senior Mr. Royle had associated with himself his son John as a partner. Vernon Royle's aptitude and liking for mechanics had remained with him since a boy, and foreseeing in the work that the firm was then doing both the need and the opportunity for an expansion of the business, he decided to cast in his lot with his father and brother, and resigned his secretaryship with the Board of Education to do so.

His varied experiences had prepared him not only for the mechanical part of the work he now undertook, but also for the commercial side of the venture; it was therefore decided that Vernon should assume the business management of the firm that now became known as John Royle & Sons. Up to this time the firm had under-

taken but little original work, depending mainly upon repair jobs and the building of one or two specialties that had but a limited sale. The accession of Vernon Royle marked important changes in the policy and activities of the establishment. He had conceived the idea of a departure from the ordinary machinist's jobbing shop, in favor of building new appliances and developing certain lines of machinery already partly undertaken, but capable of improvements that would lessen labor and cheapen production. Incidentally, this plan would afford him opportunity for working out certain ideas of his own in connection with machines in which he was especially interested. Preparation being logically the first step, the resources of the firm were taxed to provide new equipment of the latest and most efficient machine tools; new processes and systems were established; and the entire shop underwent a reorganization to place it upon an aggressive manufacturing basis.

The first machine to become the object of Mr. Royle's special attention was the router, the deficiencies of which he well knew by experience. Nor was this machine new to the Royle shop, for many years previous his father had built routers for Darius Wells, of Paterson, which were used in the cutting of wood type; and had also built several for Vanderburgh, Wells & Company, some of them according to improved designs made by Vernon Royle while in charge of their routing and joining department. Up to this time the routing machine had been built upon a wooden frame, and the block to be routed rested upon a wooden table. The machine lacked most of the present conveniences and adjustments, the construction of the running parts was faulty, and it was not practicable to run the machine faster than a few thousand turns of the spindle a minute without danger of heating. As the call for it was rare no great pains had ever been taken to perfect the machine beyond the point of ordinary usefulness, and though crude and slow, it had seemed to answer pretty well for the work expected of it. Vernon Royle's association with New York engravers, among whom may be mentioned Moss, the father of photo-engraving, had convinced



him that there was a future for the router, and he now set to work to bring out its latent possibilities. Every part was carefully studied, experimented upon, and boldly redesigned; weak points were strengthened; refinements in the mechanism introduced by which the speed could be greatly increased; until, when the great need for the routing machine finally came with the advance of photo-engraving, the Royle router stood ready and waiting, fully equal to the demands made upon its efficiency.

The earliest routers were of the radial arm type, which principle is still retained and has never been excelled. Closely following these came the straight line router, which was also developed by Mr. Royle personally, and became very popular for the slotting of engravers' bolted blocks and other work that required routing in mechanically straight lines. It is noteworthy that, notwithstanding modifications in detail, the foremost routers now built embody the same fundamental principles upon which Mr. Royle's first routers were made.

The present routing machine business of John Royle & Sons embraces seven distinct styles for ordinary flat routing, a convertible machine for both ordinary flat plates and curved plates for web presses, a router for wallpaper cylinders and textile embossing rolls, several types for the use of die-sinkers, and routers especially adapted to the linoleum industry. All of these have been developed through the inventive efforts of Mr. Royle, and many of them are protected by American and foreign patents. From a modest beginning, the Royle router is now as commonly found among the engraving and newspaper plants of London, Paris, and Berlin as of New York. It hums its way through copper, zinc, and brass at the rate of fifteen to twenty thousand revolutions a minute, and in all civilized countries it is acknowledged to be the standard routing machine of the world.

Indispensable to the routing machine are reliable routing cutters, and their production satisfactorily yet cheaply has been a progressive study with Mr. Royle during all his experience with the

router. In the early days the operator of a routing machine took a rod of steel and filed and fashioned it into what he considered a good cutter, then heated it in the open fire for hardening and tempering. At first cutters were required only for wood. Thanks to the same persevering skill that solved the problems of the routing machine, these tools are now manufactured in commercial quantities, by automatic machinery, and are available in various standard forms and sizes for use in wood, zinc, brass, and copper. So perfectly does the factory-made cutter satisfy all the requirements of router users that it has long since entirely superseded the hand-made cutter of former days.

Following his early work on the router, Mr. Royle's connection with the photo-engraving interests led him to devise a number of other machines for this trade, notably the beveler and the lining beveler. Both of these were designed to replace certain laborious hand work on half-tone engravings. The former provides rapid means for cutting a bevel or rabbet for blocking nails around the edges of rectangular engravings; the latter is an elaboration of the former which incorporates into practically the same operation the lining of plates to show simple or varied border effects. A high-speed rotary disk set with appropriate cutters does the beveling, while the lining is done by manipulating an ingenious arrangement of lances and gravers. These machines have received universal recognition. They are entirely original with Mr. Royle, who holds patents covering them.

Numerous other machines and tools would each make an interesting chapter in a detailed account of Mr. Royle's work for the photo-engraver. The rotary edgers, for trimming and squaring the edges of blocks, are machines of unusual effectiveness, representing careful thought and exceptionally fine machine work. Several varieties of shoot-boards and planes furnish economical means of trimming and beveling the edges of engravings by hand. A massive rotary planer for surfacing blocks and boards to type-high, which is admittedly the most reliable planer for engravers' blocking material

ever made, is in use by leading engraving houses; though heavily built in all its parts, the micrometer gauge which governs the thickness of the finished work will adjust with absolute accuracy to fractional parts of one thousandth of an inch. Circular and jig saws possessing remarkable accuracy and refinement, light drill presses, a hand lining machine, and a device for squaring engravers' plates and negatives to the subject and register-squaring multicolor plates, all bear the marks of Mr. Royle's genius. Each is an appreciable factor in simplifying and cheapening the production of photo-engravings.

The great silk industry of Paterson likewise furnished an ample field for the exercise of mechanical aptitude in the bettering and cheapening of manufacturing processes. Mr. Royle early became interested in the weaving of figured goods by the ingenious process of Jacquard, in which the design is controlled on the loom by a series of perforated cards, the perforations being cut in accordance with the design to be woven. To cut these cards speedily and exactly is an operation requiring the most accurate machinery. His first notable success in this line was the piano machine, undertaken while at work on the improvements to the router. In common with some of the routers and other machines brought out during the early history of the firm, this machine was not patented. It is a machine by which the cards composing the original series or pack for a design are perforated, and it gets its name from a fancied resemblance between the way it is operated and the playing of a piano. Key-controlled punches are manipulated by the fingers of the operator, and then forced through the cardboard, one complete row at a time, by a heavy pedal stroke. The Royle piano machine quickly found favor, and still remains an indispensable machine for cutting Jacquard cards.

Until the early '80s no very efficient plan had been found for the duplication of packs of Jacquard cards, and it was common practice to cut each pack on the piano machine, precisely the same as the original pack was cut. As each loom working on goods of a

certain pattern requires its own complete pack of cards, the duplication of packs in this manner was a long and expensive operation. It now became Mr. Royle's ambition to eliminate this laborious method of repetition. The plan decided upon is a process of rapid duplication from the original pack, and the culmination of his efforts is a wonderful piece of intricate mechanism known throughout the textile industry as the Royle automatic repeater. Briefly stated, this remarkable machine takes a pack of perforated cards, hundreds or thousands it may be, all laced together, and performs the feat of duplicating upon a pack of blank laced cards all the details of the pattern pack, card for card and hole for hole. All this is done without a slip or an error, absolutely automatically. The selecting section of the machine actually "feels" of each pattern card, determines which of its hundreds of punches shall operate, and then, at a single stroke, cuts the card completely, an exact duplicate of its pattern, all at the rate of fifty or more finished cards a minute. The Royle repeater is the sole machine of its kind made in the United States. In economic importance to the textile trade it is undoubtedly the greatest labor saving invention since the introduction of the Jacquard system of weaving. Mr. Royle's original patent on the repeater, dated 1884, has been followed by others covering subsequent developments of the machine.

The Royle automatic lock-stitch lacer is a machine which for ingenuity and economy is of prime importance. It was introduced by Mr. Royle about the year 1893, and the first patent was granted in 1896. Previous to its adoption the necessary lacing together chainwise of the Jacquard cards composing a pack had usually been done by hand, though the operation was expensive and the work mediocre. Before lacing, the holes for laces and guide pegs were cut on the piano machine. The automatic lacer is a machine consisting of a feeding section, a punching section, and a lacing section. A pile of blank cards having been placed in the machine, they are advanced, one by one, from the bottom of the pile to a punching press where all the peg and lace holes are punched at a single

stroke; thence upon a step-by-step moving chain to the lacing section where they are sewed tightly and evenly together; and finally delivered in a systematic stack upon a hand truck placed to receive them. To care for the machine is but the work of a boy. Cards are thus punched and laced at the rate of thirty or upward a minute, all ready to be placed on the repeater. Two other forms of lacer were also brought out, the automatic loop-stitch lacer and the hand-feed lacer.

In 1896 application was made for the first of a series of four patents granted to Mr. Royle covering the power driven piano machine, the development of which was more than usually beset with most baffling problems. The persevering attention of more than six years was required to surmount the obstacles involved and bring this machine to successful completion. Though its work is the same as that produced by the earlier piano machine, the stroke of which is made by foot power, the particular value of the power driven machine lies in the saving of time and elimination of physical strain on a class of work that requires close attention and skillful, well paid labor. Efforts in the same direction had been made by others, but the Royle power piano machine was the only successful solution of the matter and is still the sole machine of its kind.

Various other machines and devices in the textile line owe their inception to Mr. Royle. Among these are a popular hand lacing frame for Jacquard cards; several forms of dobbies, patented in 1884 and 1889; a silk warper, patented in 1887; and a quiller, patented in 1888, which was the first grosgrain quiller to meet general recognition in this country.

While engaged with some of the work already mentioned Mr. Royle undertook the development of still another class of machinery with which his name is now inseparably associated; namely, machines for producing seamless rubber tubing, and machines of somewhat similar construction for insulating electric wire. These machines operate on the principle of the Archimedean screw, which forces plastic rubber compound through a cylindrical passage, and

thence through a die of such shape that the compound is molded to the form and size desired.

While a beginning had already been made with the tubing machine, it was then in a most imperfect state—rough, ill-proportioned, slow, and but little understood. The prevailing practice was still to make tubing by hand. In 1881 Mr. Royle brought out his first tubing machine. Though this style is now almost entirely superseded by his later types, the machine of 1881 was so strikingly superior in all the elements that make for increased output and range that it was at once accepted by rubber manufacturers. This was the beginning of a series of twelve patents on machines of this character, embracing one hundred claims. Subsequent study and experiment on the part of Mr. Royle have brought about numerous improvements over the features of his earliest tubing machine and a general refining throughout, thus increasing its efficiency and extending its range of capacity. Royle tubing machines are now used in scores of factories, at home and abroad, producing soft and hard rubber tubing and solid rods for all purposes, hose and tire linings, vehicle tires, and tubular stock for fruit-jar rings, washers, rubber bands, fountain pen tubes, and an endless variety of manufactured articles. Equally important use of the tubing machine is also made in the manufacture of various articles in celluloid. These machines in large sizes are now adapted to the straining of impurities from reclaimed rubber.

Previous to the introduction of the Royle insulating machine electric wire was insulated by the strip method, a process by which the wire is enveloped in a continuous strip of compound having a cemented seam along its entire length. Of vast and far-reaching importance was the advent of a machine which by a simpler and more economical method would apply an absolutely seamless, continuous covering of the same material at one operation. The demand for insulated wire has grown enormously in the past few years, owing to the widespread use of electricity for almost every conceivable purpose; but the Royle insulating machine has proved



equal to the occasion, both in the range of sizes that it will accommodate and the rapidity with which it does its work. Ten miles of covered wire in a day is not an unusual output for one of these machines. Valuable service is also rendered by the insulating machine in applying successive layers of rubber in the manufacture of steam gasket packing and seamless garden hose. A recent adaptation is for insulating ponderous electric cables; this work requiring larger sizes of the machine than were even thought of when the first insulating machines were built.

It is a deserving tribute to Mr. Royle's careful forethought that the principles he introduced into tubing and insulating machine construction thirty years ago still remain the most advanced ideas on the subject to-day.

It will be seen that Mr. Royle's influence as an inventor and manufacturer has been mainly in the interests of four lines of industry; namely, photo-engraving, Jacquard card cutting, rubber tubing, and the insulating of electric wire. To the progress of each he has effectively ministered by contributing a series of labor-saving machines that have aided materially in facilitating production and reducing the cost of manufacture. In none of this work has he ever been a copyist; he began by striking out boldly along original lines, and in all of his work has remained faithful to this course.

When Vernon Royle was doing his initial work on the routing machine the business of photo-engraving was just being developed, yet so completely were the future needs of the business foreseen and provided for that the photo-engraver never knew any concern about the tools for his mechanical operations—Mr. Royle has already provided them.

From the high standing of Royle machines for the various operations upon the Jacquard card it is evident that the same careful analysis of future requirements was brought to bear on the problems involved. The little competition that has occasionally sprung up in machines for producing these cards has been but short lived in the face of the incontestable superiority of the Royle productions.

The Royle tubing and insulating machines were likewise developed largely in advance of the trade requirements, and even yet the possibilities of these machines for high speed production are not fully utilized. So highly efficient are they as compared to the earlier methods of doing such work that the spectacle is often presented of a tubing or an insulating machine delivering its product faster than the crude take-off facilities sometimes used can receive it.

In addition to his strictly original work, credit is due Mr. Royle for having developed to a state of commercial usefulness a number of machines initially undertaken and patented by other inventors. Several of these, in their present improved state, are now built under royalty at the Royle works. Those most notable are the Tynan Spinner, for silk; the Lee-Royle Selector, an adjunct of the automatic repeater that may eventually eliminate the work of the piano machine and thus save what is now the most costly operation in preparing Jacquard cards; the Moniot-Royle Hand Repeater, for duplicating worn or broken cards; and the de Laski-Royle Circular Loom, upon which the fabric jackets are woven for the great bulk of the rubber-lined fire hose now used. For the past several years Mr. Royle has been devoting much of his time to perfecting a new circular loom, designed on lines original with himself and embodying several new principles in the weaving of circular fabrics. The hose fabric woven on this loom has already proved to be of vastly superior quality because of its unequalled tightness and uniformity of texture. Patents covering the new features of construction have been allowed, and the machine now promises to assume an important place in the hose industry.

One of Mr. Royle's most recent inventions, undertaken in coöperation with his son, Vernon E. Royle, is an automatic machine for the hardening and tempering of small tools by the aid of the electric current. This invention is intended to remove these processes from dependence upon fallible human inspection and place them upon a basis of scientific exactness.

Official recognition of his work has been made by the grant-



ing to Mr. Royle of nearly one hundred patents by the United States and European governments. Tribute of an unofficial character has come in various ways, among which are the common practices of some competing manufacturers, especially in certain European countries, who frequently announce their wares as "built on the Royle system," or "an accurate copy of the famous Royle."

Not the least accomplishment of Mr. Royle's busy career has been the active personal management of the business of John Royle & Sons ever since 1879. At that time the firm occupied only a small rented shop on Water street. This, however, soon proved inadequate because of their rapidly developing trade in the routing machine and other specialties they had undertaken to build. After two successive moves to larger quarters, a modern four-story brick building of their own was commenced in 1888, at the corner of Straight and Essex streets. In 1892 an adjoining four-story building was erected, and in 1898, the year of the firm's incorporation, a five-story factory and office building was added. The rapid growth thus substantially indicated has unquestionably been due to the inventive work and ceaseless energy of Vernon Royle. Under his direction the business has expanded until now not only the home trade but that of Great Britain and the Continent, South America, Australia, Japan, and the Orient has been secured. A fixed principle at the Royle works is, "Perfect work regardless of competition." Slipshod work is never tolerated. A rigid adherence to such a worthy motto has been the means of retaining trade confidence, and, incidentally, it has proved a silent but effective way to defeat the competition of infringing manufacturers. Notwithstanding the present magnitude of the business, Mr. Royle continues intimately in touch with its details and personally directs the affairs of the firm.

Though his life thus far has been one of unusually close application to business and mechanical interests, Mr. Royle has for many years been known, more than locally, as an expert amateur photographer. Some of his work has appeared in the best photographic journals and exhibits. While a boy he became deeply interested in

the art, and his devotion to it was rewarded with marked success. This would not be a notable accomplishment with the present automatic methods of picture making, but it should be remembered that Vernon Royle's early work with the camera was in the old days of wet plates when nothing was automatic—when the amateur groped his own way to an understanding of photographic principles, devised his own paraphernalia, sensitized his plates in an improvised portable dark-tent the moment before exposure and developed them immediately after in solutions diluted with water from the nearest brook—such were the methods of pioneer outdoor photography. In the years that have followed, photography has remained Mr. Royle's principal diversion.

As a citizen of Paterson, Mr. Royle takes an active interest in its municipal affairs. Though his services as a public official terminated with his retirement from the Board of School Commissioners in 1882, he is a member of Paterson's most aggressive non-official civic body, the Taxpayers' Association, in which he is one of a committee who have made an exhaustive study of the sewage disposal problem and contributed a volume of invaluable data on the subject for the benefit of Paterson and other communities in the Passaic Valley. In addition to his office as president and treasurer of John Royle & Sons, he is a director of the Hamilton Trust Company, of Paterson; a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the Masonic fraternity; the Hamilton Club, and the New Jersey Historical Society.

He was married in 1872, and has two sons, Heber and Vernon E., both of whom are associated with him in business.



## JOHN WEBLEY SLOCUM

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**J**OHN WEBLEY SLOCUM, one of the representative members of the legal fraternity, practicing his profession in Long Branch, New Jersey, eldest son of the late Edward R. and Mary J. Slocum, is a lineal descendant of an old and honored New Jersey family, his ancestor, John Slocum, having been one of the associate patentees of Monmouth county, his name appearing in the old records, May, 1668, and from that time to the present the members of the family have borne well their part in the progress and welfare of the State.

John W. Slocum was born at Long Branch, New Jersey, April 23, 1867, and has always made that city his home. Immediately after his graduation from the Long Branch High School, in 1884, he began the study of law with ex-Judge Wilbur A. Heisley, a noted attorney, and after a competitive examination at Trenton was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1888, and as a counsellor-at-law four years later. His practice has been along general lines, increasing in volume and importance with the passing years, and he has gained an enviable reputation. Chancellor William J. Magie appointed him a Special Master in Chancery on the recommendation of the late Henry Stafford Little, and he performed the duties of the office in a highly acceptable manner. He also served as City Solicitor of Long Branch for eight years, and was elected, on the Democratic ticket, Senator from Monmouth county, in November, 1911, serving in that capacity at the present time to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Slocum is president of the "Long Branch Daily Record," president of the Long Branch Sewer Company, president of the Independent Fire Company, director and counsel of the Hollywood Land Company, and trustee of the Monmouth Bar Association. He holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Slocum married, December 23, 1891, Ada, only daughter of Richard V. and Sarah E. Breece, at Long Branch. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal church.

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## ROBERT DODD MEAD

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THE Mead family, worthily represented in the present generation by Robert Dodd Mead, of Newark, an active factor in banking circles in that city, is one whose members have attained positions of eminence along the line of literature and in time of war. The family originated in England, going thence to Holland, and to the New World in 1690, the branch of which Mr. Mead is a descendant, then settling in New York City, afterwards removing to Pompton Plains, New Jersey. The line of descent from Peter Mead, who died in 1697, to the present representative, is as follows: John, Jacob, Henry, Jacob; Theodore, father of Robert D. Mead, who married Johanna Mary Dodd, of Newark.

Robert D. Mead was born in Newark, May 19, 1851. He received a public school education in his native city, and upon the completion of his studies he devoted his attention to the dry goods commission business, in which he was employed for a number of years. In 1876 he entered the employ of the Howard Savings Institution, of which he is now the secretary, gaining his present responsible position in 1903. He is a member of the Roseville Presbyterian Church, the Roseville Athletic Association, and in politics is an Independent.

Mr. Mead married, December 26, 1877, Anna Dow, daughter of Robert J. and Anna D. (Joralemon) Baldwin. They have one son, Edgar B., who married Adeline, daughter of Henry P. and Gertrude Mabile.

## EDWIN AUGUSTUS STEVENS

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**E**DWIN AUGUSTUS STEVENS, at present in office as Commissioner of Highways of the State of New Jersey, is a descendant of a distinguished colonial family of the State of New Jersey who during the last two centuries have been liberally represented in public office in the country. They are allied by marriage with all the oldest families in and around New York City, and have been at the head of all financial and business matters for many years. The advance in ship building and railroad construction work is largely owing to the progressive and novel ideas which have emanated from the brains of the various members of this family.

Robert L. Stevens, the uncle, and Edwin Augustus Stevens Sr., the father of the man whose name heads this sketch, were among the great inventors of this country, and the field their inventions covered was wide, diversified and of incalculable worth. They covered means of traffic and transportation by land and on water, ammunition, and the means of sending it off in the most destructive manner. Edwin Stevens constructed the first iron-clad vessel. He was the founder of the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, and this has been upheld by his family. He married (first) Mary, daughter of Rev. Thomas Picton, chaplain, U. S. A.; (second) Martha Bayard, daughter of Rev. Albert Baldwin Dod, D. D., and Caroline Bayard, of Princeton.

Edwin Augustus Stevens Jr. was born in Philadelphia, March 14, 1858. His preparatory education was received at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, after which he matriculated at Princeton University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1879. He commenced reading law with Robert Gilchrist, of Jersey City, New Jersey, but, following the natural bent of his inherited genius, he turned his attention to mechanical and marine engineering. In this line of endeavor he was as successful as his immediate

predecessor. He was the first to substitute the screw propeller for the cumbersome paddle-wheel in the ferry boats on the Hudson, and the "Bergen" was built in accordance with his plans and specifications and under his personal supervision. For many years he has lived at the family residence at Castle Point, Hoboken, New Jersey, and for many years has been president of the Hoboken Land & Improvement Company, the business interests of the family resting mainly in his hands. He was also president of the Hoboken Ferry Company, which was one of the family properties from 1784 until 1896, when they sold it.

The public offices held by Mr. Stevens have been numerous. He has served as Park Commissioner of Hudson county; Tax Commissioner for the city of Hoboken; Commissioner for the Adjustment of Arrears in Taxation for Hoboken; and is now Highway Commissioner for the State of New Jersey. Some years ago, when the boundary line between New York and New Jersey was finally determined, he was a member of the commission which revised and completed the work done by the commission of 1774, of which his great-grandfather had been a member. He served as alternate commissioner to the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. State and Federal politics have engaged his attention for many years, and he was one of the organizers of the Democratic Society of New Jersey, and served as its president, and has been a member of the Democratic State Committee. He was a candidate for the office of Presidential Elector in 1888, 1892 and 1904. Among the other official positions held by Colonel Stevens are the following: President of the New Jersey Ice Company, treasurer of the Hackensack Water Company, director of the First National Bank of Hoboken and of the Hudson Trust & Savings Institution, and trustee of the Stevens Institute. He served on the military staffs of Governors Ludlow, Abbett and Ludlow, 1880 to 1883, and 1883 to 1892, as colonel of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Militia; he was also for a time adjutant of the Ninth New Jersey Militia.

Colonel Stevens is a consistent Anglican Catholic, as have been

all the members of his family, and he has been active in the parochial, diocesan and national affairs of the Protestant Episcopal church. The Church of the Holy Innocents was established and built in Hoboken as a memorial to his sister Julia, by her mother, and Colonel Stevens and his brother Richard are trustees of that institution. For many years he has been a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Newark, is secretary of its board of trustees of its Episcopal fund, and is treasurer of the diocese. He was one of the lay deputies from the Diocese of Newark to the General Conventions of the church held in San Francisco in 1901; Boston, 1904; Richmond, Virginia, 1907; and Cincinnati, 1910. Among other organizations of various kinds with which he is associated are the following: Trustee of the Washington Headquarters Association of New Jersey; and member of the Builders' and Underwriters' Association, Lawyers' Club of New York, University Club of New York, German Club of Hoboken, Columbia Club of Hoboken, Atlantic Boat Club, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Colonel Stevens married, in Berryville, Virginia, October 28, 1879, Emily Contee, daughter of George Washington and Emily (Johnson) Lewis, and granddaughter of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson. She was also the granddaughter of Lorenzo and Esther (Coxe) Lewis, and the great-granddaughter of Colonel John Coxe, of Bloomsbury, who was the great-grandfather of Colonel Stevens, himself. Mrs. Stevens was the great-granddaughter of Lawrence and Eleanor Parke (Custis) Lewis, and the great-great-granddaughter of Colonel Fielding and Betty (Washington) Lewis, the latter being a daughter of Colonel John Washington. Children: 1. John, born January 28, 1881. 2. Edwin Augustus, born August 15, 1882. 3. Washington Lewis, born September 26, 1883; married, October 28, 1905, Nannie, eldest child of Philip Nye Jackson and Margaret (Atlee) Jackson. 4. Bayard, born July 20, 1885. 5. Martha Bayard, born December 9, 1886, died April 12, 1888. 6.



Basil, born December 28, 1888. 7. Lawrence Lewis, born November 29, 1889. 8. Emily Lewis, born June 12, 1896.

### PORTER SPAULDING KINNE, M. D.

**T**HERE are few men more devoted to their profession than Dr. Porter Spaulding Kinne, of Paterson, New Jersey. He was born in 1849, on a farm near the village of Dewitt, Onondaga county, New York, the son of Mason Prentiss and Mary Jane Kinne, of Onondaga county. He was educated in the district schools of his native State, which was supplemented by a course at the Cazenovia Seminary. He studied medicine and graduated as M. D. from the New York Homœopathic College in 1872.

He settled at Paterson after completing his medical studies, where he has continued to practice his profession during the last forty-one years. He is a member of the Church of the Redeemer, Presbyterian, of Paterson, New Jersey; and of Ivanhoe Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; also of Melitia Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar, of Paterson. In addition, he is a member of the North Jersey Country Club, and is devoted to outdoor sports and to golf. He is also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New Jersey State Homœopathic Society, and a member of the board of governors of St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, New Jersey.

He married Amelia B. Smylie, daughter of James M. and Margaretta O. Smylie, in 1873, at Paterson. They had as issue three children, namely: 1. Ansel Smylie Kinne, born in 1874, died in 1874, at Paterson. 2. Fred Mason Kinne, born in 1876, died in 1896, at Princeton College. 3. James Smylie Kinne, born in 1879, at Paterson, New Jersey, who still resides in his native city; he married Miss Helen Baldwin, of Middletown, Connecticut, April 19, 1911; they have a daughter, Marjorie, born January 12, 1912.







*Geo. Lewis*

## GRIFFITH WALKER LEWIS

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**A**S one of the prominent and representative citizens of Burlington, New Jersey, who for many years has been identified with the manufacturing and other interests of Burlington county, it is particularly appropriate that Griffith Walker Lewis, of Burlington, should be accorded extended mention in this work. The Lewis family is of Welsh origin, the immigrant ancestor in this country having come from that country and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. His son Ephraim was a volunteer soldier during the War of 1812.

Griffith Walker Lewis Sr. was born in Hatboro, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 1837, and died in Burlington, New Jersey, 1901. He was the pioneer of this family in the State of New Jersey. In his early youth he went to Philadelphia, where he obtained work in the shoe industry, and was identified with the manufacture of shoes throughout his life. When he removed to Burlington he established a shoe factory on his own account, and so successful was he in this enterprise, that he finally built the present fine factory in Burlington. Many other business enterprises claimed a share of his time and attention, and in a number of them he held official position. He married Anna Maria Kimble, who is a member of the Kimble family which intermarried with the family of which ex-Governor Stokes is a member.

Griffith Walker Lewis, whose name heads this narrative, was born in Burlington, New Jersey, July 1, 1862. His education was a sound and practical one, and was obtained at the country schools near Jacksonville, Burlington county, New Jersey, and at the Burlington Military College. Upon the completion of his education he at once became actively identified with the work which had been so successfully prosecuted by his father. He spent a considerable period of time in each department of the vast enterprise, in this

manner becoming practically and thoroughly acquainted with the business in every detail. Some years were then spent on the road in the selling of the factory output, and so thorough was the knowledge he had acquired, that he was able to take charge of the business prior to the death of his father, and when that sad event occurred, assumed full charge. This control he has maintained up to the present time, and the relations existing between him and the large number of men in his employ are of the most friendly character. He has a stern sense of justice, and, while he exacts strict obedience of the rules which of necessity must exist in so large a concern, he is ever ready with kind words and more practical help when sickness or sorrow comes to those in his employ. Financial and other business activities have also engaged a large share of the time and attention of Mr. Lewis, and he appears to be one of that class of men who, the more they have to do, the more time they find in which to do it. He succeeded his father as vice-president of the Electric Light & Power Company of Burlington, and was later elected to the presidency of that corporation; director of the Public Library Association, and of the City of Burlington Building & Loan Association; vice-president of the Mount Holly Fair Association; a director and one of the incorporators of the Burlington City Loan & Trust Company; director and vice-president of the Mechanics' National Bank of Burlington for a period of eight years, and was elected to the presidency of that institution in 1908; a director of the Burlington Savings Institution and elected president of that institution April, 1913.

In political matters Mr. Lewis has always been a staunch Republican, and his ability in this direction has been as beneficial to the city along this line as it has been in the business world. During the six years he was a member of the City Council, he served as chairman of the finance committee two years, and as president of the council one year. He is a member of the Burlington County Republican Executive Committee, and was elected to the House of Representatives of New Jersey in 1906, being reelected in 1907-08;

in the 1909 session he was the floor leader for the majority, and chairman of the judiciary committee. In the fall of 1909 he was elected member of New Jersey Senate for a full term of three years, from his home county.

His fraternal connections are as follows: Past master of Burlington Lodge, No. 32, Free and Accepted Masons; Boudinot Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; Helena Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar; Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Philadelphia; Camden Consistory, Scottish Rite; Burlington Lodge, No. 22, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Hope Lodge, No. 13, Knights of Pythias; past exalted ruler of Mount Holly Lodge, No. 848, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious belief is that of the Presbyterian denomination.

Mr. Lewis married, June 27, 1893, Mary R., daughter of William Watson and Rhoda (Falkinburg) Fenton, of Jacksonville, Burlington county, New Jersey. Children: 1. Howard Fenton, born in Burlington, New Jersey, April 17, 1894; was graduated from the Haines Preparatory School in Burlington, after which he became a student at the Trenton State Model School; after graduating from the State Model School he became and is a student of Rider-Moore Business College, of Trenton, New Jersey. 2. Helen Burr, born October 25, 1898; was graduated from the Haines Preparatory School in Burlington, after which she also became and is a student at the Trenton State Model School.



## CURTIS R. BURNETT

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ONE of Newark's most progressive and public-spirited citizens, Curtis R. Burnett may justly be credited with a large share of those activities which have within recent years placed Newark in the forefront of American industrial centers. Himself a typical example of affairs of the utmost importance, he has ever been ready to undertake another burden if by so doing he might by deed or example benefit or further any movement pointing towards the betterment of industrial or municipal conditions.

Curtis R. Burnett, born October 5, 1870, in Newark, the town to which he has given the activities of a lifetime, is the son of John R. and Caroline A. (Hutson) Burnett. Both his parents were of excellent American stock, his father being a native of Essex county, New Jersey, and his mother's family having been residents of Newark. John R. Burnett had held a position of responsibility in the postoffice during the period of the Civil War, later becoming engaged with the Morris Canal & Banking Company. In this position he continued until it was taken over by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. He then entered into the retail coal business at 198 Washington street and Morris Canal. His experience as a coal shipper and merchant was now extensive, and a distinct trend towards constructive work led him about this time into becoming one of the organizers of the New Jersey Coal Exchange which was now formed. In this corporation he held the position of secretary, remaining here until his death, February 21, 1890. He had three years previously given up his own coal business. For a time after he had severed his connection with the postoffice, Mr. Burnett had served as assistant city clerk. He was a charter member of the Belleville Avenue Congregational Church, which also he served for a number of years as treasurer. In political convictions he was in later life a Republican, having come over from the Democratic camp in the

dark and stormy period of civil strife. He was a member of Corinthian Council, Royal Arcanum.

As a son of this influential and useful citizen, Curtis R. Burnett came by association early into the atmosphere of affairs and strenuous activity in various lines. He was sent to the public schools of his native town, and there maintained an excellent grade of scholarship. It was after some work at a private school that he went to the Burnet Street Grammar School, later pursuing a commercial course in the High School and completing his academic studies in 1887, when he was not yet seventeen years old. A few months later he became associated with the Standard Oil Company in its Newark branch, starting in quite cheerfully with the work of an office boy. With this corporation he remained until March, 1895, holding at the time of his departure the position of cashier. It was then that the American Oil & Supply Company was formed. He decided to join them and is now secretary and general manager of the corporation.

Mr. Burnett is a member of a number of organizations which play an important part in the civic life of Newark. In 1911 and 1912 he served as the president of the Newark Board of Trade, and for the term 1911-1912 he was president of the Newark Association of Credit Men. He is treasurer of the Essex County Mosquito Extermination Commission, and a trustee of the Newark Free Dental Clinic. He is also an appointee of Governor (now President) Wilson, as a member of the New Jersey Commission for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915. He also is a director in the Riley Klotz Manufacturing Company. With the constructive imagination of the man of large affairs he saw the immense benefit in his native city of the Industrial Exposition held in Newark in 1912, and threw himself into its organization with characteristic zeal and efficiency, serving as chairman of the executive committee.

In politics a Republican, he has taken an active and wholesome part in municipal affairs. He is of the class of citizens who does not think that his civic duty is done when he has cast his vote, but

of that smaller and enormously more valuable class who put their shoulder to the wheel and help with all the vigor of their manhood to bring on the better day. He was elected a member of the Common Council in 1904, serving as alderman from the Eighth Ward, filling that office four years. During a portion of this time he was chairman of the finance committee, which carried with it the Republican leadership for about two years on the floor of the Council. Mr. Burnett is a member of Northern Lodge, No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Garret A. Hobart Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is a member of the board of governors of the Northern Republican Club; vice-president of the Down Town Club, of Newark, New Jersey; and also holds membership in the Union Club. He is a member of the Forest Hill Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Burnett married, in 1905, Sarah, daughter of Harry Simmons, one of the oldest and most respected residents of Rahway, New Jersey.



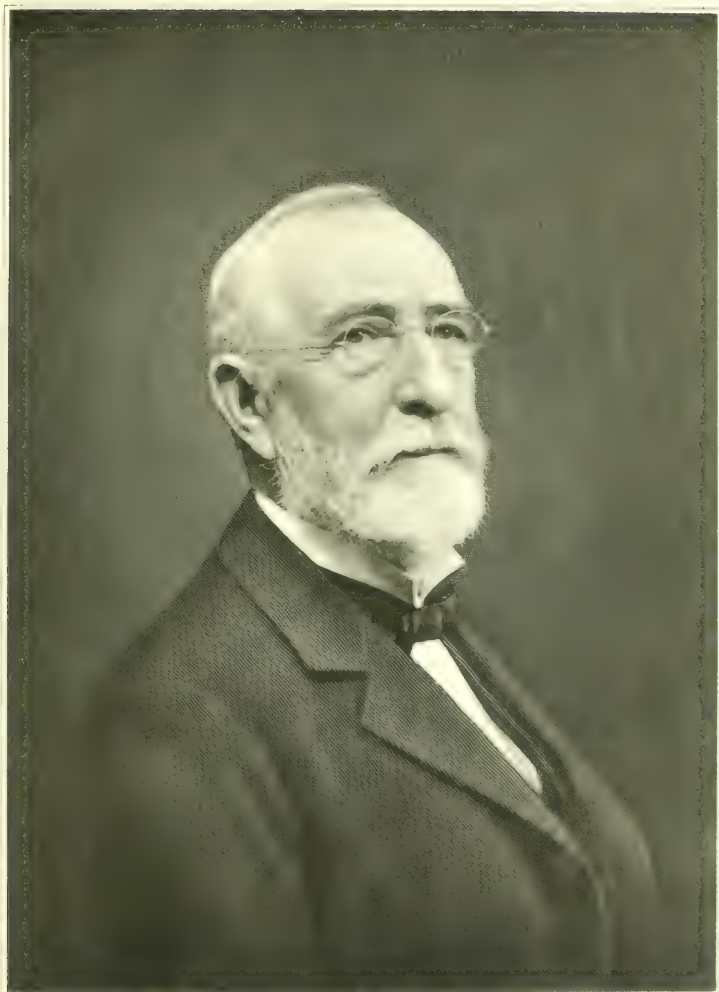




John W. Smith

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*Jos 'C' Boston*











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